

thrown up by the violence of the waves, and locally called 'shingles.' These ranges of mimic sand-hills are strung into adhesiveness by the matted roots of the *Arenaria arenaria*, the *Arenaria peploides*, the *Carex arenaria*, and other kindred weeds, and resemble in appearance and character the sand-hill ranges on the opposite coasts of Holland. An extensive tract, in the neighbourhood of Thornham, now constantly submerged, or dry only at the efflux of the tide, appears to have been a large forest, invaded and overwhelmed by the sea. The principal harbours are those of Yarmouth, Cley, Wells, Brancaster, Heacham, Snettisham, and Lynn-Regis.—Interiorly this co. is less varied in its features than perhaps any tract of country of equal extent in the kingdom. The surface, except about Norwich, and in the vicinity of Sherringham and Cromer, is chiefly a dead flat of uniform aspect. Towards the N and NE it is somewhat undulated, and displays series of green hillocks and fertile valleys, diversified with hedgerows, coppices, and woods, and worked by culture into forms of softly-pleasing landscape. The general appearance of the country is flat and unpicturesque, the undulations of the surface not being sufficient to relieve the eye, while the luxuriant effect of rich woodland is not always to be met with. Indeed the co. would be regarded as rather uninteresting in its external aspect were it not for the evidences of careful cultivation and the pleasing tokens of human industry so frequently and prominently brought before the eye of the traveller. Open fields divided by neatly-trimmed hedges, and tilled with garden-like precision and cleanliness, must always be agreeable; though, on the other hand, N. has much indifferent husbandry still remaining, many negligent farmers growing each year crops of weeds as well as corn.—The climate, as may be imagined on the eastern coast, is dry throughout the year, and cold and biting winds prevail during the winter and early in spring.

*Mineralogy and soils.*] This co. is poorer, in subterranean treasures than most other parts of England. It appears to contain no coal, and no accessible strata or masses of useful stone. Chalk is manufactured into excellent lime, both for exportation and for domestic use. Marl occurs in the valley of the Bure, and brick-clay abounds in various places.—The greater part of the arable land of the co. is sandy. The richest district lies N and NE of Norwich. "Any classification of the soils for the purpose of conveying an idea of the character of the land throughout can only give an approximation to the truth, as in the same farm, and often in adjoining fields, the greatest difference prevails. In this co. the marked features which elsewhere are stamped upon the surface of the earth by the geological formations beneath it, are not to be distinguished, and the traveller has some difficulty in collecting from the variable conditions of the land a sufficiently clear and definite conception of its character. The light sandy lands, however, may be described as prevailing in the N and W districts. They differ considerably in quality, being sometimes, as at no great distance from Thetford, blowing sand, and in other places possessed of more natural fertility. They rest upon a substratum of chalk, which crops out at different points. Into this portion of the co. there extends northward from Cambridgeshire, to King's Lynn, a strip of fen land, which is found very useful by the large light land farmers. The central and eastern parts of the county generally consist of loamy soils varying in quality, being here and there stiff and difficult to manage, but generally light, and incumbent on a marly clay. In this district principally, and especially towards the SE, are found those ex-

tensive marshes to which we have already alluded." Mr. Arthur Young, computing the area of the co. at only 1,830 sq. m., distributes it as to soil into 220 sq. m. of light sand, 420 of good sand, 60 of marsh-land clay, 900 of various loams, 146 of rich loam, and 82 of peat.

*Rivers.*] The streams of N. chiefly belong either to the basin of the Ouse, and flow towards the head of the Wash; or issue from the skirts or slopes of the chalk-heights in the NW, and flow toward the E coast. The latter are the more important. The Yare rises at Shipdam; runs 25 m. E to a junction with the Wensum 2 m. below Norwich; describes the segment of a circle, with the convexity toward the south, over 20 m. to a junction with the Waveney; expands into a lake, called Breydon broad or Breydon water, 4 m. long, and occasionally  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad; receives the Bure at the lower end of the lake; and flows 3 m. S to the German ocean, forming over these 3 m. a narrow peninsula, the site of the town of Yarmouth. The Wensum rises in the vicinity of Fakenham, and flows sinuously 45 m. SE past Norwich to the Yare. The Waveney rises at Lopham, in a swampy tract within a few yards of the source of the Little Ouse; runs E and NE past Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles; and then runs NNW and NNE to the head of Breydon broad. The Bure rises in the N side of the county, at Melton-Constable, pursues chiefly a SSE and partly an E course, past Blickling, Aylesham, Wroxham, and Acle; and performs till its junction with the Yare an entire run of about 50 m. The Tas, the only other considerable stream in the E, rises in Depwade hundred, and flows N to the Yare, in the vicinity of Norwich. The Ouse comes in upon the co. from Cambridgeshire, near Littleport, a few miles below Ely, and runs 22 m. to the E side of the head of the Wash, passing in its progress Downham, Denver, and Lynn-Regis. The Little Ouse, or Brandon, issuing from almost the same source as the Waveney, flows 35 m. W along the boundary of the co., and at Thetford is joined by the Thet from the vicinity of Hingham. The Wissey, or Stoke, runs in two head-waters from the vicinity of West Bradenham and Scoulton to the Ouse near Denver sluice, and achieves a total run of about 30 m. The Nar, or Setchy, rises at Litcham, and runs 22 m. chiefly W and partly N, past Castle Acre, to the Ouse above Lynn-Regis. The Welney leaves the Ouse at the point where the latter comes in from Cambridgeshire, and joins the Nene, which thence traces the boundary northward to the W side of the head of the Wash. Several streams, but all inconsiderable, fall into the sea on the N. Most of the rivers have a very meagre aggregate fall. Swelled by land-floods above, and often choked by silt thrown up by the violence of the tide below, they commonly overflow their banks, and form numerous small shallow lakes or pools, provincially called *broads* or *meers*.

*Agriculture.*] N. possesses the honourable fame of having led the way in the modern agricultural improvements of Britain, and it popularly retains the character of being the foremost co. for agriculture in Britain. Naturally poor and barren land has been here not only brought into cultivation but worked into full competition with land naturally fertile, to an extent far greater than in most of the other cos. of England. Wheat is a general crop throughout the co., but thrives best on the stiff loamy lands. Barley is well adapted to the lighter soils. It is raised in vast quantities to be malted for exportation, and may be regarded as the staple agricultural produce. Oats are raised only as a shifting crop, and seldom in greater quantity than for consumption within the co. Among what are termed irregular

crops, mustard is cultivated between March and Wisbeach, and saffron in the SW district, adjacent to Cambridgeshire.—The horses of N., whether the originally imported breed, or a cross with that of Suffolk, are a bony, active, hardy race, from 14 to 15 hands high, admirably adapted for the purposes of both the field and the road. The oxen fattened on the green crops and other produce of farms are the Aberdeenshire, W. Highlands, Galloway, and other small Scottish breeds. The native N. sheep, so late as about 150 years ago, shared with rabbits almost the entire dominion of fully one-half of the co., then a wild, bleak, unenclosed expanse of waste territory. They are horned, and have a black nose and black feet. The sheep usually preferred, since the dividing and enclosing of the commons, are the Leicester and South-Down breeds. The Norfolk pigs are a comparatively small and slender race.—Norfolk turkeys are in great repute for their size and delicacy; and are reared in vast numbers for markets in the most distant parts of the kingdom. Large flocks of geese are bred in the fenny districts. Woodcocks, snipes, widgeon, teal, ducks, and various other aquatic species of birds, are plentiful. The *Otis Tarda*, or great bustard, the largest of the British land fowls, is still occasionally seen on the heathlands of W. Norfolk. The *Strix otis curtatus*, or short-eared, long-winged owl, the *Corvus cornix*, the *Tringa pugnax*, are found in the co. Pike, tench, trout, perch, and other species of fresh-water fish, are plentiful. The rabbit is an object of considerably extensive trade, and breeds in large numbers on Methwold heath.—The rents of farms vary considerably in different parts of the co. In some parts the arable land is let at rents as high as 50s. per acre, and some of the pasture at upwards of £3. Taking the average of the whole co., the rent of the arable may be 21s. per acre, that of the marshes 30s. per acre. An immense increase has of late years taken place in the rental of some of the marsh land. According to the returns under the property-tax for 1815, the estimated rental of N. was £1,102,352; the rent per acre 17s., and the estimated profits of occupiers £698,882. The amount assessed under the property-tax was £1,439,977; under the income and property-tax established in 1842 it amounts to £1,945,558, being an increase of £505,581.

**Manufactures and commerce.]** The staple manufacture of the co. is woven woollen goods. Worsteds, now a small village, is remarkable for having given name to the kinds of woollen fabric which are formed from the yarn of carded instead of combed wool. Dormies, cambrics, and calecots, formerly constituted the principal fabrics; druggets, serges, shalloons, and duffs followed; and these, in their turn, have been superseded by crapes, camblets, frish, stuffs, tabinets, bombazines, poplins, damasks, shawls, and a variety of fancy articles, formed from different and curious intermixtures of wool, mohair, and silk. These articles were formerly produced by the joint labour of several towns and villages throughout the co.; but, since the introduction of machinery, the manufacture of them has been chiefly confined to Norwich and its vicinity. See **Norwich**. A considerable manufacture of stockings is carried on at Aylesham; of bombazines, spindles, tops, and wooden ware at Wymondham; of silk and crape at Yarmouth; of coarse woollens and of paper at Thetford; of fabrics from hemp, flax, and cotton, at Diss and North Lopham; and of mustard at Downham.—The foreign trade of Norfolk, especially to the Baltic, and to Holland, Portugal, and Spain, was at one time very great; it is now almost wholly engrossed by the ports of Yarmouth and Lynn. See the articles on these towns. Wells, Blackney, Burnham,

and Cley, though they partially share in the corn trade, are rather fishing-towns than ports. In general, Norfolk, through the medium of the Great Ouse and its associated rivers and canals, supplies a large part of central England with coals, wine, timber, groceries, &c., and, in return, receives large quantities of corn, malt, and cheese.

**Inland navigation.]** An act was obtained in 1827, for rendering the Yare and Wensum navigable to Norwich for vessels drawing 10 ft. water, and for cutting canals from the Yare to the Waveney, and from the latter, through Lake Lothing, to the sea. The works have been completed; and comprise, as a prominent part, a tide or sea-lock, which admits vessels 84 ft. in length, and 21 ft. across the beam. The Yare and Wensum are now navigable to Norwich for sea-borne vessels; and the Waveney, to Beccles, for small sea-borne vessels, and to Bungay, for river-craft. The Bure is navigable to Aylesham, 40 m. from the mouth of the Yare; the Thurn to Hickling-broad; and the Ant to Wayford-bridge, whence a canal continues the navigation to North Walsham. The Ouse and the Nene are navigable over all their extent within the co.; and are connected by a canal of 6 m. in length, from Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire to Outwell-creek and Salter's Load in Norfolk. The Little Ouse is navigable to Thetford; the Wissey to Stoke-Ferry; and the Nar to Castle-Acre. Several small cuts connect the navigable rivers with private estates, and serve for carrying corn to market, and freighting back coals and manure.

**Roads and railways.]** The turnpike roads of the co., about 30 years ago, are said to have been 17, with an aggregate extent of about 250 m. In 1836, the number of turnpike trusts was 15; and the aggregate extent of road under their charge was 271 m. A large proportion of the principal lines radiate from Norwich, respectively toward Wells, Holt, Cromer, North Walsham, Yarmouth, Ipswich, Thetford, Watton, and Swaffham.—The East Anglian railway commences at the terminus of the Northern and Eastern railways at Bishop's-Stortford; communicates with Cambridge by a branch; proceeds NNE to the vicinity of Norwich, nearly parallel and pretty close to the Ipswich and Norwich mail-road; makes a sudden curvature on the SE side of Norwich; and runs nearly due E to Yarmouth.

**Towns and divisions.]** This co. possesses one city, Norwich; 3 parliamentary boroughs, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford; and, in addition to these, 26 market-towns. In 1831, the towns which had each a pop. of upwards of 3,000, were the city, the three boroughs, and Wymondham, East Dereham, Wells, and Swaffham; those which had upwards of 2,000 but less than 3,000, were Diss, North Walsham, Upwell, Aylesham, Downham, and Fakenham.—N. is divided into 33 hundreds, besides the liberties of Norwich, which is a city and co. of itself. It is in the Norfolk circuit, and has its assizes at Norwich. The parliamentary representation of N., previous to the Reform act, consisted of 2 members for the county, 2 for the city of Norwich, and 2 for each of the boroughs of Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford, and Castle-Rising. The Reform act left the total number of members the same as before; but disfranchised the borough of Castle-Rising, and gave 4 members to the co.—2 to an eastern, and 2 to a western division. The constituency of the two county divisions in 1837, was 15,601; of whom 9,496 were freeholders, 1,824 were copyholders, 1,558 were jointly freeholders and copyholders, 39 were leaseholders, and 3,474 were occupying tenants. In 1848, the electors were 8,507 for the E. and 7,510 for the W. division.—Norfolk is in the dio. of Norwich, and prov. of Canterbury; and is divided into the two archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk. In 1829, the total number of livings in the co. was 683; the total number of dissenting congregations 181. The sum expended for the poor, in 1801, was £169,738; in 1811, £291,501; in 1821, £256,044; in 1831, £299,357. The amount of county levies for poor rate, county rate, and other local purposes, in 1834, was £355,684. The estimated rental of the co. is £1,957,822, the assessed rental £1,928,422, and the amount assessed to property and income tax £1,972,553. The number of persons returned as 'independent' in 1841 was 10,358, being a proportion of 10·4 per cent. below the average of England and Wales upon the same amount of pop. The actual annual value of the real property assessed to the income and property



tax in 1848 was £2,327,371, being a proportion of 4.55 per cent. of real property above the average for the like pop. throughout England and Wales.—In 1831 there were only 6,168 depositors in the savings-banks of N., the amount of whose deposits was £198,554; in 1846 the number of depositors had increased to 19,250, and the amount of their deposits to £562,373. The mean amount of each depositor, in 1841, was £31; and in 1846, £29.

**Population.** The pop. of Norfolk, in 1801, was 273,371; in 1811, 291,999; in 1821, 344,368; in 1831, 390,044; in 1841, 412,621. Houses, in 1831, 74,793; in 1841, 85,922. In 1831, the number of males of 20 years and upwards, was 93,498; and of these 45,413 were employed in agriculture, and 4,740 in manufactures. The pop. in 1841 was 412,664, of whom there were, above 20 years of age, 94,982 males, and 95,967 females; while of those under 20, there were 104,119 males, and 117,596 females. Of the pop. of 1841, 384,594 of the persons so enumerated were born within the co., and 28,070 elsewhere. Between the years 1831 and 1841, the rate of increase in the pop. appears to have been checked in a most remarkable manner. In 1811, the pop. was 291,999, being an increase of 18 per cent. as compared with the previous ten years; in 1821 the number was 344,368, an increase of 13 per cent. over the previous decennial period; in 1831, 390,054, or an increase of 13½ per cent.; while in 1841, the rate of increase was found to be only 5½ per cent., the pop. having only increased during the ten years to 412,664. The number of inhabitants to 100 statute acres in Norfolk, according to the census of 1841, was 31.9, being a proportion of not less than 25.8 per cent. below the average of England and Wales; there being 15 other English counties with a less number to 100 acres; one county, viz. Sussex, having the same number: the remainder having in each case more than N. The pop. in 1841 was 433,803; being an increase in 50 years of 59.78 per cent., that for all England and Wales being 101.04 per cent.—The average annual number of persons charged with criminal offences, during the 7 years preceding 1820, 1827, 1834, and 1849, was respectively 267, 404, 521, and 633. The general state of education, amongst the adult pop. may, in some measure, be gathered from the fact, that the proportion per cent. of persons married, who signed the registers with marks, during the year ending June 30th, 1839, was 46.

**History.** Norfolk, at the epoch of earliest record, was inhabited by the  *Iceni*. The district was included in the Roman *præsidial* territory of *Flavia Caesariensis*. About the year 575, it passed under the dominion of the Saxon leader Uffa; and, in common with Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, was erected into the kingdom of East Anglia. After the Norman Conquest, Ralph de Guader received Norfolk as an *earldom*; but he soon took up arms against his sovereign. The *earldom* was then given to Hugh Bigod, and it continued in the possession of his family till the time of Edward II. The title, at subsequent dates, was raised to that of duke, and associated with that of earl marshal, &c.; and it passed first to the Mowbrays, and next to their descendants the Howards, who rank in the British peerage next to the Blood royal. In 1348-9, 58,000 persons died of the plague, called 'the black death' in Norfolk. In Wat Tyler's rebellion, John Littlester, a Norwich dyer, headed a body of insurgents called the Norfolk levellers. In 1549, the rebels Robert and William Kett, brothers and tanners of Wymondham, headed a large body of insurgents in this co. During the civil wars of Charles I. Norfolk joined the parliamentarians, Norwich was fortified against the king, and that town, Yarmouth, and other places, were garrisoned with parliamentary troops.

**NORFOLK**, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, U. S., intersected by the Neponset and Charles rivers. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 53,140; in 1850, 79,000. Its cap. is Dedham. The Boston and Providence railroad intersects the co.—Also a county in the SE of Virginia, U. S., intersected by Elizabeth and Pasquetank rivers, and comprising a portion of Dismal swamp. Area 544 sq. m. Pop. in 1840,

21,092; in 1850, 18,770, exclusive of that of the cap., which gives name to the co., and is a port of entry on the NE bank of Elizabeth river, 8 m. above its entrance into Hampton roads, and 106 m. ESE of Richmond, in N. lat. 36° 50', W. long. 76° 18'. It occupies a low site, and its streets are crooked and irregular. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, 2 banks, a theatre, an academy, an orphan-asylum, a Lancasterian school, an atheneum, and 8 churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Methodists. N. has more foreign commerce than any other town in the state. The harbour is a beautiful basin, nearly 1 m. wide, and is effectually defended by three forts. On Washington point, between the E and W branches of the river, about 1 m. from Norfolk, there is a marine hospital, and a government navy yard with a fine dry dock. Pop. in 1830, 9,816; in 1840, 10,920; in 1850, 14,320.—Also a township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, U. S., 36 m. WNW of Hartford. Pop. 1,393.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in New York, U. S., 234 m. NNW of Albany. Pop. 1,728.—Also a township of Upper Canada, on the N coast of Lake Erie, in Talbot district.

**NORFOLK BAY**, a deep bay on the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, 20 m. E of Hobart-town. It is about 8 m. long from N to S, and from 3 to 5 m. broad from E to W. The largest fleet may anchor here on a good bottom of from 4 to 9 faths, deep.

**NORFOLK ISLAND**, an island, or rather a group of islands, in the S. Pacific, in S. lat. 29° 2', E. long. 168° 2', 900 m. ENE of Sydney, and 1,350 NE of Cape Pillar in Van Diemen's Land. The group is composed of two principal islets, Norfolk and Philip, distant about 6 m. from each other, with about a dozen rocks. Norfolk island is not quite 5 m. long, with a medium breadth of 2½ m., and a superficies of 8,960 acres. It rises, in the bifurked summit of Mount Pitt, to an alt. of 1,050 ft. above sea-level. Philip island is about 1¼ m. long, and ¾ m. broad. Norfolk island was discovered in 1774 by Cook, who found it uninhabited, and who, with his crew, were probably the first persons who ever set foot on it. It is about 15 m. in circumf.; and has a fruitful soil clothed with verdure, and presents a scene of exuberant fertility. It appears of volcanic origin, and consists of a series of hills and valleys, alternating like the waves of the ocean. The pine [*Araucaria excelsa*] is the most abundant species of forest-tree occurring upon it. Some trees of this species measure from 150 to 180 ft. in height, and from 18 to 20 ft. in circumf. Their timber, however, is of a brittle quality, and only fit for house-building and common purposes. Vines, oranges, and lemon trees thrive well; as also the potato, and every kind of garden-vegetable which the grub spares. Wheat and maize are produced in great abundance. In 1843, 615 acres were under maize, 34 under wheat, 56 under rye, 56 under barley, and 25 under oats. The first is sown in April, and is usually reaped in October. The ground is then turned up afresh, and planted with maize, which is ready for pulling when the season approaches for sowing wheat. Stock of all kinds thrives well. The same species of pigeons, parrots, and paroquets occur here as in New Zealand, together with rails and some small birds. The sea-fowl are white boobies, gulls, tern, &c. The shores abound in fish, amongst which are king's fish, salmon, ship-jacks, and mackarel. The climate is delightful and salubrious, being neither intolerably hot nor excessively cold. The mean temp. in 1841 was 69° 39'; in 1843, 72° 07'; blighting SE winds however prevail. This island was colonized by Governor Phillips, shortly after his establishment of a settlement in Port-Jackson. The number of con-

victs committed to his charge being greater than he could easily support, he divided the refractory body into two parts, and sent the smaller and more profligate division to N. island; and the ordinary practice has since been to transport the more abandoned convicts, and such as have fallen under the sentence of the law a second time, to this island. One great objection to the colonization of this island is the difficulty of approaching it, owing to the heavy mountainous sea which constantly beats on its shores, which are everywhere high and precipitous. It has not unfrequently happened that ships from Port Jackson have been upwards of a month beating off and on, unable to advance, and unwilling to return, and still as distant as ever from all possibility of communication with the shore. The want of any harbour or roadstead for shipping is also much against it. After being abandoned for 15 years, it was re-occupied in 1825 on the footing of an exclusively penal settlement.

**NORFOLK (NEW)**, a name formerly applied to the coast-line of Russian America, between the parallels of 57° and 61°, from Admiralty bay to Baranov island.

**NORFOLK SOUND**, a bay on the W coast of Russian America, in N lat. 57°, entering between Cape Edgcombe on the N, and Woodhouse-point on the S. In 1792, the Russians founded the establishment of New Archangel on Sitka island in this sound. See articles **ARCHANGEL (NEW)** and **SITKA**.

**NORGE**. See **NORWAY**.

**NORHAM**, a township in the co. of Northumberland, formerly in that of Durham, 7 m. SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the district of the co. called Northamshire, in the N of co. Northumberland and on the Tweed. Pop. in 1851, 1,033.

**NORIC ALPS**, that portion of the great chain of the Alps which stretches from about the meridian of 12° 15' in an E direction towards Vienna. See **ALPS**.

**NORINSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 12 m. WSW of Ovrutsk.

**NORKITTEN**, a village of E. Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. W of Gumbinnen, on the Aukunne.

**NORLAND**, a township of the W. R. of York-shire, 24 m. SW of Halifax. Pop. in 1841, 1,670.

**NORLEY**, a township of Cheshire, in the p. and 5 m. SSE of Frodsham. Pop. 615.

**NORMA**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 21 m. WSW of Frosinone.

**NORMAN (CAPE)**, a headland on the W coast of Newfoundland, at the W entrance of the narrow bay of Manco, 20 leagues from Cape Ferrol, in N lat. 51° 40'.

**NORMAN'S ISLAND**, a small island in the West Indies, 18 m. E of St. John, in N lat. 18° 20'.

**NORMAN'S KILL**, or **CREEK**, a river of Albany co., New York, U. S., which falls into the Hudson, 2½ m. S of Albany.

**NORMANBY**, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 7 m. W by S of Market-Raisen. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1851, 514.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. WSW of Pickering, on the river Severn. Area 2,363 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1851, 198.—Also a tything in Ash p., Surrey, 4½ m. WNW of Guildford.—Also a township in Stow p., Lincolnshire, 5½ m. SE of Gainsborough.—Also a township in Ormsby p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WNW of Guisborough. Area 1,698 acres. Pop. in 1851, 195.

**NORMANBY**, a county of Southern Australia, bordering on the S on Discovery bay and Portland bay. It is 50 m. in length from N to S, and 80 m. from E to W. Its chief town is Portland. In Mount Napier, its surface attains an alt. of 1,444 ft. The Glenelg river bounds it on the W. Pop. in 1842, 2,267.

**NORMANBY-ON-THE-WOLDS**, a parish in Lincoln, 3½ m. N by E of Market-Raisen. Area 1,966 acres. Pop. in 1831, 122; in 1851, 149.

**NORMANDY**, an ancient province and duchy of France, one of the most extensive and fertile in the kingdom; bounded by the English channel on the W and N; by Picardy on the E; and on the S by the prov. to the N of the Loire. It contains about 11,000 sq. m.: being about 150 m. in length, and in breadth between 80 and 90 m. It has the form of an oblong, extending from E to W, of which, however, the N line is much indented by the sea. It was subdivided into **HAUTE-NORMANDIE**, forming its E part, and comprising the Pays de-Caux, the Pays-de-Bray, the Vexin Normand, the Roumois, Campagne-de-Neubourg, and Campagne-de-St.-Andre, the Pays-de-Duche, the Lieuvin, and the Pays-d'Auge, and of which the cap. was Rouen; and **BASSE-NORMANDIE**, comprising the Campagne-d'Alençon, the Pays-d'Houlme, the Campagne-de-Caen, the Bessin, the Bocage, the Cotentin, and the Avranchin, and of which the cap. was Caen. At the French revolution it was divided into the five departments of Seine-Inferieure, Eure, Calvados, La Manche, and the greater part of Orne. It is a rich and fertile district, highly productive in grain, lint, colza, and apples. Almost every farmer rears more or less flax on his little occupancy, and makes his family put it through the different processes of manufacture. The climate has not enough of warmth for the culture of the vine, but the want of it is supplied by extensive apple orchards. The fisheries on the coasts are extensive. The Norman horses are strong, and capable of considerable work, but are of small size. The best breed is raised in the district called the Cotentin: at the plough, oxen are generally used. The most generally diffused branch of manufacture is that of linen. The quality of Norman linen is in general coarse and strong. After linen comes lace, which employs thousands of women and girls in various parts of the prov. Cottons are of late introduction, and are made only in large factories, which now exist at Rouen and along the line of the Havre and Paris railway; Caen, Bayeux, Alençon, Honfleur, have lace; Louviers and Elbeuf, fine woollens; Vire, in the SW, produces woollens, but of coarse quality; while Aigle manufactures pins and needles in large quantities. The exports of N. consist chiefly of cotton, linen, and lace; also cattle, corn, butter, and cyder. The Normans uniformly speak French, with a provincial accent in rural districts, but with accuracy and propriety in the towns. In Roman times, N. was inhabited by the *Vellodasses*, the *Caleti*, the *Bojocasses* and the *Lexovi*. After the loss of Gaul by the Romans, it formed part of the kingdom of Neustria. Its present name was received from the Normans, a race of great celebrity in the Middle ages, who, issuing from Scandinavia under the command of Rollo, settled here in the latter part of the 9th cent., and compelled the king of France to make them the formal cession of the country as a fief in 912. They were henceforth governed by their own dukes, the most renowned of whom was William, who achieved the conquest of England in 1066. The two countries remained under one king until 1203, when N. was wrested from the feeble hands of King John. It subsequently became to England a favourite object of conquest, the theatre at times of successful invasion, and finally of disaster and expulsion. Edward III. began the campaign of 1346 by overrunning N., and closed a succession of anxieties and perils by the victory of Crecy. A less transient occupancy of N. was obtained by Henry V., who three years after the battle of Agincourt conquered the whole of this province, and obtained its formal cession by the peace of 1420. It remained in the possession of England for 30 years,—a period still cited by the Normans as the era of the foundation of several of their seminaries, and of a number of their public edifices; but was finally wrested from the English in 1449. N. had until the Revolution its separate parliaments, which sat at Rouen; its provincial laws and usages were also preserved, and under the name of *Coutumier de Normandie* form an important monument of the legal system of the Middle ages.

**NORMANTON**, a parish in Derbyshire, 2 m. S by W of Derby, intersected by the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area 1,362 acres. Pop. in 1831, 295; in 1851, 385.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. N by E of Grantham, at the source of the Witham. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 204; in 1851, 179.—Also a parish in Rutlandshire, 6 m. E by S of Oakham, on the river Gwash. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 33; in 1851, 35.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. ENE of Wakefield, intersected by the York and Manchester railway, comprising the townships of Altofts, Snydale, and N. Area of p. 3,974 acres. Pop. in 1831, 899; in 1851, 1,238.

**NORMANTON (NORTH)**, or **TEMPLE-NORMANTON**, a chapelry and township in Chesterfield p., Derbyshire, 3½ m. SE of Chesterfield, and 1½ m. E of the Midland Counties railway. Pop. in 1851, 107.

**NORMANTON (SOUTH)**, a parish in Derbyshire, 2½ m. ENE of Alfreton. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,154; in 1851, 1,340.

**NORMANTON-LE-HEATH**, a chapelry in Nail-

stone p., Leicestershire, 3 m. SSE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1851, 170.

**NORMANTON-UPON-SOAR**, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 12 m. SSW of Nottingham, intersected by the Midland Counties railway. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 393.

**NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT**, a parish in Nottinghamshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Tuxford. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1851, 388.

**NORNDORF**, a town of Bavaria, between the rivers Lech and Schmutter, 15 m. N of Augsburg. Pop. 800.

**NORO**, a town of Mandshuria, 300 m. NE of Ninggouta, at the confluence of a small river of the same name with the Ossuri.

**NORONA**. See **FERNANDO-DE-NORONHA**.

**NOROSI**, a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa-Marta, situated near the point where the river Magdalena communicates with the Colorado.

**NOROY-LE-BOURG**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, 9 m. E of Vesoul. Pop. 1,200.

**NOROY-LE-SEC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Conflans, 6 m. WNW of Briey. Pop. 600.

**NORRENT-FONTES**, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. NW of Bethune. Pop. 1,000.

**NORRIDGEWOCK**, the capital of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on the Kennebec, 32 m. N of Augusta. It is finely situated on both sides of the river, and has considerable trade with the back-country. Pop. 1,865.

**NORRIESTON**, a village of Perthshire, now joined to the village of Thornhill, 9 m. WNW of Stirling. Pop. 463.

**NORRISTOWN**, the capital of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, U. S., on the N side of the Schuylkill, over which it has a bridge 800 ft. in length, 91 m. E by S of Harrisburg, and 17 m. NW of Philadelphia. Pop. 2,337.

**NORRITON**, a township of Montgomery co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., with a village on the Schuylkill river. Pop. 1,411.

**NORRKÖPING**. See **NORDEKÖPING**.

**NORRLAND**. See **NORDLAND**.

**NORRTTELGE**, a port of Sweden, on the Baltic, in the laen and 30 m. NE of Stockholm, in N lat.  $59^{\circ} 45'$ . Its pop., about 1,000, is employed chiefly in fishing and the coasting-trade. In the neighbourhood is a manufacture of fire-arms. The place suffered considerably from a Russian squadron in 1719.

**NORSINGEN**, a village of Baden, 4 m. N of Staufen. Pop. 400.

**NORSKÖE**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 9 m. NW of Jaroslavl. Pop. 1,500.

**NORT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, on the E. bank of the Erdre, 15 m. NNE of Nantes. Pop. 3,200. It is an entrepot for the iron, wood, and coals, sent from the interior to Nantes.

**NORTE (RIO-BRAVO-DEL, or RIO-GRANDE-DEL)**, a large river of North America, which, according to the map of Lewis and Clarke's tract from the Missouri to the Pacific, has its remotest sources in two streams which rise in the great cordillera that separates the eastern from the western waters of North America, in  $40^{\circ} 12'$  N lat., and  $111^{\circ} 30'$  W long., immediately to the W of the sources of the Big Horn, Platte, and Arkansas rivers. The valley containing its sources is separated by another stupendous ridge on the N from the head-waters of the great southern branch of Lewis river; and on the W by another range, which separates it from the sources of the Multnomah or great SE branch of the Columbia. These two streams run W, in separate courses of 50 m. each, till they unite and form the Rio-del-

N. Turning SE from this point, the Rio-del-N. is augmented by several streams from the W; and after a course of 120 m. is joined from the NE by Colter's river. It then runs 250 m. farther in the same direction, in a valley bounded on both sides by ranges of snowy mountains, as far as  $38^{\circ}$  N lat., and  $107^{\circ}$  W long., where it enters the prov. of New Mexico. Thence its course is due S for 350 m. to  $33^{\circ}$  N lat., passing by the city of Santa-Fé, whence it directs its course generally SE, through the prov. of Cohahuila, and after dividing Texas from New Santander, falls into the gulf of Mexico, in  $25^{\circ} 55'$  N lat., and  $97^{\circ} 26'$  W long., according to Humboldt. The comparative course of this river is nearly 1,600 m., 540 of which are to the NW of Santa-Fé. It cannot, however, be said to be a navigable river in any part of its course, owing to the rocky ledges and cataracts in the upper part of its course, and to sand-bars in the flat country; but small boats might ascend as far as Presidia-de-Rio-Grande, in Cohahuila, a distance of 200 m. from the coast. Nearly 180 m. above the Presidio-de-Rio-Grande, it receives the Puerco, after a course of 320 m. SE from its source in the apex of the angle formed by the junction of the Sierra-del-San-Sacramento with the mountains of Namhi, in  $34^{\circ}$  N lat. Above 166 m. higher up it receives the Rio-Conchos, after a course of 290 m. NE from the Sierra-Madre. Where Pike crossed the Conchos it seemed to be as large as the Rio-del-N. at the Paso. Like the Missouri, the Red river, and the Arkansas, the Rio-del-N. has its periodical floods, which commence in April, are at their height in the beginning of May, and fall towards the end of June. At Albuquerque, where Pike crossed it, 40 m. below Santa-Fé, it was 400 yds. wide and 3 ft. deep; and in the drought of summer it might be forded as far as its junction with the Conchos. Opposite Taos, for an uninterrupted distance of nearly 15 m., it runs pent up in a deep canon, through which it rushes in rapid torrents. "This frightful chasm is absolutely impassable; and viewed from the top the scene is imposing in the extreme. None but the boldest hearts and firmest nerves can venture to its brink and look down its almost perpendicular precipice over projecting crags and deep crevices, upon the foaming current of the river, which in some places appears like a small rippling brook, while in others it winds its serpentine course silently but majestically along, through a narrow little valley, with immense plains bordering and expanding in every direction, yet so smooth and level that the course of the river is not perceived till within a few yards of its verge." [Gregg.] The inefficiency of this river for commercial purposes is further apparent from an extraordinary event which occurred in 1752, of which the inhabitants in Humboldt's day still preserved the recollection. The whole bed of the river became dry all of a sudden for more than 30 leagues above and 20 leagues below the Paso, and the water of the river precipitated itself into a newly formed chasm, and only made its reappearance near the presidio of San Eleazario. After, however, the lapse of several weeks, the water resumed its course, it is supposed by the filling up of the chasm and its subterraneous conductors. Though this is very likely an exaggerated statement, the constant disappearance of the river in seasons of severe drought in part explains the tradition. It is singular that, despite the vast number of tributary streams which would be expected to flow into the Rio-Grande, very few in reality reach their destination. The Rio-Puerco, or the muddy stream, is an exception, and yet this river, though running a course of 300 m., is for a portion of the year dry at its mouth. The Santa-Fé even, a bold and dashing rivulet in the



vicinity of the mountains, becomes as it flows on an insignificant stream, and is often lost ere it reaches the Rio-Grande. Indeed, this river runs a course of 500 m. before it receives any addition of the slightest consequence. We consequently find that above the influence of the tide it is almost everywhere fordable during the chief part of the year: during freshets it is certainly deeper, but in general the water does not rise above the knee. Throughout almost the whole of its course its banks are low and seldom adorned with much vegetation, if we except bushes, and yet from its disproportionate width—generally 300 or 400 yds.—it is not like the other rivers of that region subject to inundations, so great an evil to the inhabitants on the borders of the Colorado and Brazos in Texas. To the inhabitants of Northern Mexico this river is known as the Rio-del-Norte or 'North river,' because it takes its rise among the northern hills and flows in a southerly direction. Below it is called the Rio-Grande, but nowhere now Rio-Bravo, as it once was, and is still in many maps. Its lower portion is sometimes very picturesque, and also dangerous to navigation, from the constant recurrence of small wooded islands—the *isletas* of the Rio-Grande—which with shoals, narrow and rapid channels, remove almost all hope of its ever becoming a useful river. Along almost the whole course of the river the land is sterile, bleak, and barren; there are exceptions about Taos and Santa-Fé, but the want of irrigation makes the former the distinctive characteristic, until we approach the sea. During the late war the Americans were able to make a bridge of waggons across the river, which speaks volumes for its shallowness.

**NORTEN**, a town of Hanover, in the principality and 6 m. N of Göttingen, near the r. bank of the Leine. Pop. 1,300.

**NORTHALL**, or **NORTHOLT**, a parish in Middlesex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by S of Harrow-on-the-Hill, intersected by the Paddington canal. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1841, 653.—Also a hamlet in Eddlesborough p., Bucks, 3 m. NNE of Ivinghoe. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 553; in 1841, 540.

**NORTHALLERTON**, a parish and borough in the wapentake of Allertonshire, N. R. of Yorkshire, 32 m. NNW of York, and 225 m. NNW of London, intersected by the Great North of England railway. The p. includes the chapelries of Brompton, Deighton, and High-Worsall, and the township of Romanby. Area 13,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,118; in 1851, 5,238. The church is a spacious edifice, supposed to have been erected about the 14th cent. The town is situated in a delightful valley watered by the Wiske. It is well-built, and consists chiefly of one broad street about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long. The sessions-house, on the E side of the town, is a handsome modern building. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of linens and leather; but not to any considerable extent. The chief importance of the place arose from its being the half-way town between York and Newcastle. But the King's Head posting-house at N., which had been an inn for nearly two centuries, situated in the centre of the market-place, with a spacious assembly-room, and stabling for 100 horses, is now converted into a farmhouse, with 250 acres of land to it: so much for railways. The old coach from York to Newcastle in 1706 put up at this inn; and the Edinburgh, Berwick, Newcastle, York, and London post coach, established in 1712, also put up at this inn and at the Golden Lion alternately. The latter coach occupied 13 days in travelling to and from London and Edinburgh. The quarter-sessions for the north riding are held here. In the neighbourhood is Stand-ard-hill, so called from a battle fought here in 1138

between the English and Scots. N. formerly returned 2 members to parliament: under the reform act it returns only one. The boundaries of the borough, which have been extended, include the townships of N. and Romanby, and the chapelry of Brompton. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 271; in 1848, 303. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1841 was 4,861; in 1851, 4,995. N. is a polling-place in the election of members for the northern division of the co.

**NORTHAM**, a parish and village in Devonshire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Bideford, having the Bristol channel on the W, and the navigable river Torridge on the E. A succession of villas connects the village of N. with Bideford. Area 4,190 acres. Pop. 3,680.

**NORTHAMPTON**, the capital of Northamptonshire, locally situated in the hund. of Spelhoe,  $65\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of London, on the N bank of the river Nene, which communicates here by a branch with the Grand Junction canal. The town, which occupies the summit of an eminence gently sloping to the river, over which there are several bridges, was formerly defended by embattled walls and a castle. It consists of four principal streets, with several smaller ones diverging from them. The houses in general are built of a reddish coloured freestone. The principal public buildings, exclusive of churches and chapels, are the town-hall, an ancient and commodious structure; the county-hall, a modern edifice in the Grecian style of architecture; the county-gaol, the infirmary, the lunatic asylum, and the new theatre. The market-place is a spacious open area surrounded by shops and houses. At the N extremity of the town, near the Royal terrace, are handsome barracks; and at a short distance, on the S side, stands one of the fine sepulchral crosses erected by Edward I. in commemoration of his queen, Eleanor of Castile. The assizes for the co. are held here, and also the quarter-sessions for the southern division. The income of the borough for 1840 was £4,622; for 1850, £7,694. It returns 2 members to parliament. Electors registered in 1837, 2,103; in 1848, 2,390. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 21,242; in 1851, 26,657. The town contains 6 churches, and 15 dissenting chapels.—The principal branch of manufacture carried on in the town is that of boot and shoe making, in which upwards of 1,300 persons are employed. Considerable business is also done in leather currying, wool-combing, and the manufacture of lace. There are also three iron-foundries; and the town forms the mart in which large quantities of the agricultural produce of the surrounding co. is disposed of. Trade is facilitated by the navigation of the Nene, which communicates with the Grand Junction canal. Races take place at N. in August. The course, which is pretty extensive, lies at a short distance, on the N side of the town. The town of N. gives its name to certain tables which have been constructed with respect to mortality, and which form the data upon which the business of most of the life insurance societies of this country is conducted. The N. table of mortality professes to show what number of persons out of 11,650 assumed to be born at the same time, attain to the ages of 1, 2, and 3 years, and to every year of age up to 96. The calculations were made by Dr. Price from the accounts kept at N. from 1735 to 1780, both years inclusive, of the ages at death of 4,689 persons who were buried within that period in the p. of All-Saints. Calculations were also made upon the data thus furnished, of the value of life annuities, of insurances on single and joint lives, and of annuities payable on the survivorship of lives. These tables form the basis of the business of many English and Scotch insurance offices. It has also been the basis of calculation for

friendly and benefit societies; and government formerly sold annuities to a large amount on terms founded upon the data furnished by it.

**NORTHAMPTON**, a county on the E side of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by the Delaware and Lehigh. Area 1,100 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 40,996; in 1850, 40,941. Its chief town is Easton.—Also a co. on the E side of Virginia, bounded on the S by the entrance into Chesapeake bay, and on the W by Chesapeake bay. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,715; in 1850, 7,396. Its chief town is Jackson.—Also a co. in the N part of N. Carolina. Area 546 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 13,369; in 1850, 13,335.—Also a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire. Pop. 885.—Also the capital of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the W bank of Connecticut river, in N lat. 42° 19', W long. 72° 38', opposite Hadley, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,080 ft. long. Pop. in 1840, 3,750.—Also a township of Fulton co., New York, 50 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 1,526.—Also a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, intersected by Rancocas creek. Pop. 6,813.—Also a township and cap. of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 293.—Also a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 10 m. SE of Doylestown. Pop. 1,694.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, a midland county of England; bounded on the N by the cos. of Rutland and Lincoln; on the E by Huntingdon, Bedford, and Bucks; on the S by Bucks and Oxford; and on the W by Oxford, Warwick, and Leicester. Its form is oblong and irregular, extending from NE to SW about 70 m., by from 7 m. to 25 m. in breadth. Its area is 1,010 sq. m., or 680,400 acres, being the 22d in point of size of the English cos. The surface is pleasantly diversified with moderate elevations. The highest ground is in the vicinity of Daventry, where the Nene and the Cherwell, flowing into the eastern sea, and the Leam, flowing into the western, rise near each other. A little farther N, the Avon and the Welland, running into opposite seas, also spring near each other. About Towcester the co. also is hilly; indeed, this co. is on the whole more elevated than the adjoining districts, as appears from the fact of its containing the sources of several rivers passing into other cos. and flowing into opposite seas. Besides being enlivened by the numerous streams with which it is watered, the verdure is in general rich and vivid, and the district well-wooded, and interspersed with seats and mansions of the nobility and gentry, forming on the whole a fine general landscape.

**Rivers.** The Nene and the Welland are the principal rivers. Besides others above named, the Ouse also rises in this co. The Nene proceeds from two sources, one in the W, near Daventry, and the other about 12 m. NNW of Northampton. Meeting at the latter town, the river becomes navigable for small craft, and runs in a sinuous course to Peterborough, whence it forms the boundary towards Croyland, where it finally quits the co. for Cambridgeshire. See article **NENE**. The Welland rises about 3 m. NW of the second head-source of the Nene, and flows NE, forming the NW boundary of the co., by Stamford and Market-Deepping in Lincolnshire, to the vicinity of Croyland, where it approaches within a few miles of the Nene, and finally quits the co. for Lincolnshire. By means of locks this river has been rendered navigable to Stamford. The Ouse, at the SE corner of the co., forms a tract of rich meadows about Stony-Stratford. The extreme N point of the co., surrounded and intersected as it is by rivers, is liable to inundation, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract extending to the Lincolnshire washes.

**Canals, roads, and railways.** The Grand Junction canal begins at Braunton in this co., near the Warwickshire border, where it unites with the Oxford canal, and passes E through a tunnel, and then SE to Blisworth, near which it sends off a

branch to Northampton. It then penetrates through another tunnel of difficult construction to Cosgrove; and thence flows into Bucks, despatching a branch from Cosgrove to Stony-Stratford. This canal, besides its prolongation to the metropolitan district, affords the means of communication, through the Oxford canal, with all the canals in the district round Birmingham, and through the Grand Union canal, with the Trent and Mersey navigations. The Grand Union canal begins in the Grand Junction in Norton p. N of Daventry, and runs N to the Leicester canal near Foxton, passing through two tunnels, and sending branches to Welford and Market-Harborough.—The road from London by St. Alban's and Dunstable, to Coventry, Liverpool, and Chester, enters this co. at Stony-Stratford, and crosses it on the Watling-street, by Towcester, Daventry, and Braunton, to Warwickshire. The road from London by Dunstable to Leicester, Derby, and the midland and northern cos. in general, enters near Horton, and crosses by Northampton, Kingshorpe, and Market-Harborough, into Leicestershire. The road from London by Bedford to Nottingham and the SE, enters by Higham-Ferrers, and crosses by Kettering and Rockingham into Rutlandshire. The road from London by Huntingdon to Lincolnshire enters by Peterborough, and crosses by two branches, one through Market-Deepping, the other through Croyland.—The London and Birmingham section of the Great North-western railway enters this co. between Stony-Stratford and Northampton, and crosses it nearly in the line of the Grand Junction canal, from the Wolverton station, on the SE border, by Blisdon and Weedon, to Rugby. It passes through a tunnel 400 yds. in length under Watling-street at Weedon, and at Killesby through another about 1½ m. in length, being the longest on the line, and penetrating partly through a quicksand. The Wolverton station is the principal engineering establishment and depot of the company: see **WOLVERTON**. A branch from the main line at Blisworth runs along the E side of the co. to Peterborough; whence the Syston and Peterborough, the Eastern counties, and the East Lincolnshire lines, afford communication with all quarters of the co.

**Minerals, soils, and produce.** The oolite formation extends throughout the co., but there is no chalk. Limestone everywhere abounds, and is extensively quarried. The NE part of the co. is chiefly fen-land continuous with that of the adjoining cos. of Lincoln and Cambridge. Peterborough fen, part of the Bedford level, contains nearly 7,000 acres of excellent soil. The soil of this co. is in general a stiff loam, in some localities cold and wet, or, as about Towcester in the S, intermixed with clay and coarse gritstone. On the whole the land here is not unproductive.—N. is noted as a grazing and dairy co., especially throughout that tract which lies northwards from Northampton to the Leicestershire border. About half the co., exclusive of woodlands and commons, is in pasture; but the cultivation of wheat and other crops usual in farming cos. is carried on to a considerable extent. Much of the arable land, however, was till recently open field-land; and numerous sheep are grazed on the high grounds. The size of the farms is generally from 100 to 500 acres; and comparatively few leases are granted. Nearly the whole of this district was anciently occupied by Rockingham, Whittlebury, and Salcey forests: there are still considerable remains of these. Most of the forest underwood is thorn, ash, and maple. The timber is chiefly oak, ash, beech, and elm.—This co. is proverbially held to be a healthy district. From its inland and moderately elevated situation, it is not so subject to heavy and continued rains as the more western cos. are. The average annual fall of rain for 14 years, in the months of March, April, and May, was 14.13 inches.

**Population.** The total pop. of this co. in 1801 was 131,757; in 1831, 179,300; in 1841, 199,061, of whom 98,886 were males, and 100,175 females; in 1851, 213,784. The total increase per cent. in 50 years thus appears to have been 66.70; the annual increase 1.03 per cent.

**Divisions.** This co. is divided into 20 hundreds, of which Nassborough or Peterborough liberty, Wilbybrook, Corby, Polebrooke, Navisford, Huxloe, Rothwell, Higham-Ferrers, Hamfordshoe, and Orlingbury, are in the northern division; and King's-Sutton, Chipping-Warden, Green's-Norton, Cleley, Towcester, Fawsley, Wymersley, Spelhoe, Nobottle-Grove, and Gullsborough, are in the southern. 11

comprises 336 parishes; 1 city, Peterborough; 1 co. town and borough, Northampton; 2 other borough and market-towns, Higham-Ferrers and Brackley; and 6 market-towns, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. There are 551 villages in the co. This co. is included in the dio. of Peterborough, and prov. of Canterbury. With Rutlandshire it forms an archdeaconry. The poor rate returns for 3 years, to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £12,367 on the poor of this co. In 1803 the expenditure was £97,894; in 1840, £88,449.—The co. returns 4 members to parliament, 2 for the northern division, and 2 for the southern division. Peterborough and Northampton also return 2 members each. The number of electors registered for the co. in 1837, was 3,857 for the northern, and 4,600 for the southern division. In 1848, it was 4,031 for the northern, and 4,715 for the southern.—The co. is comprehended in the Midland circuit. The assizes are held at Northampton; and the quarter-sessions also there and at Peterborough. The co.-jail and house-of-correction are at Northampton.

*Trade and manufactures.* This co. is not remarkable for trade or manufactures, except for boots and shoes, which are made in immense quantities at Northampton, and at Daventry, Kettering, Long-Buckley, and Wellingborough, for exportation or for army contract. Other manufactures, such as those of lace, hats, whips, pottery, paper, and malt, are carried on to some extent in various places. At Kettering, and the neighbouring villages of Rothwell and Desborough, several hundred weavers are engaged in making silk-plush for hats. Wool-combing and spinning are also carried on. The chief exports of the co., besides shoes, are wheat, flour, beans, timber, bark, fat cattle, sheep, wool, butter, and cheese.

*History.* When Britain was invaded by the Romans, this part of the island was inhabited by the *Coriand*; it was subsequently included in the Roman prov., *Flavia Caesariensis*, and the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. In 1469, the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster met at Edgecote in this co., and fought a fierce battle, in which the Lancastrians were victorious. In 1586, Mary, queen of Scots, was executed at Fotheringay castle. In 1645, the army of Charles I., who had fixed his head-quarters at Daventry, was defeated at Naseby by Fairfax and Cromwell.

**NORTHAW**, a parish of Herts,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE of Chipping-Bassett. Area 3,180 acres. Pop. 545.

**NORTH BAY**, a bay on the S coast of Chiampa, in N lat.  $10^{\circ} 36'$ , E long.  $106^{\circ} 35'$ .—Also the most northerly bay of Forrester's peninsula, in Van Diemen's Land, between Cape Paul Lamanon and Cape Frederick Hendrick.

**NORTH BEAVER**, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 2,293.

**NORTH BEND**, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, U. S., on the river Ohio, 16 m. below Cincinnati.—Also a township in Macon co., Illinois.

**NORTH BERWICK**. See **BERWICK (NORTH)**.

**NORTHBOROUGH**, a parish of Northamptonshire, 7 m. NW of Peterborough. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1851, 260.—Also a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, U. S., 33 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,348.

**NORTHBOURNE**, a parish of Kent, 3 m. W of Deal. Area 3,628 acres. Pop. in 1851, 880.

**NORTHBRIDGE**, a township of Worcester co., U. S., 45 m. SW of Boston. Pop. 1,447.

**NORTH BRIDGEWATER**, a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 22 m. S by E of Boston. Pop. 2,616.

**NORTH BROOKFIELD**, a township of Worcester co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 60 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,485.—Also a township in Madison co., in New York.

**NORTH (CAPE)**, a cape on the N coast of Ire-

land, in N lat.  $55^{\circ} 15'$ , W long.  $8^{\circ} 55'$ .—Also the NE point of the island of Georgia, in the S. Atlantic.—Also a cape on the E coast of S. America, in N lat.  $1^{\circ} 48'$ .—Also the N point of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N lat.  $47^{\circ}$ .—Also the NE point of the island of Cape Breton, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 2'$ .—Also the NE extremity of the North island of New Zealand.

**NORTH CAPE**, a promontory on the N coast of the Norwegian island of Magerøe, forming the most northern point of Norway, in N lat.  $71^{\circ} 10' 15''$ . It is a long-extended headland or tongue of rock, narrowest where joined to the main body of the island, and enlarging towards its other or seaward extremity, where it becomes of an insular shape, and is indented by several chasms forming small creeks. Its surface is flat, and rises gradually from the landward end till about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from its seaward extremity, when it declines with a gentle slope towards the sea. The whole is destitute of vegetation, and strewn with small fragments of rock. Speaking accurately, however, this cape does not form the most northern point of Magerøe; for a narrow rugged ridge to the W of it, and divided from it by a broad firth, called Knivskierodden, bears NW of it. Capell Brooke calls this point Knivskier-næs.

**NORTH CASTLE**, a township of West Chester co., New York, U. S., 33 m. NE of New York. Pop. 2,058.

**NORTH CHAPEL**, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. NNW of Petworth. Area 3,854 acres. Pop. 864.—Also a parish of Hertfordshire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Berkhamstead. Area 3,880 acres. Pop. 1,388.

**NORTH CHATHAM**, a village in Columbia co., New York, U. S., 15 m. S by E of Albany. Pop. 250.

**NORTH CODORUS**, a township of York co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,540.

**NORTH COLAH**, a parish in Cumberland co., in New South Wales, skirted on the NW by Berowra creek.

**NORTH-EAST**, a township of Dutchess co., New York, U. S., watered by Ten-mile creek. Pop. 1,385.—Also a township of Cecil co., Maryland.—Also a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 10 m. NE of Erie. Pop. 1,793.—Also a river of Cecil co., Maryland, which flows into the Chesapeake, 5 m. SE of Charleston.

**NORTH-EAST PASSAGE**. See **ARCTIC OCEAN**.  
**NORTHENDEN**, a parish of Cheshire, 4 m. W of Stockport. Area 3,716 acres. Pop. 1,359.

**NORTHERN CIRCARS**. See **CIRCARS**.

**NORTHFIELD**, a parish of Worcestershire, 5 m. SE of Hales-Owen. Area 5,951 acres. Pop. 2,460.

**NORTHFIELD**, a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. 232.—Also a township of Washington co., Vermont, 10 m. SSW of Montpelier. Pop. 2,013.—Also a township and village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 92 m. NW of Boston. Pop. 1,673. The v. is situated on the E bank of the river Connecticut.—Also a township of Richmond co., New York, 3 m. N of Richmond, on the NW part of Staten island. Pop. 2,745.—Also a township of Summit co., in Ohio, 143 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,031.

**NORTHFLEET**, a parish of Kent, on the banks of the Thames, 2 m. W of Gravesend. Area 4,313 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,124; in 1851, 5,038.

**NORTHFORD**, a township of New Haven co., Connecticut, U. S., 28 m. S by W of Hartford.

**NORTH FORELAND**. See **FORELAND**.

**NORTH FORK**, a township of Ashe co., in N. Carolina, U. S.—Also a township of Mason co., in Kentucky.—Also a township of Izard co., in Arkansas.

**NORTH GEORGETOWN**, a village of Colum-



biana co., in Ohio, U. S., 146 m. N by E of Columbus. Pop. 300.

**NORTH GOSHEN**, a village of Litchfield co., in Connecticut, U. S., 34 m. W by N of Hartford.

**NORTH HAMPTON**, a township of Rockingham co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 50 m. SE of Concord. Pop. 885.

**NORTH HAVEN**, a township of New Haven co., Connecticut, U. S., 30 m. SSW of Hartford. Pop. 1,349.

**NORTH HEAD**, a cape on the NE coast of Australia, the NW point of Bustard bay, in S lat. 24°.

**NORTH HEMPSTEAD**, a township of Queen's co., New York, U. S., on Long Island sound, 20 m. E of New York. Pop. 389.

**NORTH HEW**, a township of Grand Isle co., in Vermont, U. S., 71 m. NW of Montpelier. It forms an island in Lake Champlain, with an area of 6,272 acres. Pop. 716.

**NORTHAM**, a parish in Sussex, 6½ m. WNW of Rye. Area 3,486 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,306.

**NORTHILL**, a parish of Bedfordshire, 3 m. WNW of Biggleswade. Area 4,210 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,364.—Also a parish of Cornwall, 6½ m. SW of Launceston. Area 6,732 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,155; in 1851, 1,193.

**NORTHINGTON**, a parish in Southamptonshire, 7 m. NW of Winchester. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1851, 309.

**NORTH ISLAND**, a small island in the N. Pacific, in Dixon's entrance, in N lat. 54° 20'.—Also an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina, at the mouth of the Great Pedee river, in N lat. 33°.—Also an island on the N coast of Australia, near the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, one of those included by Flinders under the appellation of Sir Edward Pellew's group. Its N extremity is in S lat. 16° 30'; E long. 137° 2'.

**NORTHLEACH**, a parish and market-town in Gloucestershire, 82 m. WNW of London, and 20 m. E by S of Gloucester, on the post-road from Cheltenham to Witney. Pop. of p. in 1831, 795; in 1851, 1,352.—The town lies in a bottom, in the centre of the Cotswold hills, near the source of the small river Leche, from which it derives its name; and consists chiefly of one long irregularly-built street. It was formerly an important clothing-town, but there not being sufficient water for the mills, the manufacture declined. The county-bridewell and house-of-correction is in the vicinity of the town.

**NORTHMAVEN**, a parish in Shetland, comprising the N part of the Mainland, and a number of adjacent islets. It has a superficial extent of about 80,000 acres. Its highest ground, Rona-hill, exceeds 2,000 ft. above sea-level. The principal village is Hillswick. Pop. in 1831, 2,386; in 1851, 2,534.

**NORTHMOOK**, a parish of Oxfordshire, 6½ m. W of Oxford. Area 2,037 acres. Pop. in 1851, 375.

**NORTH MOUNTAIN CREEK**, a river of the United States, which runs into the Missouri, 239 m. below the Falls. It is 30 yds. wide at its mouth.

**NORTHOP**, a parish in Flintshire, 3½ m. SSE of Flint, and 10 m. W by N of Chester, comprising the townships of Caer-fallweh, Golltyn, Kelsterton, Wepre, Leadbrook Major and Minor, Northop, and Saughton. Pop. in 1831, 3,026; in 1851, 3,567.

**NORTHORPE**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. NE of Gainsborough. Area 1,815 acres. Pop. in 1851, 179.

**NORTHOVER**, a parish of Somersetshire, N of Ilchester. Area 436 acres. Pop. in 1851, 89.

**NORTH POINT**, the NW point of the island of Langara, 5 m. N of Queen Charlotte's island, in N lat. 54° 20'.

**NORTH POINT ISLET**, a small island in the

gulf of Carpentaria, near the island of Groote-Eylandt, in S lat. 13° 31', E long. 136° 45'.

**NORTHPORT**, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 50 m. E of Augusta. Pop. 1,207.—Also a township of Suffolk co., in the state of New York.

**NORTH PROVIDENCE**, a township of Rhode Island, U. S. Pop. 4,207.

**NORTH REPS**, a parish of Norfolk, 7 m. NE of Arlesham. Area 2,731 acres. Pop. 623.

**NORTH RIVER**, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which joins the Lamprey river, in the N part of Epping.—Also a river of N. Carolina, which runs into Albemarle sound, in N lat. 36° 6'.—Also a river of Massachusetts, which runs E into Massachusetts bay.—Also a river of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, 1 m. N of Young point.

**NORTH SALEM**, a township and village of Westchester co., in New York, U. S., 24 m. N of White Plains. Pop. 1,161.

**NORTH SEA**. See GERMAN OCEAN.

**NORTH SOUND POINT**, a cape of the island of Antigua, on the E side of the entrance into Parham harbour, in N lat. 17° 16'.

**NORTH STAR BAY**, a small bay in Wolstenholme sound, in N lat. 76° 33', W long. 68° 56', so called from her Majesty's ship North Star, under Commander Saunders, which was sent out in May 1849 with provisions for Sir John Franklin's expedition, having taken up quarters here from the 30th of September 1849 until the 1st of August 1850. A settlement of Esquimaux was found here, and another about 12 m. down the sound. Each settlement consisted but of one hut, in which a number of families dwelt. The huts are generally formed about half under ground on the slope of a hill near the sea, the upper part being built over in a very rude manner with rough stones. These Esquimaux did not know the use of boats, and their only weapon appeared to be a small spear which they carry in their hand. They live entirely on raw food, mostly seal's flesh. Not having boats, they are compelled to follow the land-ice to the N during the summer, depositing the seals which they kill at their various stations along the coast, on which they retreat during the winter as their stock to the northward becomes exhausted. The ship became frozen in on the 12th of October, when the housing was spread over, and every other preparation made for the winter. The therm. did not fall below zero till the beginning of November. On the 24th of October the sun just showed itself above the hills at noon, and did not reappear until 17th February, when his upper limb again made its appearance,—a period of 116 days. During the winter, the party (who occupied the farthest point to the N at which a ship was ever known to have wintered) had heavy gales of wind occasionally from the E, during which time the therm. invariably rose, sometimes nearly to zero, as also in cloudy weather. "I may add," says Commander Saunders, "that throughout the whole voyage neither the machine nor the aneroid barometer have been of any use to indicate the weather although both appear quite sensitive and move together. We found February our coldest month, on the 24th of which the therm. was registered at 9 and 10 p.m. at 63¼° below zero, and at 61 for the following 5 hours. It also fell to 63¼° on the 27th. I believe this to be the coldest natural temperature ever registered. On Monday, January 28, 1850, an Esquimaux was brought alongside in a sledge in a most deplorable condition from frost bites. His companions threw him off from it at the foot of our ladder, making us to understand they wished us to cure him, and I felt compelled, from humanity's sake, to receive him on board, though reluctantly, as he was much in the way of our men on the lower deck. For the first two months he appeared to do well, and I was in hopes we would be enabled to cure him. In the mean time, as a sort of recompense, I expected to make him understand our language sufficiently to inquire if he could give us any information respecting Sir John Franklin and his party, or any of the other Arctic ships. However, in this I was disappointed, for although he was on board upwards of three months, he did not appear to understand us better than when he first came. His new mode of living being totally different to what he had been accustomed, he became unwell, and died on the 9th of May." The North Star, while locked up in the bay, lost four of her crew from scurvy. As the spring and summer advanced, shooting-parties were sent out, but all they succeeded in getting was only about 50 hares and a few wild ducks. Several foxes were also shot during the winter. When the weather became sufficiently warm to allow the carpenters to handle their tools in the open air, the ice was dug away from round the bows of the ship for 3 ft. in depth to examine and repair what injury she had received in coming through the ice, which was found to be very trifling. During the month of June the rigging was refitted and blacked-down; the sails repaired; the ship and boats painted, and everything got ready for sea. From this time the few cases of scurvy which had made their appearance in April rapidly disappeared. In the beginning

of July the ice rapidly disappeared in the bay, the floe becoming covered with pools of water. All along the shore the ice was broken up by the tide, and it daily became more difficult to land. On the 13th of July, the water caused by the melting of the snow on the hills in the interior—which poured down like a river—had completely cracked the floe across, and opened it out from 20 to 60 ft. in width. "I therefore determined," says Commodore Saunders, "to saw a canal down to it from the ship, a distance of 2,030 yds. On the morning of the 16th we commenced our labours, beginning from the ship and sawing towards the crack. On the evening of the 22d the two strait cuts were completed; the ice varying in thickness from 2 to 4 ft. On the 23d we commenced cross cutting. On the evening of the 25th, the ice having become so rotten, the saws and other implements were brought on board; for it now decayed so very rapidly that I considered it would soon all break up of itself. During the latter part of July, the ice decayed in an astonishingly rapid manner; the floe which some short time ago was 4 ft. in thickness, was now broken into small pieces, and was fast disappearing—so much so, that the water alongside the ship on the surface was perfectly fresh. On the morning of the 1st August the ship was got under weigh and hauled out of her winter quarters, where she had remained upwards of ten months. During the whole of that day and the next all hands were employed warping, heaving, and towing her through the ice in the sound, and, after very great exertions, succeeded in getting her into open water on the morning of the 3d. We then made sail and beat out between Woistenholme Island and the main, and stood to the W. About 23 m. W of Woistenholme Island we fell in with the pack or middle ice, which we entered; and after several vexatious stoppages and hard labour we succeeded in reaching open water at midnight of the 6th, and stood over for Possession bay, on our passage to which, a distance of 150 m., we did not meet with any ice—not even bergs."

**NORTH STONINGTON**, a village of New London co., in Connecticut, U. S., 53 m. NE of Hartford. Pop. 2,269.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**, the most northern county of England on the E; between 54° 51' and 55° 51' N lat., and 1° 00' and 2° 23' W long.; bounded on the N by Scotland, from which it is divided by the bounds of Berwick-on-Tweed, and by Northumberland and Islandshire forming an isolated part of the co. of Durham; on the E by the German ocean; on the S by the co. of Durham, from which it is partly divided by the river Tyne, and partly by the river Derwent; on the W by Cumberland, and by Roxburghshire in Scotland, from the latter of which, on the NW, it is divided by the Cheviot hills. The form of the co. is triangular, with its apex to the N. It is one of the largest cos. in England, being nearly 70 m. in length from N to S, and upwards of 46 m. in breadth near its S extremity. Area 1,809 sq. m., or 1,158,310 acres. Another part or hundred of Durham, however, called Bedlingtonshire, is included within the outer limits of the co., between the wards of Castle and Morpeth.

**Soil and aspect.** The soil and surface of this co. are various: some parts are fertile and well-cultivated, while others are almost barren. On the sea-coast, and in the vales of Beamish, Till, and Beaumont, a sandy loam is found. Around the Cheviot hills, in the NW, is a dry gravelly loam, with fine green hills thrown into a variety of forms, and enclosing deep, narrow, and sequestered glens. The Cheviots are celebrated for their sheep-pasture. Towards the centre and SE of the co., moist loams on a wet clayey bottom prevail, while a black peat earth occupies most of the mountainous districts, and some of the lower parts of the country. The surface is generally level about the sea-coast, but more diversified towards the middle, rising into gently swelling ridges, which are separated by the principal rivers. The W side in general is open and mountainous, growing little else but heath, and affording only scanty subsistence to the flocks that are depastured there.—The climate of N. is considered more healthful than that of most other maritime cos.; nevertheless the temperature is subject to great variations. The mountains are covered with snow for months together, when none is to be seen in the lower districts. A cold E wind is prevalent in

the spring. The winter has short frosts, but very heavy rains.

**Coast-line.** Tracing the coast from the N, Berwick, a place of consequence in former ages, first presents itself. Southward is Holy Island or Lindisfarne, once the see of a bishop, till its removal to Durham: see **HOLY ISLAND**. Still further S is Bambrough-castle, formerly a place of great strength. Nearly opposite are the Farne islands and the Staples, the resort of innumerable sea-fowl in the breeding season. Farther S, and nearly opposite Warkworth, is Cocket Island, which is partly cultivated. At the mouth of the river Wansbeck, running past Morpeth into the North sea, is the small port of Cambois, from which corn and grindstones are exported. More to the S is Blythe, a tolerably good harbour, whence coals and salt are shipped; and near it the artificial harbour of Hartley-haven. Near the mouth of the Tyne are Tynemouth and N. Shields, from both of which places, particularly the latter, vast quantities of coals are shipped.

**Rivers.** Few cos. can boast of more noble rivers than N. The Tyne, Tweed, Blythe, Wansbeck, Coquet, and Alne, are all capable of receiving large vessels. The Tyne and the Tweed, however, do not exclusively belong to this co., both serving, in part of their course, only to bound the district, and the Tweed being more particularly a Scottish stream: they are both described under separate articles. The Tweed rises in Tweeddale in Scotland, winds through a course of 30 m., and skirts the N border of this co.; the Tyne has its source in two branches termed the North and South Tyne, the North Tyne being reinforced by the waters of the Reed, which rises among the Cheviots, and falls into the North Tyne at Beltingham; the North and South Tyne meet near Hexham, and flowing W fall into the sea at Tynemouth.—The Blythe rises eastward of the course of the North Tyne, and discharges itself into the sea at Blythe.—The Wansbeck is formed by a number of small streams uniting before they reach Morpeth, and continuing an easterly course to the sea at Cambois.—The Coquet or Coquet rises among the Cheviot hills, and flowing E, empties itself into the sea below Warkworth.—The Alne takes its rise near the source of the last-named river, and flowing in a circuitous direction, falls into the sea near Alnmouth.

**Roads and railways.** There are no canals in N., though unsuccessful attempts have been made to introduce one from the navigable part of the Tyne to Hexham, or to extend the Tyne navigation from Newburne to Hexham.—The high road to Edinburgh enters this co. from Gateshead, by Tyne-bridge, to Newcastle, and runs N through Morpeth, Alnwick, and Belford, to Berwick-on-Tweed. A branch-road forks off beyond Morpeth, and proceeds to Edinburgh by Wooler and Coldstream. Another road to the N runs from Newcastle nearly in the line of an old Roman road, by the valley of the Reed, to Jedburgh, and thence also to Edinburgh. The Newcastle and Carlisle road, now much deserted, runs by Hexham and Haltwhistle.—There are numerous railroads in this co., particularly in the S district, for the conveyance of coals from the pits to the *staiths* or wooden jetties which project into the rivers Tyne, Blythe, Alne, and Tweed, for the purpose of loading vessels for general export. Locomotives are now in general use on these railroads; indeed, a species of locomotive, provided with toothed wheels which run on rails supplied with cogs, was long in use in this vicinity. The principal railways in this co. are the Newcastle and Carlisle, the Newcastle and North Shields, and the Newcastle and Berwick railways.

**Agriculture.** About 150,000 acres of the surface of this co. are in tillage; 650,000 in pasture; the remainder, besides barren moors, consists of uncultivated hills and mountains. The county thus consists in great measure of mountain and other pasture and bleak unprofitable moors; while the vales, beautiful as they are, by which the mountains are intersected, and the level country on the coast, form but the exception to the general rule. In the S parts of the co., the valleys of North and South Tyne, with others reaching from them, and also that of the

Wansbeck, contain land of excellent quality. The size of farms in the ward of Glendale is various, but they generally range from 300 or 400 to 1,000 or 1,200 acres; and in cases where the tillage-land at the foot of the Cheviot range is held in connexion with mountain-pasture, farms may be found to contain 2,000 or 3,000 acres. The vale of the Coquet is fertile and well-cultivated. The line along the base of the Cheviots, extending from Whittingham, by Wooler, to the banks of the Tweed, is a district universally adapted to the turnip course of husbandry. That along the coast from Warkworth to Berwick is of a stronger and heavier quality of soil, and more generally fitted for the growth of wheat and beans. Wheat is grown in large quantities. The barley-crops are generally very abundant; and beans have always been a flourishing crop, especially along the sea-coast. Though the corn-harvest in the vale of Till and upon Tyneside frequently commences in the first week of August, in the bleak sterile districts oats will often be uncut in the beginning of November: the most general harvest, however, is in September. The hay-harvest takes place in the middle of June. The farmers of N. have long been celebrated for their superior skill in breeding young cattle. Oxen are mostly grazed in the eastern part of the co., and the vicinity of Whittingham. The short-horned kinds are most prevalent; for the dairy the Durham, and for fattening the Scotch, cattle are preferred. The native wild cattle of Chillingham park are a zoological curiosity. The long-woolled sheep have been much improved by the introduction of the Leicester and Southdown sheep; but the native Cheviot breed, a hardy useful species with a small fleece of ordinary wool, is still the most prevalent. Goats are kept on the Cheviot hills. There has been a great advance of income on much of the land in this co. Yet, Mr. Caird says, "it must surprise many who have hitherto been led to consider the agriculture of N. as a model for the rest of the kingdom, to learn that a great portion of the co., extending from near Newcastle on both sides of the railway as far N as Warkworth, is as little drained and as badly farmed as any district we have yet seen in England; and that the occupiers of the small farms can only eke out a scanty subsistence by careful parsimony, and by employing no labour except that of themselves and their families." Mr. Colbeck says, "Although the advantages of long leases are yearly becoming more understood, a great proportion of the farms in this co. are still let from year to year. It will, indeed, seem strange that so absurd a custom should be persisted in, when the ruinous consequences are so apparent. In N. the greatest improvement has been made on the light land; and much of the centre and south-east parts of the co. consists of 'poor, wet, heavy soil, producing comparatively inferior crops of corn, unless within the reach of manure.'"

**Minerals.]** This district is eminently rich in subterranean treasures. Coal, lead, and iron are its most valuable and abundant minerals. The system of stratification to which the coal-fields of N. and Durham belong, commences on the primary rocks in Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the Cheviot-hills. The coal seams and the rocky strata which, together, constitute the Newcastle coal formation, are partly covered by the magnesian limestone, and rest upon the lead-mine measure. They occupy a hollow or trough, of which the extreme length, from Acklington near the Coquet, to Cockfield near West Ackland, in the adjoining county of Durham, is 58 m., and the breadth from Bywell on the Tyne, on the sea-shore, is 24 m. A variety of perpendicular and diagonal fractures intersect the coal-stratification in all directions, and divide the great coal-field into thousands of lesser enclosures. The beds of what is called the Independent Coal formation are also very extensive, though the seams are much inferior to those in the district just described. The coal alternates with a slate clay, limestone, and sandstone; and at many of the places where coal is worked, limestone is also quarried. In the maritime district, from the Coquet to the Tweed, the measure

dip to the SE. and, unlike the beds of the Newcastle coal-field, undulate with the surface.—The lead district is a bleak and rugged region of mountains, extending from N. and Durham, into Cumberland and Westmoreland, and thence to the extremity of Derbyshire, about 160 m. The veins, however, often lie so low that they are unprofitable. The richest mining-fields in N. are at Allenhead and Craghead; these, with other five lead mines in the parish of Allendale, produce on an average about 2,500 tons of lead per annum. Iron ore is found both in the coal and the lead districts. Immense quantities of iron pyrites lie imbedded in the strata of indurated clay through all the coal-field, and are profitably supplied from the collieries to the iron-works in the coal district. Zinc ores abound in most of the plumbiferous veins; copper is also found in these and in the coal-measures, but it is not worth working. Trap rocks occur in both coal formations, and a small district along the Tweed is occupied by the new red sandstone.—This co. abounds with mineral springs. Many occur within the limits of the Newcastle coal-field: some of them are impregnated with common salt. Chalybeate springs, some of which deposit large quantities of yellow ochre, are common in the vicinity of Newcastle; and there are sulphuretted springs at Dukesfield and elsewhere.

**Commerce, Manufactures, &c.]** The great centre of the commerce of N. is NEWCASTLE, under which article will be found a full account of the exports and imports of the co. so far as they centre in that important and extensive port. The coal trade is the principal source of wealth in this co. Lead, white-lead, glass, cast and wrought iron, colours, shot, pottery, coal tar, and other articles, the materials of which are chiefly derived from the mines and collieries, are manufactured and exported, together with flour, corn, oatmeal, potatoes, butter, eggs, pickled salmon, fat cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. Ship-building and rope-making employ a numerous population. A writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, to whose papers we have often been indebted for much valuable information, says, "no county in England has made more real or solid progress in all the elements of social prosperity than N.: commercial and mining enterprise goes hand in hand with skilled cultivation, and supplies a various and extensive field to industry; a sound and healthy, if limited, education, is generally diffused amongst its inhabitants; and the hard-headed shrewdness and intelligence of the peasantry form a remarkable contrast with the apathy and stolidity observable amongst them in some other quarters."

**Divisions, Towns, &c.]** N. is divided into 6 wards, similar to hundreds, viz.:

		Acrea.
Glendale ward,	NW	109,816
Bambrough ward,	NE	69,263
Coquet-dale ward,	E to W	286,762
Morpeth ward,	ESE	98,991
Castle ward,	SE	95,734
Tynedale ward,	SW	506,833

1,167,399

To which may be added,—

Berwick-on-Tweed bounds,	N	8,767
Newcastle-on-Tyne, town and county,	S	5,336

1,181,502

The wards are divided into N, S, and other divisions, comprehending 646 constabularies; and are subdivided into 97 parishes, containing, exclusive of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Berwick-on-Tweed, 1 municipal borough, Morpeth, 1 new parliamentary borough, Tynemouth with North Shields, and 8 other market-towns, Allendale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, and Wooler, besides the towns of Alnmouth, Bambrough, Blyth, Hartley, Seaton, and Warkworth, and numerous villages and hamlets. The pop. of this co. in 1801, amounted to 157,101; in 1831, to 223,912; in 1841, to 250,268; in 1851, to 303,505, being an increase of 79.21 per cent. in 50 years, and of 1.17 per cent. annually.

**Franchise and Government.]** Under the reform act this county returns 4 members to parliament, 2 for the northern division, comprehending the wards of Bambrough, Coquetdale, Glendale, and Morpeth,



together with Berwick bounds, Northamshire, Islandshire, and Bedlingtonshire;—and 2 for the southern division, comprehending the wards of Tynedale and Castle. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was for the N division 2,786; for the S, 5,070. In 1848, the electors for the N division were 3,030; for the S, 5,260. The town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne also returns 2 members, and Tynemouth and Morpeth 1 each. The town and bounds of Berwick-upon-Tweed may be also noticed here, as returning 2 members. N. is included in the northern circuit. The assizes and the Epiphany quarter-sessions are held at Newcastle; the Easter sessions at Morpeth; the Midsummer at Hexham; and the Michaelmas at Alnwick and Berwick. The county-jail and house-of-correction is at Morpeth; and there are also houses-of-correction at Alnwick, Hexham, and Tynemouth. This county is in the prov. of York and dio. of Durham, of which it forms an archdeaconry. The poor rate returns for 3 years, to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £3,796 on the poor of this co.; in 1833, the expenditure was £78,049; in 1840, £65,416; in 1847, £75,415, being at the rate of 1s. 2½d. in the pound on the annual value of rateable property in the co., viz. £1,246,474; that for all England being 1s. 6¾d. per pound.

[History.] The aborigines inhabiting the E side of the co., and the adjacent parts of Scotland, from the Tyne to the frith of Forth, according to Ptolemy, were called the *Ordani*; and those westward of them, the *Gadeni*. Both these tribes are supposed to have been dependent upon the *Bryantae*,—a British tribe of powerful influence before the invasion of the Romans. The Northumbrians were not brought under the Roman yoke until Agricola led his legions into the N, and entirely subjugated the country; to secure which he erected a chain of forts or stations extending from the Solway frith to Tynemouth. This barrier being found insufficient, a rampart of earth was constructed by the Emperor Adrian, which also extended from sea to sea. Severus subsequently strengthened this great line of defence, by erecting the Picts' wall. The Saxons established their dominion here in 547, under Ida, who assumed the title of king of Bernicia, and erected the fortress of Bambrough. Having successfully maintained the integrity of his kingdom for 12 years, he was slain in battle in 560. In the same year Ælla, one of the chiefs who came over with Ida, acquired the sovereignty of Deira, which comprised the whole of the country between the Humber and the Tyne. The two kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira were subsequently united in the person of Ethelfrid, under the name of Northumbria, which now formed one of the seven kingdoms constituting the Saxon Heptarchy. In 867, N. was conquered by the Danes under Ivar, who assumed the government of the country between the Humber and the Tyne. The co. was subsequently governed as a dependent kingdom, or as an earldom, till the Norman conquest. It gives the title of Duke to the family of (Smithson) Percy. Henry Percy, 13th Baron Percy, created Earl of N. in 1337, was the first nobleman who bore the title of Earl of N. This ancient title was elevated to a dukedom, in favour of Dudley, Earl of Warwick; and in 1749 was revived in the person of Algernon Seymour, 7th duke of Somerset, the 11th and last earl of the male Percy line. The only daughter of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, married, in her father's lifetime, Sir Hugh Smithson, the descendant of an ancient family long seated at Stanwick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, to whom had been secured a special remainder of the dignities of Baron Warkworth and Earl of N. Sir Hugh succeeded according to the special remainder in 1750, and was created Earl Percy and Duke of N. in 1766.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**, a maritime county of New South Wales; bounded on the N by the Hunter river; on the E and S by the ocean; and on the W by the Hawkesbury. It is 68 m. in length, and 55 m. in breadth. Area 1,498,880 acres. Its principal port is Newcastle, on the coast, at the mouth of the Hunter river. Maitland, on the Hunter, 25 m. above Newcastle, is the county town, but West Maitland, a little higher up the stream, is the most populous town. About 12 m. S of Newcastle is Lake Awabu or Macquarie, the most considerable lake in this region of Australia. The pop. in 1846 was 13,335.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**, a county in the central part of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by both branches of the Susquehanna. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. in 1840,

20,027; in 1850, 23,223. Its chief town is Sunbury. —Also a county of Virginia, W of Chesapeake bay, bounded on the NE by the Potomac. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,924; in 1850, 7,268. —Also a township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut. Pop. 399. —Also a township of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 1,672. —Also a village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the E and W branches of the Susquehanna. Pop. 928.

**NORTHUMBERLAND (CAPE)**, a projection on the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 38° 4', E long. 140° 37'.

**NORTHUMBERLAND INLET**, a bay of the Arctic sea, in N lat. 65°.

**NORTHUMBERLAND ISLES**, a chain of islands in the S. Pacific, near the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 21° 30', which run parallel to the mainland, at the distance of from 5 to 8 m. They are of various height and magnitude; the largest is about 13 m. in circumf.

**NORTHUMBERLAND STRAITS**, a narrow channel of the Eastern seas, between the Calamianes islands and the shoals of Apo.

**NORTHVILLE**, a township in Wayne co., Michigan, U. S., 28 m. WNW of Detroit. Pop. 260.

**NORTHWAY**, a township in Ashchurch p., Gloucestershire, 2¼ m. ENE of Tewkesbury. Pop. in 1851, 214.

**NORTH-WEST CAPE**, a headland on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 21° 47', E long. 114°.

**NORTH-WEST RIVER**, a branch of Cape Fear river, in N. Carolina, U. S.

**NORTH-WEST TERRITORY**, a name long-applied to that portion of territory of the United States, while not assumed as a member of the union under the designation and with the privileges of a state, bounded on the E and SE by Lake Michigan and the Illinois river; on the S, SW, and W, by the Missouri; and on the N by the 49th parallel of N lat., demarcating it from the British possessions. These limits, extending over 10° of lat. and 14° of long., comprise an area of about 390,000 sq. m., which is now distributed among the Missouri and Minnesota territories; and the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois. A few notices of its very peculiar natural features will be here given. The most remarkable of these is the innumerable multitude of lakes which spangle its northern surface, the remains probably of a vast sea that once covered the whole country extending N from the gulf of Mexico, and perhaps reaching to Hudson's bay. Besides this, there are two great natural features belonging to the valley of the Upper Mississippi, which perhaps are never fully realized but by actual inspection. The first consists in the uniformity of elevation, and the shape of the surface. The country from the outlets of the Illinois and Missouri to St. Peter's, and from Lake Michigan to Council-Bluffs, and beyond that point westerly, is a vast plain slightly ascending to the N and to the W. By observations taken between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, the elevation above the Atlantic has been found a little exceeding 500 ft.; and W of the river, in the same parallel, towards the Missouri, something over 700 ft. At St. Peter's it is about 700 ft. Nicollet states that Camp Kearney, near Council-Bluffs, is 1,037 ft. above the level of the gulf; the elevation of Rock island, in the same lat., on the Mississippi, is 528 ft.; the height of Fort Pierre-Choteau, on the Missouri, 1,456 ft.; and the lower end of Lake Pepin, in the same lat., (44° 24'), 710 ft. There are a few elevations above the general range called mounds; but with the exception of these, the surface is marked only by ravines running from the general level down to the beds of the streams, which are usually from 100 to 200 ft. lower. The other remarkable feature is the character of the vegetable covering of the surface. There are in this region large tracts of country wholly destitute of tree or shrub, and covered only with a luxuriant growth of wild grass, beautifully interspersed with flowers of every hue and variety, each successively making the prairie to look gray with their presence from April to October. This beautiful natural meadow, not more pleasant to the eye than genial to the culture and grateful to the toil of man, consists of a very dark brown vegetable mould, in appearance like a mixture of the light feathery part of ashes, with a rich ooze. This mould is from 1½ to 2 ft. deep usually, and sometimes more than that; and in whole sections, in several townships of 36 sq. m. in extent, one "could not find more gravel in the same quantity of mould than in his flour barrel." The country is a limestone formation. The timber, which is only on the streams, consists of elm, ash, black walnut, butternut, maple, mulberry and iron wood on the bottoms, and on the upland white, red, black, and burr oak, shell-bark, and common hickory, with occasionally linden, birch, wild plum and cherry, locust, and some others. On the Wisconsin and St. Croix are heavy growths of

pine. The best portions of this Upper Mississippi valley are upon the W shore of Lake Michigan, including the E portion of Wisconsin, the Illinois and Rock rivers and their tributaries, the Mississippi on both sides, and generally the whole of Iowa. Although no part of this region can with propriety be denominated hilly, yet upon the Wisconsin, the Fox, and the head-waters of Rock and Milwaukee rivers, the country is considerably diversified with hills, or rather swells, and valleys. The only hills worthy of particular notice are the Ocooch and Smoky mountains, which are broad and elevated ridges rather than mountains. The former is situated about 12 m. N of the Wisconsin, and 100 m. above its mouth; and the latter about 40 m. S of the portage between the river just mentioned and Fox river of Green Bay. The Blue mounds near the Wisconsin, the Platte mounds near Plattville, the Pilot-knob near Galena, the Table-mound 3 m. S of Dubuque, Sherald's mound, and Pike's mountain, may also be named among the lesser elevations of this region. There are some elevations also near the r. bank of the Mississippi, above Lake Pepin; and, in fact, on both sides in that part of the country. The Coteau-des-Prairies is an extensive and elevated table-land dividing the waters which flow into the Missouri from those falling into the St. Peter's and Mississippi. A range of highlands extends from the Ocooch on the Wisconsin to Lake Superior, supposed to be a continuation of the Ozark mountains. The N section of this highland usually goes under the name of Porcupine hills. "It is neither a mountainous, nor a hilly, nor an absolutely flat country," says Nisselt, "exhibiting undulations of the surface that are not entitled to these usual appellations. There are hillocks, swells, and uplands, but they have a longitudinal and horizontal rather than a vertical projection. The first Frenchmen who explored it, and the British and Americans who followed them, were so forcibly impressed with this novelty in the appearance of the topography, that they employed new names to designate it: hence we have the expressions *coteau des prairies*, *coteau des bois*, i. e. 'highland prairie,' 'highland woods,' *hauteur des terres*, 'summit of land,' and rolling, flat, or marshy prairies. The basin of the Upper Mississippi is separated, in a great part of its extent, from that of the Missouri, by an elevated plain, the appearance of which, seen from the valley of the St. Peter's, or that of the Rivières Jacques, looming as it were a distant shore, has suggested for it the name of *coteau des prairies*. Its more appropriate designation would be that of *plateau* which means something more than is conveyed to the mind by the expression, a plain. Its N extremity is in lat. 46°, extending to 43°; after which it loses its distinctive elevation above the surrounding plains, and passes into rolling prairies. Its length is about 200 m., and its general direction NNW and SSE. Its northern termination—called *tête du coteau*, in consequence of its peculiar configuration—is not more than 15 to 20 m. across; its elevation above the level of Big Stone lake is 890 ft. and above the ocean 1,916 ft. Starting from this extremity (that is, the head of the coteau), the surface of the plateau is undulating, forming many dividing ridges, which separate the waters flowing into the St. Peter's and the Mississippi from those of the Missouri. Under the 44th degree of lat. the breadth of the coteau is about 40 m., and its mean elevation is here reduced to 1,450 ft. above the sea. The coteau itself is isolated in the midst of boundless and fertile prairies, extending to the W, to the N, and into the valley of the St. Peter's. The plain at its N extremity is a most beautiful tract of land, diversified by hills, dales, woodlands, and lakes. This region of country is probably the most elevated between the gulf of Mexico and Hudson's bay. From its summit grand views are afforded. At its E border, particularly, the prospect is magnificent beyond description, extending over the immense green turf which forms the basin of the Red River of the North, the forest-capped summits of the *hauteurs-des-terres* that surround the sources of the Mississippi, the granite valley of the Upper St. Peter's, and the depressions in which are Lake Travers and the Big Stone lake. The other portions of the coteau, ascending from the lower latitudes, present pretty much the same characters. The difference, however, is remarkable; that the woodlands become scarcer, whilst the open prairies increase in extent.

**NORTH WHITE CREEK**, a village in Washington co., New York, U. S., 36 m. NE of Albany. Pop. 500.

**NORTH WHITEHALL**, a township of Lehigh co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 95 m. ENE of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,324.

**NORTHWICH**, a market town in the chapelry of Wotton, co-palatine of Chester, 17½ m. ENE of Chester, and 4 m. from the Hartford station of the Grand Junction railway. Area 200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,481; in 1851, 1,377. The town derives its name from its relation to the *wiches*, or 'salt towns,' included at the time of the Conquest in the earldom of Chester. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Weaver, near its confluence with the Dane. Its streets are irregular, and many of the houses are of considerable antiquity. There are here large dock-yards for the building of *flats*—boats of a peculiar

construction, used in conveying salt, in the manufacture of which article the inhabitants are chiefly employed. It is conjectured that the salt-springs at N. were known to the Romans long before the Christian era. There are about 30 salt-works, including brine springs and rock salt. The springs are inexhaustible, and the mines are reported to be sufficiently extensive to last for centuries. All round the town are erected spacious low buildings with lofty chimneys, in which the brine undergoes evaporation in shallow pans of iron, from 10 to 30 ft. wide, and from 20 to 60 ft. long. The strongest brine contains 25 per cent. of salt, which is worth from 1s. to 3s. per ton to the manufacturer. The rock salt is valued at not more than 6d. a ton until raised from the mine, and may cost from 1s. to 2s. a ton in raising. It has been estimated that upwards of 400,000 tons of rock and white salt are annually exported from Liverpool, the whole being furnished by the mines of Cheshire, of which those at Northwich are the chief—while the home consumption cannot be less than 16,000 tons in addition.

**NORTHWICK**, a chapelry in Henbury p., Gloucestershire, 5½ m. SW by W of Thornbury, on the E bank of the Severn. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 259.

**NORTHWOLD**, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. SE of Stoke-Ferry, on the Wissey or Stoke river. Area 5,232 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,094; in 1851, 1,397.

**NORTHWOOD**, a township in Wem parish, Salop, 13 m. NW of Shrewsbury, on the river Roden. —Also a parish in the isle of Wight, 1½ m. S by W of West Cowes. Area, including the town of West Cowes, 5,122 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,491; in 1841, 5,147; in 1851, 6,049.

**NORTH YARMOUTH**, a township of Cumberland co., Maine, U. S., on Casco bay, 10 m. N of Portland. Pop. 2,824.

**NORTON**, a township in Runcorn p., co-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. NE of Frodsham. Area 2,466 acres. Pop. in 1851, 344.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 4½ m. NE of Gloucester. Area 1,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1851, 467.—Also a parish in Derbyshire, 7½ m. N by W of Chesterfield. Area 4,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,747; in 1851, 1,856.—Also a parish in the co-palatine of Durham, 2 m. N of Stockton-upon-Tees, intersected by the Clarence railway. Area 4,614 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,486; in 1851, 1,725.—Also a township in Bromyard p., Herefordshire, 3 m. NE by E of Bromyard. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1851, 528.—Also a parish in Hertfordshire, 1 m. WNW of Baldock. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1851, 399.—Also a parish in Kent, 3½ m. W of Faversham. Area 902 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1851, 99.—Also a parish in Leicestershire, 6½ m. ESE of Leicester. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1851, 172.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2½ m. ENE of Daventry, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 3,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 541; in 1851, 579.—Also a township in Cuckney p., Notts, 4 m. S by W of Worksop. Pop. in 1851, 398.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 6½ m. E by N of St. Edmund's-Bury. Area 2,449 acres. Pop. in 1831, 802; in 1851, 927.—Also a parish in Radnorshire, 2½ m. N by W of Presteigne. Area 3,144 acres. Pop. in 1831, 297; in 1851, 294.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. N by E of Evesham. Area 2,614 acres. Pop. in 1831, 397; in 1851, 407.—Also a p. and town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, on the S bank of the Derwent, which separates it from that of New Malton. The town of Norton is connected with New Malton by a bridge, to the foot of which on either side the buildings advance, and form a continued line of street through N. and New Malton, interrupted only by the river. This parish unites with New Malton in re-

turning 2 members to parliament. Area 2,679 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,425; in 1851, 2,315.—Also a township in Campsall p., W. R. of Yorkshire,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Doncaster. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. 659.

**NORTON**, a township of Bristol co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 33 m. S of Boston. Pop. 1,545.—Also a village in Delaware co., in Ohio, 34 m. N of Columbus.—Also a township in Summit co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,479.

**NORTON-BY-KEMSEY**, a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. SSE of Worcester. Area 1,811 acres. Pop. in 1831, 560; in 1851, 639.

**NORTON-BY-BREDON**, a chapelry in Bredon p. Worcestershire, 5 m. NE by N of Tewkesbury, crossed by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. in 1851, 306.

**NORTON-BAVANT**, a parish in Wilts,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Warminster, on the river Wiley. Area 2,165 acres. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1851, 274.

**NORTON-BISHOP'S**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. WNW of Market-Raisen, on the river Ancholme. Area 4,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1851, 464.

**NORTON-BRIZE**, a parish in Oxfordshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Burford. Area 3,140 acres. Pop. 720.

**NORTON-CANES**, a parish in Staffordshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by S of Lichfield. Area, including the township of Little-Wyrley, 4,077 acres. Pop. 968.

**NORTON-CANON**, a parish in Herefordshire, 3 m. SW of Weobley. Area 2,111 acres. Pop. in 1831, 388; in 1851, 298.

**NORTON-CHIPPING**, or **CHIPPING-NORTON**, a parish and borough in the co. of Oxford, 20 m. NW by N of Oxford. Area, including the hamlet of Over-Norton, 4,780 acres. Pop. of p. in 1851, 3,368. The town consists chiefly of one long and handsome street, on the side of a considerable eminence. In former times it was a place of some commercial importance; but having few facilities for manufactures, it now possesses little trade. Its pop. in 1851 was 2,932. The manufacture of woollen girth and horse-cloths is still carried on. The income of the borough, in 1848, was £384; in 1850, £286.

**NORTON-IN-THE-CLAY**, a township in Cundall and Leckby p., Yorkshire, 3 m. N of Borough-bridge. Area 1,023 acres. Pop. in 1851, 158.

**NORTON-DISNEY**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 10 m. SW of Lincoln, on the W bank of the Witham. Area 2,305 acres. Pop. in 1841, 206; in 1851, 234.

**NORTON (EAST)**, a parish in Leicestershire, 13 m. E by S of Leicester, on the W bank of the river Eye. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1851, 151.

**NORTON-FITZWARREN**, a parish in Somersetshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Taunton, crossed by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,307 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1851, 639.

**NORTON-IN-HALES**, a parish in Salop,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Drayton-in-Hales. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1851, 320.

**NORTON-UNDER-HAMBDON**, a parish in Somersetshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Crewkerne. Area 642 acres. Pop. in 1831, 513; in 1851, 504.

**NORTON-HOOK**, a parish in Oxfordshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Chipping-Norton. Area 3,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,506; in 1851, 1,496.

**NORTON-KING'S**. See **KING'S-NORTON**.

**NORTON-LINDSEY**, a parish in Warwickshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Warwick. Area 568 acres. Pop. in 1831, 141; in 1851, 166.

**NORTON-MALREWARD**, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. S of Bristol. Area 1,067 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1851, 113.

**NORTON-MANDEVILLE**, a parish in Essex,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by S of Chelmsford. Area 757 acres. Pop. in 1831, 114; in 1851, 135.

**NORTON-MIDSUMMER**, or **NORTON-FIARS**,

a parish in Somersetshire, 9 m. SW by S of Bath. Area 3,922 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,799.

**NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS**, a parish in Staffordshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Newcastle-under-Lyne, intersected by the Caldon canal. Area 4,234 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,407; in 1851, 3,327.

**NORTON-ST.-PHILIP**, a parish and market-town in Somersetshire, 6 m. S by E of Bath. Area 1,527 acres. Pop. in 1831, 767; in 1851, 788.

**NORTON-PUDDING**, a parish in Norfolk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of Fakenham. Area 840 acres. Pop. 21.

**NORTON SOUND**, a large bay on the NW coast of America, and between the parallels of  $62^{\circ}$  and  $65^{\circ}$ , discovered by Cook in 1778. From the heights adjoining the coast are seen inland extensive valleys, rivers running through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a gentle ascent, and moderate height.

**NORTON-SUBCOURSE**, a parish in Norfolk, 13 m. SE by E of Norwich. Area 1,882 acres. Pop. in 1831, 367; in 1851, 428.

**NORUNGA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the great military road from Calcutta to Benares, 80 m. SSW of Patna.—Also a town on the banks of the Godavery river, near Rajamundri, in the Northern Circars.

**NORWALK**, a township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, U.S., near the mouth of a small river, on Long Island sound, 45 m. NE of New York. Pop. in 1840, 3,863. Carpets and felting are manufactured here.—Also the cap. of Huron co., in Ohio, 99 m. N by E of Columbus. Pop. 2,613.

**NORWALK ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands in Long Island sound, near the coast of Connecticut, in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 4'$ .

## NORWAY,

Or, as it is called by the people of the country, **NORGE**, or **NORRYKE**, that is, 'the Northern kingdom,' or 'kingdom of the Normans,' a small kingdom of Northern Europe, united to the Swedish Crown; comprehending the western and smaller part of the Scandinavian peninsula; and bounded on the N by the Northern ocean; on the NE by Russian Lapland; on the E by Sweden; on the S by the Cattegat; and on the W and NW by the German ocean. It stretches from the 58th to the 71st parallel of N lat.; and from the 18th to the 31st meridian of E long. Its breadth is greatest in the parallel of Bergen, where it is 240 m.; N of the parallel of Drontheim it is very narrow, in some places not exceeding 20 m. The great mass of the country is comprised between the parallels of  $59^{\circ}$  and  $63^{\circ}$  N. Including windings, and the coast stretching E from Cape Naze to Stromstadt, it has a coast-line of more than 2,000 m. in extent. In the N this country is separated by mountains and rivers from its only foreign neighbour; on the E also Nature has erected a mighty barrier between it and the sister-country of Sweden. The boundaries between Sweden and N. are perhaps the most exactly determined of any in the world; having been drawn with the utmost attainable mathematical accuracy, even through the most desert and inaccessible wildernesses, for a length of 1,196 m. The march-stones rest on firm plates in which the point of commencement is accurately pointed out. Above this, the whole has the form of uncemented stones, 3 ells high and 9 round. On the top of all these are 5 stones. One of these, in the middle, has the king of Denmark's name on the Norwegian, and the king of Sweden's name on the Swedish side. Two lines cut out on the under part of this stone point out the direction in which the next march-stone is to be found. Two other



stones, called 'directors,' are situated on the continuation of these lines, some feet from the middle stone, to point out the direction of the boundary line; and the two other stones, called 'witnesses,' surround the middle stone on other sides, that its place may be still more accurately ascertained if any accident should remove the stone from its proper place. Between the march-stones, the wood is everywhere cut through for a breadth of 16 ells, so that the one march-stone may be seen from the other: these are seldom more than 4 m. apart. In every parish touched by the boundary-line is deposited an accurate description and plan of the proceedings of the commissioners of the two governments, together with a minute description of the boundary so far as it is connected with that *præstegjelt* or 'parish.' These documents, signed by all the Danish and Swedish commissioners who were present at fixing the boundaries, were carefully deposited in the churches. This clear and definite boundary-line was fixed in October 1751; and it was agreed that the limits should be re-investigated every 10 years, the march-stones kept in order, and the woods again cut. These limits were actually gone over anew and improved in 1786 and 1806, in their whole extent, from Swinesund at Stromstadt, to the E extremity of Lake Enara, on the frontier of Russian Lapland. It must be observed, however, that since the peace at Fredericksdam in September 1809 Eastern and Western Finmark are now entirely bounded on the S by Russian Lapmark, from the source of the Muoniojock, the eastern branch of the Torneå, to the old frontier at Lake Enara: all this tract of Swedish Lapmark having been ceded to Russia by that treaty.

*Administrative divisions.*] N. is divided into 4 *stifts*, viz. Aggershuus, Christiansund, Bergen, and Trondhjem. These are subdivided into 17 *amts*, which, arranged according to the three geographical regions within which they are situated, are as follows:

Districts.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1845.
<b>I. NORDLANDS:</b>			
Nordland.	15,952	57,791	65,512
Finmark (and Lapland).	27,470	33,394	43,936
Total.	42,522	94,185	109,450
<b>II. NORDREVELDS:</b>			
Søndre-Bergenhuus.	6,285	104,471	116,989
Nordre-Bergenhuus.	7,515	69,778	77,978
Romsdal.	5,933	70,174	81,314
Søndre-Trondhjem.	7,094	77,724	89,329
Nordre-Trondhjem.	8,668	57,422	66,570
Total.	35,495	399,569	433,180
<b>III. SØNDERVELDS:</b>			
Aggershuus.	1,893	90,326	109,432
Smaalenhøne.	1,566	62,921	73,622
Hedemarken.	9,516	77,929	87,118
Christian.	9,418	90,903	102,730
Buskerud.	4,787	76,669	83,918
Brandsberg.	5,560	63,139	72,801
Nedenæs and Raabydelaget.	4,256	45,842	52,932
Lister and Mandal.	2,042	54,252	61,918
Sivanger.	3,805	62,869	78,210
Jælsberg and Laurvig.	856	54,516	63,070
Total.	43,708	701,073	785,841
Grand total.	121,725	1,194,827	1,328,471

The *amts* are subdivided into *fogderie* or bailiwicks; and the bailiwicks into parishes.

*Physical features.*] The coast of N. is high, bold, rugged, and deeply indented, especially in the northern parts, with *fjorde* or arms of the sea running deeply into the mainland, and sprinkled over with a multitude of rocky islets, or *sheers*, which within the polar circle expand into large islands. It is, however, remarkably deficient in good harbours, though possessing in many instances a great depth of water.

In some quarters, banks of sea-shells occur 200 ft. above the present level of the sea. It appears from the geological observations made by M. Robert, during the expeditions of the *Recherche* to the North sea, Lapland, and Spitzbergen, that in the gulf of Drontheim the formations were of the gneiss, talcose, and protogenic system. At many points, and up to 300 ft. above the sea, these coasts presented rocks rounded and worn by the action of the ocean, with ancient beaches, at various elevations, full of marine shells. Above this alt. the rocks retained their usual rough and serrated character. At the North cape the presence of ancient beaches was very remarkable; and at Hamn, between the North cape and Hammerfest, there was observed a thick alluvial deposit, gently inclined, and divided into seven terraces of ancient beaches retiring one behind the other, and separated from each other by a peaty soil. All this system reposed on a thick stratum of marine shells, most of the species of which are identical with those now living in the same seas. The interior is generally mountainous, interspersed here and there with romantic glens and fertile valleys; and is intersected by numerous rivers full of cataracts, and by creeks and inlets of the sea, together with numerous large and small lakes, which, bordered with woods of deciduous trees of variegated foliage, and forests of tall and stately pines and firs, afford romantic scenery. The preponderance of naked rocks and barren mountains, however, gives rather the appearance of grandeur than of beauty to the scenery of N. Marshes and fens occupy large districts; and nowhere in Europe are found such a number of precipices, cataracts, and glaciers, as exist here.

*Mountains.*] The Norwegian mountains form a grand and extensive chain running nearly 1,200 m. in a NNE and E direction, and occasionally detaching lateral ridges from the main chain. These *fjells*—pronounced *fjells*—or mountain-chains commence near the S extremity of the kingdom, and terminate at Tanafjord; and are distinguished by different appellations as they advance in their course. The most southern part is generally known by the appellation Seveberget. The Dovrefield, or that portion of the chain which lies between the parallels of 62° and 63° N. rises in the Sneehättan to an alt. of 7,940 ft. according to Esmark, or 7,513 ft. according to Forsell's map; from which a branch strikes off in a SE direction, forming the frontier between Sweden and Norway. The highest mountain-summit is the Skagtolstind in the Hörungurne or Jotun-fields, at the head of the Aardals-fiord. To the N of the Sneehättan, the great Norwegian range is composed of mica slate and granite, and denominated the Kiölen mountains. It gradually declines in elevation as it runs to the NE and E, separating Swedish Lapland from Nordland and Finmark, and terminating at Tanafjord, beyond which there are no traces of this chain.—The geological formations are chiefly primary. The most common rock is gneiss; next to which is mica slate resting upon or alternating with gneiss. In beds subordinate to both occur limestone, quartz, and hornblende. Granite is not of frequent occurrence. The Sneehättan is composed of mica slate. The highest passes of the Norwegian mountains are those of the Fille-field, a range of mountains containing the line of the Hardanger-fiord northwards, between Bergen and Aggershuus-stift, 3,973 ft. [Von Buch], and Harebacken and Jerkin, over the Dovrefield, not far from the Sneehättan, 4,575 and 4,563 ft. respectively. These are inconsiderable heights when compared with those of the passes over the Alps and Pyreneæ.—In several places where the rays of the sun fall obliquely, the snow-line is at an elevation of 3,000 ft.; but in exposures

where the rays have full force, the snow melts even as high as 7,000 ft. during the heat of summer. There are glaciers in the Norwegian mountains, but none comparable in magnitude to those of the Alps. Amongst the Kiölen mountains, the ordinary site of the glaciers, between the latitudes of 67° and 68°, may be placed at 2,325 ft. of elevation. They seem to owe their formation to the alternate influence of thaw and frost, changing gradually the lower zone of snow into an icy wall. The depth of snow and ice on the Folgefond, a huge mountain filling the space between the S arm of the Hardanger-fiord and the W branch near its junction with the sea, is supposed to be many hundred feet. This mountain, rising abruptly from the fiord, in irregular cliffs, at once attains a height of 3,500 ft.; and on the west of these cliffs commences a bank of snow extending 40 m. in length, with a breadth of 14 m., and attaining an alt. of 5,440 ft. in its highest point. The beautiful and fantastic groups often presented by these glaciers are by the simple northern tribes ascribed to the invisible powers of magic: hence they are called *jegna* in Lapland, and *jökul* in Iceland and N., from the Gothic verb *gyckia*, which signifies 'to trick' or 'bewitch the eye.'

**Rivers.]** Of the numerous streams which descend from the Norwegian mountains, none are navigable, and all of them are inconsiderable, except the Glommen. This river, called also the Stor-elf, or 'Great river,' after a meridional course of nearly 300 m., enters the sea at Friederickstadt. Notwithstanding its magnitude, which, in the lower part of its course, is equal to that of the Thames at Putney, it is unnavigable by reason of cataracts in some places and shoals in others. The only purpose to which it is applied is that of floating trees from the interior forests to the coast.—The Dram or Drammen-elf, after having received the Beinna, flows into the west side of Christiana bay.—The Alten-elf and Tana-elf are the largest streams in Finmark. The Alten-elf is unnavigable, as in its course through the mountains, below Masi, it dashes over falls the whole way, and the mountains rise like perpendicular walls above the river, reducing it at last to a mere fissure. Its valley, however, forms an oasis in a desert region, being the most extensive and fertile in the north of N.; and it is well known to anglers for its salmon. The Tana is also celebrated for its vast shoals of salmon.

**Lakes.]** The lakes of N. are numerous, and several of them are of considerable size, as the Miösen, which is 60 m. in length, and 18 m. broad in the centre. The Nisser-vand is 30 m. long, but only 2 m. broad; the Tyer is 15 m. in length and breadth. The lake of Faemund, near the source of the Glommen, is 35 m. long, by 8 m. broad. The Raads-fiord or Rands-see winds upwards of 50 m. among the defiles of the Fille-field. What was formerly called Danish Lapland abounds in lakes, as the Zol-mihjauri, Zgarajauri, Jissjauri, Abyjauri, Jedickjauri, Gurjajauri, and many others. In several of these lakes are found *marydnes* or floating islands, composed of pieces of turf or sea-grass, originally torn from their situation by the water, and afterwards matted together by the action of the currents.

**Climate.]** Two-thirds of N. are situated within the temperate zone; the other third is within the polar circle: yet, from its maritime situation, the country is not so cold as might be expected from its high latitudes; but the temperature of the summer months is below that of Swedish Lapland. This is especially the case in Finmark, where, though the mean temp. at the North cape is 6° higher than at Enontekiä, yet the mean temp. of the summer months at the latter place is much higher than at the former. On the southern frontier of N. the longest day is 18 hours 30 minutes; the shortest, 5 hours 30 minutes. In the middle districts the longest day is 21 hours; the shortest, 3 hours. In the extreme N the sun continues above the horizon for 24 months; and remains invisible for an equal period. During the

period that the sun remains above the horizon, the sky has both day and night a light blue colour, peculiar to these northern regions at this period of the year, occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere at so small an angle. Scarcely a star is visible in the heavens at night; and the moon, even when full, hardly forms a shadow. At this season there is something unnatural and death-like in the appearance of things as night sets in. 'Business comes to an end before the sun goes down, and all nature falls into stillness and repose whilst it is yet light. If you have been unaccustomed to such a state of things, you seem as you pass the streets, whether it be of Stockholm or St. Petersburg, Hernosand or Tornea, to be in the midst of a city which is uninhabited. [Baird's Travels.]—N. can hardly be said to possess a spring or autumn: for here the summer's heat instantly succeeds the cold of winter. Within the space of 7 days Nature throws off her snowy covering, and assumes the garb and hues of spring. "The contrast between the rudeness of winter and the bloom of spring," says Gefjer, "is here much more powerful, and consequently the latter is here welcomed with a far higher feeling than in those countries whose inhabitants know nothing of such quick transition. Spring, which quickens all beings, seems in the North more than elsewhere, to stir the very heart of Nature,—and presents,—particularly in the mountainous parts where the transition is more rapid,—a spectacle which should pervade the darkest and most depressed bosom with a ray of the delightful bliss of existence. The snow melting in the sunbeams, and rushing from the mountains in numberless rivulets over the fragrant verdure of the vales,—the mighty waters, loosened from their icy chains, and hastening onward with augmented tide,—the trees, as it were, instantaneously arrayed in leafy verdure, from which the song-birds chirp their tuneful strains, filling the clear elastic air of spring with salutations to the North,—the heaven floating in a brilliant sea, which soon no longer knows of night,—the gladness, in fine, pervading the whole of animated nature,—all combine in the northern spring, to cause an overflowing sense of life as at once awakened from a lengthened torpor. If this first transition make a more powerful impression on the observer, the mildly blooming progress immediately succeeding it has a more genuine and moving charm. From its contrast with the frequently barren grandeur of northern scenery, and from its tinge of evanescent beauty, all the loveliness of nature in the North has a sort of tender expression. This observation applies equally to the gentle tints of the opening rose, and to the blooming cheek of the northern maiden; to the clear colouring of the heaven, when compared with a dark blue southern sky, to the light but vivid verdure of the grass, so strongly contrasting with the unaltered witness of winter,—our woods of gloomy pine, all which evince a weakness of vegetation not to be found in the maturity of southern nature, and its—we may so say—more full-blooded productions." It is thought that of late years a sensible change has taken place in the climate of N., the summer being less warm, and the winter less severe.—Beyond the 66th parallel, vegetation nearly disappears, although the Norwegians contrive to raise corn at Altenaund under the 70th parallel. This is the highest known lat. in which corn has ever been raised. Barley and oats vegetate at an elevation of from 1,500 to 1,800 ft. when sheltered in valleys; but at 1,300 or 1,390 ft. of alt., the night-frosts are highly prejudicial to the seed. Fruit-trees of various kinds flourish at an elevation of 1,000 ft. The spruce fir can stand the cold at an elevation of 2,000 ft.; the silver fir, at a height of 3,000 ft., as also the birch; beyond this the dwarf-birch, some willows, and the juniper, alone vegetate to the elevation of 3,290 ft. above the sea. Von Buch gives us the following curious description of the decreasing line of vegetation in ascending the Kiölen mountains: "As in the ascent of Mount Blanc we gradually rise beyond all the points which seemed immeasurable from the valley, so in like manner the Lapland vegetation, with which we are familiar in the valleys, gradually disappears under our feet. The Scotch fir soon leaves us; then the birches become shrivelled; now they wholly disappear, and between the bushes of mountain willows and dwarf birches, the innumerable clusters of berry-bearing shrubs have room to spread, blueberries on the dry heights, and mountain brambles on the marshy grounds. We at last rise above them; the blueberries no longer bear; they appear singly, with few leaves, and no longer in a bushy form. At last they disappear, and are soon followed by the mountain willows. The dwarf birch alone braves the height and the cold, but at last it also yields, before reaching the limit of perpetual snow; and there is a broad border before reaching this limit, on which, besides mosses, a few plants only subsist with great difficulty. Even the reindeer moss, which vies in the woods with the blueberry in luxuriance of growth, is very unfrequent on such heights. On the top of the mountains, which is almost a table-land, there is no ice, it is true, nor glaciers, but the snow never leaves these heights; and a few single points and spots above this level are alone clear of snow for a few weeks. Here the Laplanders seldom or never come with their reindeer except in descending to the valleys. It is a melancholy prospect; nothing in life is to be seen any longer, except perhaps occasionally an eagle, in his flight over the mountains from one fiord to another. The view is more grateful as we descend, as it is a return from wilderness and solitude to cultivation and society. On Akkha-Sokhi, one of these mountains on the W coast, and 3,292 ft. in alt. above the sea, the following limits of the different productions were accurately marked by the barometer.

Limit of snow above Talvig, in 70° N lat.,	3,614 ft.
<i>Detula nana</i> , or dwarf birch, . . .	2,742

<i>Salix myrsinites</i> , or whortle-leaved willow,	2,150
<i>Salix lanata</i> , or downy willow, goes above the <i>Betula nana</i> , and approaches the limit of perpetual snow.	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , or blackberry,	2,031
<i>Betula alba</i> , or birch tree,	1,579
Scotch fir, or <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ,	450

The snow-skate of the Norwegian is an indispensable machine under such a climate. It consists of two thin narrow pieces of fir, of unequal lengths, and turned up in front. The longer skate, which measures about 7 ft., is used on the left foot; the other, which is about 2 ft. shorter, on the right. Their width is about 3 in., and the thickness at the part the foot is placed, about 1 in. Strong loops of willow or of fir-root are fixed to the sides, through which are passed leather thongs for attaching the skate to the foot. The skates are smeared with pitch, and on the under side is a hollow groove to prevent slipping; the under side is also covered with seal-skin or rough bear-hide for the same purpose. The widely-dispersed inhabitants of N., without distinction of age or sex, make use of these skates in winter, traversing mountains, lakes, and arms of the sea, as well as level ground, and often saving by their help several leagues of the distance they are obliged to travel at other seasons. On a common road a good skater will travel faster than a horse in a sledge. His progress up hill is slow and fatiguing; and on hard snow he would slip backwards but for the rough skin on the under surface of the skates; but he descends the steepest mountains with astonishing rapidity, avoiding precipices, and guiding his flight with his pole.

[*Agriculture.*] In N. the soil is often so shallow as not to admit of being ploughed; and the number of inhabitants is too small to admit of its being cultivated in any other way. Vegetation, however, as we have had occasion to remark, is amazingly quick. The summer is short; and autumn, such as it is, generally brings with it such a quantity of rain as would generally destroy whatever crops might be long on the ground. To dry the grain—which generally consists of rye—"the peasants," says Cox, "fix forked poles about 10 ft. high, and place rows of other poles transversely, on which they file the sheaves, the lowermost sheaf hanging about 2 ft. from the ground. They are also obliged to bake the corn in wooden shades heated by means of stoves." Agriculture in N., though practised from a very remote period, has made little progress in proportion to the wants of the nation; yet in some districts, the industry and exertions of the peasantry to overcome the natural obstacles with which they have to contend, are extraordinary and deservedly successful. The rocky mountains which cover so large a portion of the country, preclude tillage; the rapid torrents which rush down from the heights often sweep away both produce and soil together; and besides, the short duration and variable nature of the season favourable to vegetation, even the parching heat of the summer sun reflected from the rocks which encircle the valleys, is hurtful to the labours of the husbandman. In most places, which are at all favourable for agriculture, are to be seen clean and neatly built farm-houses, many of which are two stories high; with gardens around them full of turnips, hops, potatoes and other roots; and fields enclosed with hedges, and carefully cleaned. Among other contrivances to counteract the evils of their climate, they make small hedges behind each other along the declivities, to retard the snow from melting too suddenly, and rushing down in torrents; and in the dry month of June, when the sunshine is bright and uninterrupted, water is brought from great distances, and distributed over the parched fields of grain; while in harvest, hurdles are placed among the standing corn to prevent it from being laid by the heavy winds and rains. Yet often in the end of summer or during autumn, a premature frost will destroy the grain in the ear. In the south of N., in good years, enough of grain is produced to supply the wants of each district, with the addition of a small overplus for the use of the northern districts. The best cultivated and most productive districts, are Hede-marken, Hadeland, Toten, Romerige, and Ringerige, in the gov. of Christiania; Vos and Sognedal in that

of Bergen; Jederen, Ryfylke, and Nedeness, in that of Christiansand; and Nommedal and Isderkerred in that of Drontheim. Oats are most generally cultivated in N.; barley and rye hold the next rank; wheat, buck-wheat, and pease, are far from being common. In the mountainous tracts, oats and barley are usually sown in the months of April and May, that the harvest may be finished before the arrival of the cold nights of the autumn; but on the coast they are seldom sown till June. The grain is generally cut about the end of August or beginning of September; sometimes rye, which has been sown in the preceding autumn, is ripe in the month of July. Potatoes have been generally introduced into cultivation, but do not attain a sufficient size during the short summer of the country. There is great want of manure in the arable tracts; and the nature of the soil will not admit of a proper rotation of crops. Hemp is grown in some districts, and a little tobacco. Every farm has a certain number of married labourers employed on it in proportion to its extent, who are called 'house-men'; as they receive from the farmer a house and a quantity of land nearly sufficient to maintain a family; in return for which they are bound to work for him at a low and fixed price, whenever they are called. Except in the neighbourhood of towns or of the coast, a young Norwegian cannot marry till he has a place of this kind open for him, as he could not find employment for more than three or four months in summer. The country abounds in excellent pasture, and is better adapted for the rearing of cattle than the culture of grain; but still considerable difficulties are experienced by the husbandman in this department, and particularly in regard to winter-provender. The general breed of horses is small, but well-proportioned, lively, hardy, and often extremely beautiful. Except in the stables of rich proprietors, they seldom receive any oats as food; after the pasture of summer is at an end, they are fed chiefly with hay, cut straw, or sometimes even with dried leaves. The horned cattle are generally of a small size; and many of them are sent to pasture on the islands along the coast, where they thrive well, but become so wild as to require the skill of the hunter to retake them. The cows especially become more valuable towards the north. In the middle of May, the cows are put out to the meadows, and, in June are driven to the mountains, or into the heart of the forests, where they remain till the month of August or September. On their return, they are pastured in the meadows, till the snow sets in about the middle of October, when they are removed to the stables, and fed with straw and a little hay; but frequently they are obliged to be contented with buck branches, dried leaves, lichens, sea-weed, reeds, bark of trees, and even fish-heads and fish-bones ground. The sheep of N. are of the same breed with those of Denmark; but in some of the S districts the English breed has been introduced. Goats also are kept; and their milk is mixed with that of the sheep in making butter and cheese. Hogs are not very numerous; nor are geese, ducks, and other poultry, an object of much attention among the peasantry. In most districts of N., a principal part of the husbandman's profits are derived from the cutting of timber for fuel and enclosures, for the making of roads, or for purposes of building, and from preparing tar, ashes, and charcoal.

[*Forests.*] The forests of N. are immense, and constitute the most important source of wealth, employing above 500 saw-mills. The produce of these forests, consisting of ash, birch, oak, and lime-tree, is applied to various purposes. The large trees are formed into beams, planks, and spars, for exportation. The more diminutive trees and branches, and even larger pieces of timber, in the interior, where carriage is expensive, are made



into charcoal for the use of glass-houses, furnaces, and different kinds of manufactures. The roads in N., as in many parts of Russia, are formed of wood. Turpentine is extracted from the fir-trees in great quantities, and affords a valuable article for exportation. Fences in this country, as in America, where timber likewise abounds, are formed of split-wood; hedges being scarcely known. The forests afford abundance of fuel, so that though the country may contain coal, it is seldom, or rather never sought after. The inner bark of the elm, a tree said not to be common in N., and of the fir, which abounds, is dried, ground, and used not only for feeding swine—a use to which it seems to be well adapted—but, in times of scarcity, when mingled with meal, is used even as human food. "I had previously been rather disposed to doubt the fact," says Mr Laing, "and to laugh at the idea of a traveller dining on saw-dust pudding and timber bread. In years of scarcity, however, this use of fir-bark is more extensive than is generally supposed. The present dilapidated state of the forests, in districts which formerly supplied wood for exportation, is ascribed to the great destruction of young trees for this purpose in the year 1812." The outward bark of the birch is used to cover the roofs of houses, because, from its sap and firmness, it resists putrefaction longer than almost any other substance. The inner bark of the birch is used in the tanning of hides, and for strengthening fishing nets and sails. This tree, from an incision made in the trunk near the bottom, also yields a liquor resembling wine. The twigs serve, in times of scarcity, as fodder for horses; the twigs of alder and aspen are used for the same purpose.

**Animals.]** Rein deer are still found in a wild state, in the northern parts of N.; but the greater number are claimed by individuals, and tamed so far as to feed in the herd and return home at particular seasons. Besides the rein-deer, N. has the bear, the wolf, the lynx, the glutton, and the lemming or Norwegian mouse; the two last being, in some degree, peculiar to the country. The elk is found in the S districts. The beaver occurs in N. Hares, foxes, and the squirrels which furnish the well-known fur called *petit gris*, are not uncommon; and in winter, they assume a white, or a grey colour. Some birds are mentioned as being peculiar to N., such as the *Picus tridactylus*, and the *Tetrao lagopus*.

**Minerals.]** Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, salt, and sulphur, are the minerals of N. Beautiful granite, rock crystals, garnets, and amethysts, are also found in some districts. The Norwegian cordierite, when cut and polished, exhibits an opalescence resembling that of the stellar sapphire. The most celebrated silver-mines of N. are those of Kongsberg, which were discovered during the reign of Christian IV. The silver is generally found in ore, and extracted by the usual process, though sometimes it is found pure in small grains, and instances are not wanting of its having been found in considerable masses. One piece, which is still preserved in the cabinet of curiosities in Copenhagen, weighs 409 marks, and is said to be worth 3,000 rix-dollars, or £600. These mines formerly produced about £70,000 annually. In 1805, the working of them was given up on account of their unproductiveness; but they were again opened in 1815. However, as the produce seldom does more than cover the expense, and, it seems, is not sufficient even for that purpose, the mines are of little advantage to government. Their chief utility consists in affording employment to a great number of indigent persons, and in supplying the kingdom with currency. Even at Kongsberg, where the silver is taken from the mine, the workmen are constantly paid in paper currency. At some distance from Kongsberg, at a place called Fossum, is a mine of cobalt. Productive copper mines are open at Rorås. They were discovered in 1614, and yield a considerable revenue to the Crown. At Quikore and Selboe, other copper mines are wrought; and at Alten-Tavig, in the province of Finmarken, there are copper-works owned by British shareholders. The amount of refined copper produced in 1792 was 2,986 skippons. But of all the mines which occur in N., none are more truly valuable than those which produce iron. Of these, the chief are said to be situated in

the southern parts of Christiania. Lead mines are wrought near Kongsberg, and alum in the vicinity of Christiania.

**Population.]** The pop. of course bears a very small proportion to the geographical extent of N. In 1801, it was estimated at 910,074; in 1833, it was 1,150,000; in 1845, 1,328,471, of whom about 150,000 live in 38 towns, only 9 of which exceed 3,000 inhabitants; the remainder are scattered over the country in small villages and farms. An official report on the sanitary condition of the kingdom lately presented to King Oscar by the Norwegian home-department, offers a number of facts interesting to the British reader. The year 1850 was in general favourable to health in N. No epidemic broke out, and the cholera, which appeared in Christiania, attacked few persons. The bloody flux was in some districts epidemic and very fatal. Scurvy was almost unknown, except among the prisoners in Christiansand. Consumption was prevalent and as fatal as ever; and leprosy was on the increase.

Of 1,000 living in 1845, died in the year 1850

"	"	1846,	"	"	174
"	"	1847,	"	"	198
"	"	1848,	"	"	129
"	"	1849,	"	"	178
"	"	1850,	"	"	167

The average mortality during the last 12 years had been 18.5 out of every 1,000. The number of births (exclusive of still-born) was 43,110 in 1850. The whole pop., not counting immigrants and emigrants, was estimated at 1,410,855 at the close of the year. Of the total births, 39,394 were legitimate, and 3,716 illegitimate, or 1 illegitimate in 11.6. Trondheim diocese showed 1 base child in every 7; in Tromsø and Christiania dioceses it was about 1 in 10; in Bergen, about 1 in 19; and in Christiansand, about 1 in 27.5. The number of illegitimate children in N. is thus accounted for by a recent traveller. "Separated as each valley is from the rest of the world, it is absolutely necessary that each should possess no more inhabitants than it is able to maintain. The *husbond*, or cottier, pays his rent in labour, and maintains himself by a portion of the farm which is assigned to him as his own provision ground. It is evident, therefore, that a couple marrying before they can succeed to one of these tenements must starve as soon as the first winter sets in. It may easily be imagined what must be the consequence of a number of young persons living together during so many idle months in a state of forced celibacy. But, as if to take away whatever check might arise from public opinion, there is a law, that if a man marries a woman—she having any assignable number of children by any assignable number of fathers—not only the woman becomes the lawful wife, but the children become the lawful children of the man who marries her. The natural effect of this is to render a woman careless of her virtue, because she need never despair of absolutely regaining her situation in society. Mr. Laing speaks of this as a charitable and praiseworthy law. It is charitable and praiseworthy only on the supposition that it is desirable that children should be born out of wedlock. From these two causes combined, the average of bastardy is 1 in 4; in one parish in the north of N., 2 in 5—the highest average in the known world."—The bulk of the nation are Norwegians, or Norwegians, who, like the Swedes and Danes, are of Germano-Celtic origin. They are generally of middle stature, well-formed, and of a resolute and energetic character. In early life, their hair is generally fair, and their complexion clear and ruddy. The women are often very handsome, with expressive blue eyes, and regularly formed features. Their dress is plain and simple, that of

the men being generally of a stone colour, with white metal buttons. In N. there are three distinct classes of society: the upper class, the *bonder* or agricultural peasant, and the seafaring peasant. Mr. Laing says: "the *bonder*, or agricultural peasant, each the proprietor of his own farm, occupy the country from the shore-side to the hill-foot, and up every valley or glen, as far as corn will grow. This class is the kernel of the nation. They are in general fine athletic men, as their properties are not so large as to exempt them from work, but large enough to afford them and their households abundance, and even superfluity, of the best food. They farm, not to raise produce for sale so much as to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their families. They build their own houses, make their own chairs, tables, ploughs, carts, harness, iron-work, basket-work, and wood-work; in short, except the window-glass, cast-iron ware, and pottery, every thing about their houses and furniture is of their own fabrication. There is not probably, in Europe, so great a population in so happy a condition as this Norwegian yeomanry." The fact however is, it has been well-remarked by a public journalist commenting on this and similar passages in Mr. Laing's interesting volume, "the fact is, that the Norwegian *bonder* are centuries behind that state of things, in which alone the effective exploitation of their resources could take place. Living principally on the produce of their own land, or of the forests and the waters to which they have unrestricted access; paying no rents, and very moderate taxes; having few artificial wants, and providing even for these by means of barter, the agricultural pop.—i. e., in other words, the vast majority of the people, have no absolute need of money. Most of the operations of life can be carried on just as well without it. It is hopeless to expect that a people in this condition will have any inclination to emulate the thrift of the Dutch or the Danes. The milk of N. is, by the unanimous testimony of travellers, the finest and richest in the world, and peculiarly suited for the manufacture of butter: and yet the farmers do not make enough over and above their own consumption, to supply the very limited wants of the town pop. Butter is actually imported from Denmark to supply the deficiency. Even of the staple resources of N., such as its timber, fish, and minerals, much less is made than would be the case in a country where surplus labour, and surplus capital, concurrently seeking employment, supplied the two main elements of industrial progress. Not a little of the finest and largest timber goes to waste from obstacles to its transmission to the coast, which in a richer country would soon be overcome. The inland or fresh water fisheries can scarce be said to be made a source of profit at all. Strangest of all is the scanty produce in minerals. The total weight of iron smelted in N. in a year, does not, according to Mr. Forester, exceed 30,000 tons. How great a contrast this to Wales or Belgium! The abundance of coal in the latter countries, and the restrictions on the use of charcoal in N., will never account for so extraordinary a disproportion. And then why not import charcoal? The price that the iron of N. obtains would well warrant the outlay. But the country has not capital for ventures of that description. When the storthing wanted lately a loan of 250,000 dollars, equal to about £50,000, they could not raise the money at home; they had to advertise in the English papers."

In N. the aged and infirm, the sick of all descriptions, all who have not the means of providing for their own subsistence, are domiciled with the proprietors and such other inhabitants of the parish as are able to support this charge. These more fortu-

nate classes furnish maintenance and shelter to their distressed neighbours, who in return render such services as they are capable of performing. The distribution of this burden takes place according to the number of poor on the one hand, and to the extent and value of the different farms on the other. In each of these respects different parishes present great diversities. In some the number of the poor is so small, that the same invalid is allotted in the course of a year to five or six farmers, who receive him by trust. There are other parishes where the same family keeps the year through one or more of these guests, which the law and their own charity have imposed upon them. The wages of workmen in towns vary from 6s. to 8s. 6d. a-week. The agricultural labourers receive from 3d. to 5d. per day, with lodging and board. The usual food of these classes consists of salted herrings, oatmeal porridge, potatoes, and coarse barley bread. Once or twice a-week only this fare is eked out with a morsel of lard or salted meat.

The remaining portions of the pop. of N. are mainly Laplanders and Finns. The Laplander inhabits a region where wholesome food is far from being plentiful; his size is therefore generally diminutive, and his limbs are deficient in those proportions which are reckoned in other places essential to beauty. Notwithstanding the meanness of his appearance, the Laplander, from his manner of life, is hardy, robust, and strong beyond what his size would indicate. He is not only more hardy than the muscular Norwegian, but so much more strong that the stoutest of his southern neighbours cannot bend his bow. The Norwegian Laplanders are in general more wealthy than their Swedish brethren. Those inhabiting the coast-districts support themselves entirely by fishing.—A considerable number of Finnish colonists, called by the country people *Quäner*, appear in Norwegian Lapland. Far within the polar circle, the patient *Quäner* continues to raise a scanty crop of potatoes and rye, and to struggle successfully with the severities of the rude climate.

[Religion.] These three nations all profess Lutheranism. The Laplanders, however, retain so many of their ancient superstitious practices, that their religion can hardly be called Christianity. There are no privileged ranks in N., the citizens being distinguished only by their different occupations. "It is a peculiar characteristic," says Mr. Laing, "of the Norwegian church, that there is no dissent from it,—no sectarians. A few years ago, a person of the name of Houghan had a few followers; but his doctrine on religious points did not differ from that of the established church. It was his object to inspire a more religious spirit, and more strict observance of the church doctrine: so that his followers were similar to what is called the evangelical part of the Church of England. But even this slight attempt at a division, within the pale of the church itself, appears to have had no success. There are several reasons for this peculiarity of the Norwegian church. The principal, perhaps, is, that it has no temporal power; no political existence as a part of the state; no courts, or laws, or interests of its own, jarring with those of the other classes of the community, and raising animosity between them and the clergy. The clergy are, in political rights or privileges, on the same footing as any other class of the community. The Lutheran religion is part of the state, but not the ministers who are employed to teach it. They are represented in the storthing like other citizens; and, having no separate interests as a body of clergy, enjoy individually the confidence of the people, and an unity of interests with them. They are often sent to the storthing as their representatives. This unity

of worldly interests prevents dissent in spiritual matters. Another cause of the great influence of the clergy, and of the total absence of religious dissent, is the great consideration in which the rite of confirmation is held. To pass such a confirmation implies that the young person is well-grounded in the principles of his moral and religious duties, and is of good character and understanding. It is in common life equivalent to taking of a degree in the learned professions, being in fact a certificate of capacity for discharging ordinary duties and trusts."

*Constitution.]* The constitution of N. is that of the 31st May 1814, confirmed in the storting on the 4th November following. By the first article of her constitution, N. forms a free and independent state united to Sweden under the same king. By the 25th and 110th articles, her finances, administration, legislation, and land and marine forces, are declared to be distinct and separate from those of the Swedish kingdom. It is further declared, that only native Norwegians, professing the Lutheran faith, shall be eligible to state-employments, with the exception of professorships; that N. shall be liable only for its own national debt; that the Norwegians shall be governed by their own national code of laws; and that no citizen shall be liable to imprisonment except in cases fixed by law; that the liberty of the press shall remain inviolate; and that landed property cannot be forfeited to the state. The *odels* and *ansærdes* are also declared inviolable. According to this singular law, every man whose ancestors have at any time possessed a freehold, and who every ten years has declared in the proper court that he claims the estate, but that he is unable to redeem it, may, when he has acquired sufficient wealth, recover the possession of his forefathers. In this case, the immediate proprietor is compelled to quit his property for the estimated value. This renders every one careful to preserve an exact knowledge of his descent, and fixes the affections of a family to that spot which has long remained the property of the race. At the same time, as has been justly remarked, it greatly diminishes the value of land, few being willing to purchase, and still fewer being willing to improve, what they know may soon be taken from them; and which at a certain conjuncture the laws of their country will compel them to abandon. It is further declared by the constitutional laws of the kingdom, that no earldom, baronies, or entails, shall be established within the Norwegian boundaries.—Every Norwegian, without regard to fortune, is obliged to carry arms for a certain period.

*Government.]* N. is governed by an hereditary limited monarchy, in which the king has the executive, and the storting the legislative power. The council-of-state is responsible for the acts of the sovereign, who must be of the Lutheran church. The succession is lineal, and to agnates of the dynasty of Bernadotte. On the failure of the royal line, the storting of N. and the Swedish diet shall be convoked on the same day, to deliberate on the proposal which may be submitted to them by the king or interim government regarding the destination of the crown; and within 12 days thereafter the election must take place. On the day preceding the election, a committee of 44 is to be appointed, who, in the event of the choice of the Swedish and Norwegian states falling upon different persons, shall assemble and fix the succession by a majority of votes. In the case of a minority, the government shall be conducted by a council-of-state, of 10 Norwegians and 10 Swedes at Stockholm, in which the minister of either country, as shall be determined by lot, shall preside. The choice of the minor's guardian shall be determined in the same manner as the election

to the throne. The king is of age at 18; and it is expected that, unless under some extraordinary emergency, he shall spend some time of every year in N. He appoints a council of 8 Norwegians—none of whom must be under 30 years of age—as his representatives in his absence. He can also name a viceroy in his absence, who must be either the crown-prince or the eldest son of the crown-prince. The Norwegian minister-of-state, and 2 members of the council, must be present at every deliberation on Norwegian affairs. The civil list was fixed by the storting in 1818 at 1,112,000 dollars.

*The Storting.]* The storting assembles on the 1st of February, every third year, in Drontheim, and remains assembled for 3 months. Its members are elected at a meeting of electors which assembles every 3 years. Every 50 inhabitants of a town, and every 100 persons living in the country, send 1 elector to this assembly, and the whole number of representatives must not be less than 75 or above 100. A member of the storting must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided 10 years in the country. No member of the council-of-state, or any one enjoying an office or pension under government, is eligible to the storting; but every one who is elected is obliged to attend and discharge his duties as a member, if the election has not fallen upon him for the third time; his expenses are also defrayed by the state. The king has the power of convening extraordinary meetings of the storting; but there must always be present at least two-thirds of the representatives; one-fourth of the members from the lagthing, and the other three-fourths the *odelsting*, each of which has its own president and secretary. The storting can decree laws, impose taxes, grant loans, pass naturalizations, inquire into alliances and treaties, and summon every citizen before it, except the king or members of the royal family. Every law must be proposed in the *odelsting*, and afterwards submitted to the amendment of the lagthing. Should the two chambers disagree in their views of any law, they are convened together, and by a majority of two-thirds ultimately reject or adopt the law. Having passed the storting, the law is carried by a deputation to the king; whose approval makes it law. Should he reject any law, the same storting cannot propose it anew; but the second may; and on the proposal of the third, the law must pass into effect, whether sanctioned by the king or not. All laws are written in Norwegian; and the storting deliberates with open doors. Any attempt to endanger its privileges is construed high treason.

*Administration.]* The ministry consists of the viceroy, a minister-of-state, 10 counsellors, and a secretary, who decide by a majority, and afterwards report to the king. The council-of-state and the lagthing compose the highest tribunal of the state, and take particular cognizance of state-offences.—A high court of justice, consisting of 3 members, is established in each of the provinces or *bailliwicks*; and these provinces are again subdivided into inferior districts, with their respective courts. A general civil and criminal code has been projected for the kingdom. The highest tribunal of justice is composed of a president or *justiciary*, 6 ordinary and 3 extraordinary assessors. No member of this tribunal must be under 50 years of age. The police is very effective.

*Ecclesiastical establishment.]* The clerical body consists of 5 bishops, viz., one for each of the govts., and one for Nordland, with 49 deans, and 379 pastors. The king nominates the bishops; the deans are chosen by the clergy of their dio. The livings are in the hands of patrons. The bishop of Aggerhuus is considered as metropolitan. The yearly revenues of the bishoprics are calculated to be, the highest £600, and the lowest £400 sterling. From the tribunal of the deans, an appeal lies in ecclesiastical affairs to the bishops. A missionary college at Drontheim is especially devoted to the conversion of the Laplanders.

*Literature.]* N. has its own language, but it cannot be said hitherto to have possessed any national literature. Its scholars and eminent men, even its first poet, Holberg, have all written in Danish, and we do not possess a single original work in the Norwegian language. But the Norwegians are by no means destitute of a taste either for the sciences or fine arts. Mathematics, natural history, and history, are much cultivated: even among the common people, we find good calculators and ingenious ma-



thematically. A favourite amusement with the country people is to recount the tales and traditions of ancient times. Newspapers were established in this country in 1803. There are upwards of 20 newspapers published, but some only give the advertisements and official notices of the prov. or town in which they appear. Of those which give also the foreign and domestic news, the most extensive circulation appears enjoyed by a daily paper called the *Morgen Blad*, published in Christiania. The cost of a daily paper sent by post is 7 dollars, or about 28s. yearly. There is no duty on newspapers; and, as there are 6 or 7 published in Christiania alone, this price is probably as low as competition can make it. Danish, German, and Swedish books, are pretty extensively read. The periodicals of Germany have likewise penetrated to the highest north.

**Education.]** The education of youth is chiefly intrusted to itinerant schoolmasters, who usually reside a fortnight at every hamlet: nevertheless, it is rare to meet with a peasant who cannot both read and write. The town-schools are ill-organised; but the high-schools of the five principal cities are nowise inferior to the very best establishments of the kind in Europe. There are two seminaries for instructing schoolmasters.—The university of Christiania was founded in 1812. It has 16 professors, and about 150 students. There is a royal school of cadets in Christiania; an establishment for the instruction of young Laplanders at Drontheim; and a commercial academy at Christiania.

**Finances.]** The revenue of the kingdom has been estimated at 1,597,217 specie dollars, or £379,339; but it has of late years much exceeded that sum. In 1850 the expenses of the state amounted to 3,421,900 *sp.*, and the income was 3,466,300 *sp.*, showing a surplus of 44,000 *sp.* On the 31st of Dec. 1850, the treasury surplus was 1,384,000 *sp.*, the treasury active amounted to 5,637,800 *sp.*, and its passiva to 3,978,700 *sp.*, exhibiting a surplus of 1,659,100 *sp.* A loan of 4,500,000 marcs banco, or £330,000 sterling, proposals for which were issued a few months ago by the Norwegian government, was concluded in 1848, in Hamburg. The rate of interest is 4 per cent.; the principal will be liable to be paid off in 30 years; and the price at which it was taken was 98. On the separation of N. from the Danish crown the latter justly claimed that a fair proportion of the common public debt of the two countries should be taken over by N. This claim was sanctioned by the allied powers; and as it was virtually a recognition by them of N. as a self-existing independent state, and not a mere prov. or part of Sweden, and was in itself just, it was acceded to by the storting. Both nations started with equal debt in proportion to their property and pop.; but N. has paid off the greater part of her debt except 3,127,771 dollars—due principally within the country, and not redeemable; has formed military, naval, and civil establishments suitable to her condition; has regularly diminished the taxes in proportion to the reduction of her debt; and, in 21 years, has been able to take off the direct taxes on property altogether—finding the indirect taxes sufficient to cover the expenditure, with a sufficiently large surplus. Denmark, during the same period, has augmented her public debt to about 127,000,000 rix-dollars; and has every year had an under-balance, or excess of expenditure above income.

**Army.]** The military force of N. is from 10 to 12,000 regulars, 2,600 of whom are employed in garrison-duty, 1,285 artillery, and 1,070 cavalry, and a somewhat larger body of militia. The country is divided into a number of districts, of which each furnishes a soldier. Every male at his birth is regis-

tered for the militia; and from the first on, the list all deficiencies are supplied. After a service of 10 or 14 years, they take their place among the invalids, and after some time are dismissed. Conscription is the mode usually resorted to for supplying the regular forces. A late decree of the storting directed the whole fortresses throughout the kingdom to be demolished.

**Navy.]** The navy of N. is upon a very small scale, amounting to only 6 brigs, 8 schooners, and 77 gun-boats. These vessels are generally situated at Christiania, Christiansand, and Frederickstadt. At the two latter ports there are docks. In 1844 there were at the port of Christiania 10 steam-vessels, of a power varying from 20 to 120 horses. Of these boats, 5 belonged to the government, and were employed in the conveyance of the mails. Only one of them had been built for an armed steamer. The other 5, belonging to private persons, were employed on different stations as passenger-boats. (The *Jernbarden*, an iron-vessel of 62 tons, was brought over in pieces from Scotland, and plies in the Miosen lake 50 m.

**Commerce.]** From the earliest period, the Normans have sustained the character of bold and skillful navigators: the sea is still their element, and the vicissitudes and dangers of a maritime life are highly congenial to the national spirit. The internal commerce of the country is very insignificant, on account of the bad roads and difficulties of carriage. In the higher latitudes, almost the only commerce is that of barter. Since the union with Sweden, the passes or defiles between the two countries have been kept in good order. The only mail known in the country is the government post. The principal commercial towns are—Bergen, Drammen, Christiania, Langesund, Christiansand, Drontheim, Frederickstadt, Arendal, Oster-Russer, Laurvig, Tonsberg, and Hammerfest. The national bank is located at Drontheim; and its notes form the principal money currency of the country, and even on the exchange at Hamburg are valued as high as 111 dollars paper for 100 specie. The country contains no railroads or canals.—The principal exports are wood, fish, iron, copper, glass, alum, marble, kelp, dyeing lichens, pickled meat, hides, fur, feathers, oil, tar, and pitch. Both the imports and exports of N. are very considerable, as the following list of the leading items in 1850 will show:

EXPORTS.	
Salt fish,	1,500,000 vng.
Herrings,	568,000 barrels.
Train oil,	6,500,000 pots.
Timber,	227,000 lasts.
Iron,	14,000 sheepund.
Copper,	365 —
IMPORTS.	
Barley,	572,000 barrels.
Rye,	517,000 —
Ditto (meal),	1,000,000 lbs.
Salt,	518,000 barrels.
Coffee,	6,300,000 lbs.
Pork,	830,000 —
Horned cattle,	2,438 —
Cheese,	630,000 lbs.
Rice,	8,970 barrels.
Ditto (shelled),	470,000 lbs.

In 1815, N. exported 90,000 lasts of wood to Great Britain; in 1842, 50,100. The total exportation of wood in 1842 was 256,000 lasts. The total of deals and battens imported from N. into Great Britain in 1851, 978,200 pieces; in 1852, 1,177,000 pieces. The most extensive forests are in the interior, and are chiefly property belonging to the peasantry. For some years the timber-trade has been gradually changing its course: formerly England was looked upon as the principal market, and in return England retained almost the exclusive import of manufac-

tures. From 1809, the period when the English protection system extended in favour of Canada, the decline of the trade with England commenced, and in the same proportion did the use of British manufactures decrease. Hamburg and the German states also became new markets for this description of Norwegian produce, and German manufactures superseded in a great measure those of England.—The Norwegian mercantile navy, in 1838, consisted of 2,427 vessels, of a total burthen of 212,242 tons, and navigated by 12,935 men. At the close of 1850, N. had 3,696 vessels, measuring 284,110 tons, and manned by 19,037 seamen. Of this number the country-districts owned 570 ships of 16,181 tons and 2,597 men; and the towns, 3,126 ships of 267,978 tons and 16,440 men. Besides these, the unganged country fish-boats carry 103,394 barrels of herrings and 1,919 men.—The imports consist of corn, wine, spirits, salt, and soft goods. In average years, the importations and exportations nearly balance each other.

**Fisheries.]** The fisheries of N. are very extensive and productive, employing 80,000 hands, and producing an annual revenue of 1,500,000 dols. Vaage is the central point and chief place of the northern fisheries. The herring fisheries have of late years been very unproductive, but formerly the exports of herrings to the Baltic, from Bergen, amounted to 100,000 barrels. A small species of herring is exported under the name of anchovies. Nothing, Mr. Latham says, "is wasted by the Norse fisherman. The very heads and offals of the cod have a use. Beaten up with some sea-weed, and mixed with a little hay, they serve as a mash for the Finmark cows, that not only manage to exist, but even to thrive, upon fodder so anomalous. Between 1815 and 1835 the number of barrels of herrings exported was in round numbers as follows:

1815 to 1819	155,000
1820 1824	307,000
1825 1829	340,000
1830 1835	517,000

Of lobsters, the export from

1815 to 1819 was	605,000
1820 1824	927,000
1825 1829	1,320,000
1830 1835	784,000

A single lobster costs in N. about 1½d.; a trifling duty is laid upon them when they leave the country. The London market has the chief monopoly of them. There is good cod-fishing off Shetland; but the Norwegian can undersell the Shetlander, because his tackle is cheaper, and he fishes with nets. The lobster season is the winter. They pass the time between their capture and their embarkation in flat tanks pierced with a multitude of small holes, lying off the neighbourhood of Laurvig, half-sunk and half-a-float. Besides Laurvig, Christiania and Bergen have a large share in the lobster-trade. The chief market for salmon is Denmark. For several years the salmon-trade was very prosperous, but of late it has been limited. This was found to be owing to immense shoals of sharks. Eight ships were fitted out for shark-fishing in 1841, and 20,000 of these voracious animals were captured.

**History.]** Harold Harfager, 'the fair-haired king' of N., appears in history so early as 870, spreading terror and desolation throughout the Hebrides. This prince laid the foundation of that authority which the kings of N., and afterwards of Denmark, when the monarchies were united, exerted over the Orkneys. Olaf I., called Olaus Friguesian by some historians, having been converted to Christianity in England, compelled his Norwegian subjects to embrace it. Olaf II. continued the work begun by his predecessors, and made use of religion as a pretext for wresting the government from a few petty kings who then ruled along with him in this country. Canute the Great, king of Denmark, conquered N. in 1028, but did not retain it long. In 1263, Haaco, king of Norway, was defeated by Alexander III., king of Scotland, in the famous battle of Largs, in Ayrshire. From 1034, N. was governed by its own king; and when, in 1319, the male line

of the royal house was extinguished in Haaco VII., the States elected the young Swedish king, Magnus VIII., the son of Haaco's daughter. Olaf IV., the grandson of Magnus, was elected king of Denmark in 1376, and after the death of his father governed both countries. That prince, having died without issue, was succeeded by his mother Margaret, daughter of Valdemar III., king of Denmark; and from this period N. remained united with Denmark, but preserving with a few exceptions its own constitution. The union of these two kingdoms lasted till 1814, when the king of Denmark, in his quality of absolute sovereign of N., ceded this state to the king of Sweden. See article SWEDEN.

**Authorities.]** *Chorographisk Beskrivelse over Kongeriget Norge, etc. af N. Sogne.* Kjobenh. 1779, 4to.—*Topographisk Journal for Norge.* Christiania, 1792.—*Acerbi's Travels in 1798-9.* Lond. 1802, 2 vols. 4to.—*Skjöldebrand's Journey to the North Cape.* 8vo, 1813.—*Lamotte, Voyage dans le Nord de l'Europe.* 1814, 8vo.—*Clarke's Travels,* vols. x. and xi.—*Gendhilde von Norwegen.* Hamb. 1815, 8vo.—*Det sydlige Norge,* etc. ed. C. J. Pontoppidan. Kjobenh. 1785.—*Det nordlige Norge af C. J. Pontoppidan.* Kjob. 1795.—*Specielle Karter over d. n. Norske Kyst, fra det kongl. Selsk. Archiv.* Kjob. 1791—1803. 7 faul.—*Derwent County's (Unpublished) Personal Narrative.* Edin. 1829.—*Everet's Journey.* Lond. 8vo, 1829.—*Laing's Residence in Norway.* Lond. 1836.—*Lubian's Norway and the Norwegians.* Lond. 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Barrow's Excursions.* Lond. 1834.

**NORWAY,** a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 44 m. W by S of Augusta. Pop. 1,786.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in New York, 86 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 1,046.

**NORWEGIAN,** a township of Schuylkill co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Schuylkill river. Pop. 3,812.

**NORWELL,** a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. N by W of Newark, on a branch of the Trent. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 939; in 1851, 957.

**NORWICH,** the capital of Norfolk, the seat of an extensive diocese, and a city and county of itself. Its county boundary is a circuit of 14 m., and comprehends an area of 4,325 acres. The city stands a little NE of the centre of this territory, in 52° 31' N lat., and 1° 18' E long.; 409 m. NE by N of London, 43 m. N of Ipswich, and 18 m. W by N of Yarmouth. The river Wensum approaches the town on the NW and leaves it on the SE. It measures about 1½ m. in extreme length, 1 m. in extreme breadth, and 4 m. in circum.; but in recent years has, on several sides, especially on the W and SW, received suburban extensions to the amount probably of one-fourth of its former area. Ten hamlets, which divide among them the rural parts of the county of the city, were formerly separated from the town by green fields and frowning fortifications; but, in most instances, they are now populous, handsome, and contiguous suburbs.

**Principal Edifices.]** The ancient town in most of its street arrangements is very irregular; its thoroughfares are narrow and winding, and, in some instances, follow the line of the ancient walls.—The market-place, a large square in its centre, is one of the most spacious in England.—The Wensum, during its sinuous course through N., is spanned by ten bridges, two of which are modern structures of cast-iron, others are fine specimens of ancient masonry.—The castle stands on the shoulder of a hill SE of the centre of the ancient town. The area of the inner ballium commands a map-like view of the city and the circumjacent country. The great keep, situated within this area, is a massive quadrangular pile 110½ ft. long, 92 ft. 10 in. broad, and 69½ ft. high. Part of the ancient area of the castle has been intruded on by the town; part has, since 1738, been used as the cattle-market, part bears aloft two buildings, to be afterwards noticed; the rest of it is open to the public, and forms a highly attractive promenade.—The new county jail, situated on the E side of the old castle, or keep, was built in 1834-8, at an expense of £50,000. It consists chiefly of a governor's house, and three radiating wings.—The new county-hall, situated on the NE side of the inner vallum of the castle, built in 1822-3, is a hand-

some edifice, in the Tudor style.—The new city jail, and house-of-correction, built in 1824-7, at a cost of about £30,000, is a hollow quadrangle, with towers at the angles, and enclosing an area of upwards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre.—The Horse barracks, situated in Poekthorpe, and built by government in 1791-3, form three sides of a quadrangle, and contain ample accommodation for 5 or 6 troops of cavalry.—The Guild-hall, at the N end of the market-place, is a large antique edifice, built nearly in its present form, between 1407 and 1453.—St. Andrew's-hall, used as the festal-hall of the municipal corporation, and for public meetings, occupies the nave of the conventual church of the Black Friars. Its length is 124 ft., and its roof is supported by 12 slender pillars. The triennial musical festival is held in this hall.—The Cathedral founded in 1096, attained completion so late as 1430. In 1806-7, the whole fabric was repaired and beautified, on an extensive scale; in 1818, and subsequent years, the decayed ornaments of the west front were restored, and many other improvements effected; and in 1831, the south front was renewed. Its style of architecture is chiefly Norman; being distinctively marked by the semi-circular arch, and the massive short column. The length of the whole building, from E to W, is 407 ft.; the breadth, at the transept, 178 ft.; the length of the nave, from the W door to the screen, is 204 ft.; its breadth, with the aisles, 72 ft. Cloisters, attached to the S side of the nave, form a quadrangle, within the walls, of 174 ft. A tower and spire, rising from the intersection of the transept with the nave and the choir, jointly attain a height of 315 ft., exceeded in Britain only by the steeple of Salisbury. The tower is an interesting specimen of the Norman style. The spire is in a later style of elegant proportions, octangular in form, boldly crocketed in the ribs which run up its angles, and surmounted by a weather-cock. The interior of the cathedral is grand and solemn in general effect; and both its great features and its ornamental mouldings boldly exemplify the extraordinary massiveness, and uncouth proportions of the Norman style. The site of the noble pile is about a  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE of the castle, and about half that distance from the nearest part of the r. bank of the Wensum. Immediately N of it stands the Bishop's palace, an extensive and irregular pile. The church of St. Peter Mancroft, at the SW corner of the market-place, ranks next to the cathedral in both architecture and dimensions. It is a large, regular, and handsome edifice, finished in 1455. Several of the parish churches are interesting structures, and there are several handsome chapels belonging to different religious denominations.

*The Diocese.*] Felix, a Burgundian, introduced Christianity among the East Anglians, under King Sighert. About the close of the 7th cent., Bosa, the 4th bishop, divided the dio. into two sees, and fixed the new one at North Elmham. Wildred united them toward the close of the 9th cent.; and he fixed his episcopal seat at Elmham. Herfast, 18th bishop after Wildred, translated the see of Elmham to Thetford; and the second bishop after Herfast, translated it, in 1094, from Thetford to N. The dio., as to its seat, has since continued unchanged; and, as to extent and features of government, has been but slightly modified. Its total number of parishes was formerly upwards of 1,350; but, immediately after the Reformation, and at subsequent dates, they were so far consolidated that, in 1829, the number was only 1,185; and again they are so clustered into the possession of pluralists, that the number of beneficed clergymen amounted recently to less than 700, that of licensed curates to about 250. The archd. of N. originally extended over the whole dio.,

but three other archdeacons were afterwards established.—Norfolk in 1200, Sudbury in 1126, and Suffolk in 1127. The church commissioners have transferred to the dio. of Elv the Cambridgeshire parishes, the deaneries of Fordham, Clare, and Thingoe, in the archd. of Sudbury, and the deaneries of Fincham and Lynn in the archdeacons respectively of Norfolk and Norwich. The revenues of the bishopric amounted, in 1831, to £5,395 net. The dean and 4 canons who constitute the chapter, possess, as successors of the wealthy prior and monks of Norwich, a much larger revenue than the bishop.

*Schools, Charities, &c.*] In 1833, there were in this city 124 day, 12 boarding, 38 infant, and 43 Sunday schools. The endowed and other charity schools, in 1836, were attended by upwards of 2,600 scholars. The number of Sunday scholars was upwards of 3,000. A Lancasterian school is supported principally by dissenters, for the education of about 300 children. The Gurney school, supported by the family of that name, educates and partly clothes 60 girls. The Catholic charity school educates 110 children. An hospital and school for the blind was founded in 1805. St. Giles' hospital, usually called the Great hospital, has an income of from £3,000 to £7,000 per annum. Other charitable benefactions are numerous, and very various in object. The patronage and distribution of the endowed charities, previously under the management of the corporation, and amounting to not less than £9,213 per annum, on an average of 3 years, ending 6th April, 1835, is now exercised by a general list of charity trustees, consisting together of 29 persons, appointed by the Lord-chancellor. The charities under the management of trustees appointed by direction of the donors, amount to not less than £6,000 per annum. Besides the foregoing, the incomes of charitable institutions, associations, and schools in N. under the management of committees appointed by the subscribers, and supported generally by voluntary contributions, amount to upwards of £10,000 per annum.—The Norfolk and N. hospital was opened in 1772. The Norfolk lunatic asylum, at Thorpe near N., was established in 1814, for the reception of pauper and criminal lunatics. A dispensary was instituted in 1804; an ophthalmic infirmary in 1822; a Magdalene asylum in 1827. The N. Savings' bank, established in 1816, shows, between the years 1830 and 1840, a gradual and regular increase both of depositors and of amount deposited, respectively from 2,781 to 8,180 persons, and from £86,043 to £223,664. The Norfolk and N. Literary institution was established in 1822. The public library was instituted in 1784, and possesses upwards of 20,000 volumes. A city library, and a penny library have each about 2,200 volumes. A Mechanics' institution, established in 1825, maintains a fortnightly lecture during winter, and has a valuable library and collection of models, instruments, and apparatus. Three newspapers are published in N.; and there are two newspaper subscription rooms. There are also choral, madrigal, and horticultural societies, a theatre, and an assembly-house.

*Manufactures.*] N. is the most ancient manufacturing town in the kingdom, and has been noted for its woollen fabrics since the reign of Henry I., when a colony of Flemings settled in the city, and got long wool spun at the village of Worsted, 9 m. to the N., whence the article took its name. An abstract of a census of the weavers of N., furnished by the report of the commissioners on hand-loom weavers, published in 1840, will best show the nature and the absolute and relative amount of the fabrics then woven by hand. Bombazine employed 1,205 workers, of whom 803 were men; challis, Yorkshire stuffs, mouss-



seline-de-laine, fringes, &c., 1,247, of whom 510 were men; gauzes, 500, chiefly women; princettas, 242, nearly all men; filloons, 221, nearly all men; silk shawls, 166, of whom 74 were men; bandanna, 158, of whom 86 were men; camlets, 92, nearly all men; sacking, 45, all men; silk, 38, of whom 16 were men; jacquard, 30; worsted shawls, 26; woollen and coach-lace, each 22; camletees, 20; horse-hair-cloth, 17; lustres, 3;—total of weavers, 4,054, of whom 2,211 were men, 1,648 women, 108 boys, 77 girls, and 10 apprentices. At the same date there were 1,021 unemployed looms, making the total number of looms 5,075. Of the 4,054 employed looms, 3,398 were in the houses of the weavers, and 656 in shops and factories. In 1838, 2 woollen, 3 worsted, and 2 silk-mills, jointly employed 1,285 hands. In 1849, the number of hand-loom weavers in N. was estimated at 2,500; of weavers employed on power-loom, at 750; making a total number of about 3,250. The numbers employed in the yarn, mohair, and worsted manufactures, did not exceed 1,000 of both sexes and all ages; about 1,200 persons, chiefly children, were employed as winders; and the number of warpers, pickers, sewers, dyers, packers, hot-pressers, havel-makers and drawers, slate and shuttle-makers, &c., might be 500: making a total of 5,950 persons employed in the different branches of manufacture connected with the city. Deducting from this number 1,200 winders, who are for the most part children, we shall have 4,750 persons, of whom we may suppose two-thirds, or 3,100, are married people with 3 children each. There would thus be a portion of the pop. of Norwich, amounting to 14,050 persons, either engaged in or dependent upon manufactures for their subsistence in 1849. The most flourishing period of the N. manufactures is stated by Mr. Blakely to have been "during the middle of the last cent., when fabrics of every kind were made, and the whole manufacturing pop. of N. and the neighbouring villages was well and profitably employed. Camlets, camletees, callimancoes, satins, bombazines, and lastings, were the articles most in demand. The ledger of one firm, during the year 1791, shows exports of the above to Italy, Spain, Spanish America, Russia, Norway, Holland, Madeira, and China, to the amount of £100,000 sterling, whilst 30 other manufacturing firms were competitors in the same fabrics. This was at a period when the total exports of the manufactures of England were £14,000,000, out of which N. furnished its quota of £1,000,000." The cotton manufactures also at that time employed 2,000 hands in N. Change of fashion, the invention of the spinning jenny, and the competition of Lancashire and the West Riding, have, however, consigned these things to history; and N. crapes, the fillover shawl, gauze crape, poplins, satins, and satinettes, combing and spinning of mohair, printing of light silk and barege shawls, now form the chief employment of the artisans of N. Lace and shoemaking have been recently introduced, and in the latter 2,000 hands are employed in the city. It is satisfactory to learn, from Mr. Blakely's pamphlet, that the "general state of the manufactures in N., although not equal to the halcyon days of the camlet and bombazine trade, is now rapidly reviving, and that at this moment but few good weavers are unemployed. The great increase in our exports under the free-trade regime, and the abundance of capital, have been felt in N., as in other mercantile districts, causing hundreds of looms to resume their activity." Speaking of the weavers of N., Mr. Blakely says: "Like their predecessors, they have ever been ready to resist by physical force any real or imaginary invasion of their rights; and during the present century the city has been several times a scene of disorder. It is, how-

ever, but just to say, that the same intrepidity of character and buoyancy of disposition have supported them during successive years of low wages and distress, and the same tact and shrewdness of character have availed them in producing from their looms the most difficult creations of fancy. As a body they are intensely political,—alive to all matters of public interest, temperate in their habits, patient amidst unparalleled suffering, and in their craft perhaps still unsurpassed by any artisans in Europe. Much anxiety is evinced for the education of their children, and even at the most depressed period of trade there is but a slight diminution in the attendance at the Sabbath and day schools. The rate of wages is arranged amongst the weavers, and agreed to by the manufacturer; and although they are not equal to those of the north, N. being placed in the centre of a productive agricultural district, with an abundant supply of provisions, the weekly earnings of the artisans may be expended to greater advantage than in many other cities." There are also in N. extensive establishments for dyeing and dressing the manufactured goods, a cotton-mill, and several iron-foundries, breweries, vinegar, orchard soap, candle, oil, and mustard-works.—N. was anciently a seaport, and though long bereft of this character by geognostic changes in the bed of the Yare, has once more become so by means of the ship-canal and other improvements called the Lowestoft navigation. Nearly one-half of the whole exports and imports of Yarmouth belong to N.; and the trade between the two places has been greatly facilitated by the establishment of steam-packets on the Yare. The river-carriage of agricultural produce, coal, and other heavy articles, is conducted chiefly in lighters, of from 15 to 20 tons burden.

*Municipal affairs.*] A charter of 5<sup>th</sup> Henry IV. made the extensive territory within the corporation-limits a co. of itself, excepting only the castle; and this is now, by the boundary act, included for the purposes of representation. The municipal reform act divided the borough into 8 wards, and reduced the number of aldermen to 16, and that of councillors to 48. The jurisdiction of the corporation in the co. of the city is exclusive. Assizes are held twice a-year; and general or quarter-sessions are held by the recorder. The annual receipts of the corporation during 5 years terminating in 1833, varied between £2,320 and £3,624; in 1850 they amounted to £9,592. N. has returned 2 members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. Constituency in 1835, 800 freeholders, 2,540 freemen, and 2,280 added by the reform bill,—in all 5,620; in 1841, 4,349; in 1848, 4,220. Pop. in 1693, 28,881; in 1801, 35,734; in 1831, 61,110; in 1841, 62,294; in 1851, 68,195. Poor rates in 1832, £25,541; in 1838, £16,595.

*History.*] N. appears to have gradually arisen out of the decay of the Roman town of *Venia Icenorum* or *Caistor*. The nascent city offered attractive advantages as a fishing-station, and grew to be a fishing-town. Under the Anglo-Saxon princes it was a place of some importance, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor it had 1,320 burgesses and 25 churches. Domesday-book of 1086, though noting many of its dwellings to be untenanted, states its burgesses to have been 1,565, and its churches 54. In 1122, Henry I. held his Christmas in the town, and raised the place to an equality of franchise and privilege with London. A vast body of Jews about this time settled in N.; they afterwards got embroiled in contests with the monks, at whose instigation probably the inhabitants, enraged by their alleged crucifixion of a Christian boy, nearly exterminated them in 1189. In 1216 the castle was taken and the town plundered by the troops of Louis, the dauphin. Between 1294 and 1342, the city, hitherto fortified only with a large ditch, was fortified by the citizens with embattled walls, towers, portcullised gates, and military engines. About 1336, a number of worsted and woollen manufacturers from the Low countries settled in the town, and occasioned a rapid augmentation of its trade, wealth, and pop. In 1548-9 it was bereft of about one-third of its inhabitants by the plague. In 1581, 'the Norfolk levellers' pillaged the houses of the wealthier citizens, and committed great ravages. Five great fires,

between 1463 and 1607, greatly desolated the town; the last of them destroyed no fewer than 718 houses. In the reign of Edward VI, the rebels under the two Ketts marched against N., took possession of the city, pillaged it, and burnt a large part of it. In 1537-8, several martyrs to the reformed religion were burnt in N. In years between 1486 and 1663, eight or nine visitations of plague and 'the sweating sickness' made fearful havoc, carrying away in four instances respectively 1,451, 2,251, 3,076, and 4,817 persons. In 1565-6, upwards of 300 Flemings, who were driven from their native land by the persecutions under the duke of Alva, settled in N. and revived its declining prosperity. In 1570, 1646, 1697, and 1706, the city was visited, and very seriously damaged, by great floods. During the civil wars under Charles I., N. was fortified in the cause of the parliamentarians.

**NORWICH**, a town of New London co., Connecticut, U. S., on the Thames, in N. lat.  $41^{\circ} 33'$ , W. long.  $72^{\circ} 7'$ , 13 m. N. of New London. It contains a court-house, a jail, and 7 churches for different denominations. It is a considerable town both for trade and manufactures; is favourably situated at the head of navigation; and has an extensive back country. Steam-boats ply between N. and New York, and it is connected by railroad with Worcester in Massachusetts. The falls of the river afford seats for various mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1830, 3,144; in 1840, 4,200.—Also a township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Connecticut, 46 m. SSE of Montpelier. Pop. 2,218.—Also a township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 104 m. W. of Boston. Pop. 750.—Also a township of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Scioto. Pop. 731.—Also a township and village of Chenango co., New York, on the Chenango, 112 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 6,145.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in Ohio, 65 m. E. of Columbus.—Also a township of Huron co., in Ohio. Pop. 676.

**NORWICH**, a township in Brock district, Upper Canada, intersected by several affluents of Big creek. Pop. in 1842, 2,747. It contains in its NE part the village of Norwichville.

**NORWICH TOWN**, a village of New London co., in Connecticut, U. S., 37 m. SE of Hartford, and 2 m. N. of Norwich. Pop. 1,000.

**NORWOOD**, a chapelry in Middlesex, 2 m. N. of Hounslow, intersected by the Grand Junction canal. Pop. in 1831, 1,520; in 1851, 2,693.—Also a hamlet, including two villages, in the parishes of Lambeth and Croydon, Surrey, 6 m. S. of London, on the line of the Croydon railway. The N. school-of-industry, for the reception and training of destitute children from the London parishes, is pleasantly situated on the top of an eminence in this hamlet, and is a well-regulated and interesting establishment. The South Metropolitan cemetery, a beautiful and well-arranged burying-ground, has been formed here on the gentle slope of one of the little eminences which surround the hamlet; its extent is 41 acres. Besides a public office and residence for the superintendent, it contains two chapels, one for Episcopalians, the other for dissenters. N. has long been celebrated as the rendezvous of the gipsy tribes, who used to encamp within its shades.

**NORWOOD**, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Asphodel, 10 m. SE of Warsaw. Pop. 150.

**NÖSENSTADT**. See BISTRITZ.

**NOSE PEAK**, a cape on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat.  $53^{\circ} 32'$ , W long.  $70^{\circ} 01'$ .

**NOSIMA**, a small island of Japan, in the strait between Nifon and Xicoco.—Also a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 20 m. NNW of Taisero.

**NOSOOKA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. S. of Cheregov.

**NOSS**, a small island of Scotland, lying to the SE of Bressay, in N. lat.  $60^{\circ} 12'$ , esteemed one of the most fertile of the Shetland isles.

**NOSSA - SENHORA - D'ASSUMPCAO**. See ASSUMPCAO.

**NOSSEBE**, or **NASS-BE**, a small island, situated

in a bay off the NNW coast of Madagascar, in S lat.  $13^{\circ} 30'$ , within 1 m. of the mainland which is here low and marshy. It is about 15 m. in length, and contains an excellent harbour. The French had a settlement on this island, but finding it a hot-bed of disease and death, where two-thirds or three-fourths of their troops sometimes fell a sacrifice to the climate in one summer season, they have abandoned it; and the island of Mayotta, distant about 180 m. to the W, is henceforth to be the sole garrison and military depot of the French in these seas.

**NOSSEN**, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 19 m. W. of Dresden. Pop. 2,040.

**NOSS-HEAD**, a cape on the E coast of Caithness, 4 m. NE of Wick, with a lighthouse in N lat.  $58^{\circ} 28' 38''$ , W long.  $3^{\circ} 3' 5''$ .

**NOSTAL**, a township in Wragby p., Yorkshire,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Pontefract. Pop. in 1851, 138.

**NOSTANG**, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Port-Louis. Pop. 1,200.

**NOTAHACKY**, or **NOTAHECKY**, a river of Tennessee, U. S., which rises in N. Carolina, and joins the French-Broad, a little above Danbridge.

**NOTARESCO**, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra Ima, 9 m. E of Teramo. Pop. 1,250.

**NOTCH (THE)**, a pass in the W part of the White mountains, in New Hampshire, U. S. The narrowest part, between two perpendicular rocks, is only 22 ft. wide. The road from Lancaster to Portland passes through this notch, following the course of the head branch of the Saco river. The scenery at this point is grand and picturesque.

**NOTCH (CAPE)**, a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat.  $53^{\circ} 25'$ , W long.  $72^{\circ} 45'$ .

**NOTGROVE**, a parish in Gloucestershire,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. by W. of North-Lench. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1851, 195.

**NOTLEY (BLACK)**, a parish in Essex,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. by E of Braintree. Area 1,936 acres. Pop. in 1831, 486; in 1851, 527.

**NOTLEY (WHITE)**, a parish in Essex, 9 m. NE by N of Chelmsford. Area 2,228 acres. Pop. in 1831, 453; in 1851, 515.

**NOTO**, a considerable town in the SW of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, delightfully situated on an eminence overlooking a richly cultivated valley, 15 m. SW of Syracuse. It is of considerable antiquity; but having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, the site of the present town is some miles from that of the ancient town. Its population is computed at 12,000. Of the numerous churches and convents which it contains, several are elegantly built in the Grecian style. Its other public buildings are an hospital, a college, a Monte di Pietà, and a valuable museum of Greco-Siculo medallions. It trades chiefly in wine, oil, and corn, the produce of the adjacent country.

**NOTO**, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 48 m. NW of Jedo.

**NOTO (CAPE)**, a headland on the NW coast of the island of Nifon, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 39'$ .

**NOTO (VAL DI)**, one of the three provinces into which Sicily was formerly divided, forming the SE portion of the island. Its length from E to W is 70 m.; its breadth about 50 m. It forms in extent a third of the island, and comprises the portion first peopled by Grecian colonists, and most celebrated both in Grecian and Roman history. It is now administratively divided into the prov. of Syracuse, and a portion of the provs. of Caltanissetta and Catania. It contains the towns of Catania, Syracuse, Augusta, Modica, Calatigirone, Lentini, Carlentini and Noto.

**NOTRE-DAME**, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence about 16 m. below Montreal.

**NOTRE-DAME BAY**, a bay on the E coast of Newfoundland, in N lat.  $49^{\circ} 55'$ .

**NOTRE-DAME-D'ABONDANCE**, a large village of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, prov. of Chablais, 30 m. E of Geneva.

**NOTRE-DAME-DE-FRESNAY**, a village of France, dep. of Calvados, 15 m. SSW of Lisieux. Pop. 300.

**NOTRE-DAME-DE-L'EPINE**, a village of France, in the dep. of La Marne, 4 m. ENE of Chalons-sur-Marne, cant. of Marson. Pop. 500.

**NOTRE-DAME-DE-MONT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vendee, cant. and 4 m. NW of St.-Jean-de-Mont. Pop. 1,800.

**NOTRE-DAME-DE-TOUCHET**, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mortain.

**NOTRE-DAME-DU-THIL**, a town of France, dep. of Oise, 1 m. NW of Beauvais. Pop. 1,000.

\* **NOTRE DAME**. Besides the above, a number of towns and villages in France compounded with this term, will be found under the second word.

**NOT'S ISLAND**, a small island near the coast of Virginia, in N lat.  $38^{\circ} 38'$ .

**NOTTAWASAGA**, a township of Upper Canada, in Simcoe district, skirting a bay of the same name in the S part of the Georgian bay of Lake Huron: and intersected by a river of the same name which falls into the bay. Pop. in 1842, 420.

**NOTTE**, a small river of Prussia, in Brandenburg, which runs from S to N, and falls into the Spree near Köpenich, after a course of 45 m. It is navigable in the lower part of its course.

**NOTTELN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Munster, 10 m. W of Munster.

**NOTTEVOE**, an island off the SE coast of Norway, in the gulf of Christiania, in N lat.  $59^{\circ} 12'$ , E long.  $10^{\circ} 29'$ .

**NOTTINGHAM**, a borough and county of itself, in the hund. of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham; on the N bank of the Trent, by railway  $27\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Leicester,  $47\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE of Rugby, and  $130\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of London. Area of the borough, previous to the new arrangement of the municipal boundaries, 2,610 acres. Houses in 1831, 10,407; in 1841, 10,942; in 1851, 11,549. Pop. in 1831, 50,680; in 1841, 52,922; in 1851, 58,432.—The town is beautifully situated on a rocky eminence, overlooking the rich vale of the Trent. On the N rises a chain of wood-crowned hills, and towards the S stretches the vale of Belvoir. In the more ancient part of the town the streets are generally narrow and irregular, but considerable improvements have been effected of late years. Several of the streets rise in terraces one above the other; the hill being so steep that the ground floors of the houses towards the top are higher than the roofs of those at the bottom. N. presents characteristic features, commercially and socially. To a superficial observer, it appears a handsome, old-fashioned town, full of quaint and quaintly-named streets, narrow and winding, but frequently affording glimpses full of architectural picturesqueness, while so long as the visitor confines himself to the principal thoroughfares, his impression will also be decidedly in favour of the town, as respects the important essentials of good substantial paving and of cleanliness: both soil and situation facilitate the latter quality. A great portion of the town is built upon the face of such steep declivities as afford natural surface-drainage, and the soil, generally of sandstone, is almost as absorbent as a sponge. Notwithstanding these ad-

vantages, however, N. is, in one respect, one of the worst built towns in England. Its area is the most crowded in the kingdom. According to Mr. Hawksley's report, there is in N. one individual to 'every square of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yds. on the side,' the calculation including the very large open space of the market-place, while, in one particular part of the town, it has been ascertained by the poor-law authorities that upwards of 4,200 people dwell in a space not measuring 220 yds. sq.

*Principal Edifices.*—The spacious market-place—one of the finest in the kingdom—is ornamented with lofty houses and shops of elegant appearance.—The new exchange, which occupies its eastern angle, is a handsome edifice, containing a suite of noble rooms.—The mechanics' institution, a recently erected edifice, is a handsome structure of classic design. The external dimensions of the edifice are 124 ft. by 61 ft. Entering beneath the portico, upon the r. is the residence of the librarian, and on the l. the stair-case leading to the great hall. Advancing through a corridor, upon each side are two commodious class-rooms, beyond which are the library, 42 by 26 ft., and the natural history gallery, 50 by 19 ft. 6 in., with the apartment of the curator, and at each angle a staircase. The flat above is almost entirely occupied by a noble hall, 80 by 45 ft., and 30 ft. high, with an orchestra and platform. Under the orchestra is an upper gallery for natural history, 50 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high: also, a committee-room, apparatus-room and music library.—The new corn-exchange is a handsome edifice, with a hall of 77 ft. by 55 ft., a spacious corridor, and a reading room. The roof is nearly one entire surface of glass.—The county-hall, erected in 1770, comprises two law courts, a grand jury-room, &c.—The co.-jail is built upon the edge of the rock on which a considerable portion of the town stands. A considerable number of its cells are hewn out of the solid rock.—The house-of-correction is conveniently situated, and tolerably well-arranged; and the town-jail adjoins but is unconnected with it.—The general hospital and infirmary, established in 1782, and the co. lunatic asylum, erected in 1812, are large and commodious structures.—N. castle stands on the SW side of the town, on the summit of a steep rock. It was burned in Oct. 1831, during the riots consequent upon the rejection of the reform bill. In 1832, the duke of Newcastle obtained at the Leicester assizes a verdict for £26,000 against the hund. of Broxtow for the destruction of the castle; but its blackened walls still overhang the town.—In Castle-park are extensive cavalry barracks, erected in 1792.—It may be matter of surprise, that notwithstanding the growing importance of its manufactures, and the great extension of its trade during the last ten years, when compared with the pop. returns of Leicester and Derby, N. should not have increased the number of its inhabitants in the same proportion as those rival towns have done. In 1841 the pop. of Leicester numbered 50,932, now it is 60,650. Derby in 1841 had a pop. of 32,875; in 1851, 40,615. In 1841 the borough of N. numbered 52,922; in 1851, 58,432. But the truth is, that hitherto N. has been incapable of extension, in consequence of there lying within the boundaries of the borough a wide belt of land, which being subject to common-right, has hitherto been protected from encroachment by the freemen with great vigilance. The consequence has been, that colonies of manufacturers have settled themselves by thousands just beyond these boundaries; and in places which 20 years ago were green fields, there is now a constant succession of streets, all within a mile or so of the borough. These, with the residents in the manufacturing villages closely adjacent, and of the town



show an aggregate pop., within a circle of about 5 m., of nearly 115,000; in 1841 the numbers in this area amounted to about 102,000. Now, however, the commonable lands round the town have been enclosed for building purposes by act of parliament, and the populous suburbs of Lenton, Radford, Ison-green, Carrington, and Sneinton, are being incorporated within the borough itself by new streets in all directions. Among other improvements, public 'Recreation walks,' and an arboretum of 20 acres have been formed.

*Parishes, &c.*] The borough of N., comprehending the parishes of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, has been enlarged by the addition of the neighbouring p. of Sneinton, and parts of those of Lenton and Radford, with the extra-parochial district of the park and castle liberties.—The church of St. Mary is a massive pile, erected about the time of Henry VII. The interior has recently been altered and enlarged. Its length from E. to W. is 216 ft.; that of the transepts, 97 ft.; the breadth of the nave, 67 ft.; of the chancel, 29 ft.—The church of St. Peter is an ancient structure, but greatly modernized.—St. James' chapel is a neat modern building.—The Independents have 4 churches; the Baptists 4; and the Wesleyan Methodists 3. Here are also places of worship for the New Connexion Methodists; Society of Friends, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Sandemanians, Huntingdonians, and Jews. The Roman Catholic church of St. Barnabas, erected on an elevated site on the W. side of the town, in 1842-4, at a cost of £20,000, is a very handsome building, of a cruciform plan, 190 ft. in length. The transepts are 83 ft. by 20 ft.; and the nave is 76 ft. by 22 ft. The tower is surmounted by a spire about 150 ft. in height. The edifice is lighted by 76 stained glass windows.—According to the abstract of education returns, there were in 1839, in the 3 parishes of N., and those of Sneinton, Lenton, and Radford, 5 infant, 97 daily, 44 Sunday, and 8 boarding schools. The free grammar-school, founded in 1513, is endowed with £772 per ann. The Blue-coat school, containing 80 children, is partly supported by endowment and partly by subscription; 2 National and 3 Lancasterian schools are supported by voluntary contributions and small payments from the children.—A school-of-design has existed for some years, and its direct influence on the trade of N. is beginning to be very sensibly felt. The designs sold by the travelling foreigner are no longer in demand at N., while the fabrics of the town are competing with those of France and Belgium in what has hitherto been their stronghold upon the foreign market,—beauty of design. In lace window-curtains, the productions of N. are extensively superseding the Swiss figured muslins in the foreign markets, which take off as many of a certain quality as N. can produce, while others of a superior kind are manufactured for home-consumption.—There are several well-endowed hospitals and benefactions to the poor.—The N. poor-law union comprehends 3 parishes, embracing an area of 4 sq. m., with a pop. returned in 1831 at 50,680. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the 3 years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,150. Expenditure in 1838, £18,556; in 1840, £14,159.—Under the new municipal act the parliamentary boundaries of N. have been considerably enlarged, and comprehend the parishes already named. The borough is divided into 7 wards, and placed under the government of 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. The income of the borough in 1839 was £15,357; in 1850, £13,491.—N. returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 5,475; in 1848, 5,172.

*Manufactures, trade, &c.*] The principal manufac-

tures carried on at N. are those of lace and of cotton and silk hosiery. The recent introduction of the manufacture of plat nets in imitation of foreign grounds, ornamented by the application of the new jacquard apparatus, imparted fresh stimulus to the lace trade. See NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. A considerable change has of late years taken place in the mode of conducting the staple manufactures of the town and county of N. By Chevalier Claussen's adaptation, stockings, shirts, drawers, &c., for the first time in the history of the manufacture, are produced by steam-power, one person only being required to attend to each set of frames for the purpose of supplying yarn and remedying any casual accident; yet the number of hands employed is greatly increased by the new system. One firm, which employs about 400 hands in-doors, occupies three times that number at their own homes in finishing. The hands employed by them on the old system, combined with these, form a total of 3,000 exclusively in their service,—at least 1,000 more than were working for the same firm before the trade received its great impetus 12 months ago. These numbers do not include spinners, bleachers, box-makers, and others indirectly set to work by the augmentation of this branch of industry,—probably 1,000 additional. Here is seen the result of the new system upon one establishment merely; and when it is recollected that many others in the three cos. have been subjected to similar influences, though probably not all to the same proportionate extent, the advantages it promises will be readily appreciated. The females in the lace-warehouses earn from 9s. to 18s. a-week, and as many of them live with their parents, to whom they pay 6s. or 7s. weekly for their board, they have about £15 a year to themselves for dress and pocket-money. Their employment is one of taste and ingenuity, and hence, perhaps, their superior appearance when compared with females of their own class in other places. Of females—skilled hands—there are frequently in warehouses from 200 to 300. Their occupation as well as their comfort demands a scrupulous cleanliness of person. Over them is a superintendent, to preserve order, regularity, and morality of conduct; and any known dereliction in or out of the factories, would subject the girl to dismissal. In 1838 there were 3 cotton, 2 worsted, and 3 silk-mills, employing collectively 891 hands. Among the other branches of industry prosecuted here are dyeing, wire-drawing, pin-making, iron and brass-founding, malting, and tanning.

*History.]* William the Conqueror built a castle here. In the reign of Stephen, N. was the scene of hostilities between that prince and Henry of Anjou. During the wars of the barons, the castle was attacked and taken by surprise by Robert de Ferrars, earl of Derby. After the deposition of Edward II., N. castle became the residence of his queen, Isabella of France, and her paramour, Roger de Mortimer, earl of March. Several parliaments were held here. In 1485, Richard III. marched from N., where he had assembled his forces, to the battle of Bosworth field. In the civil war, Charles I. set up his standard at N. in 1642, but the place fell next year into the hands of parliament. During the protectorate the castle was dismantled; after the restoration, a new one was erected on the site of the old building, by the duke of Newcastle. This edifice, which resembled a magnificent villa rather than a castle, was burned down, as already observed, during the riots of 1831. Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who possessed the old fortress as heir of the earl of Rutland, to whom it was granted by James I., sold it to Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, who erected the modern edifice in the years 1674-1683. March, the architect, constructed it in the Palladian style, of which it was an admirable specimen. The cost is stated by Deering to have been £14,000. The rooms were of great size and magnificence, forming unbroken suites of apartments. From the castle-hill is obtained the best view of N., which seems to lie between this eminence on the W. and a corresponding one of very similar aspect and dimensions on the E. called Colwick-hill. A noble prospect is obtained over the course of the Trent, embracing a field of several miles.—Among the curiosities of this town are the wine vaults of Messrs. Homer & Crossland. These cellars are of vast dimensions, extending back from the market-place for a length of 170 yds., of an average breadth of 15 ft.

They have been hewn out of the solid rock: the roof is about 8 ft. high, and still bears the marks of the pickaxe. As the ground rises towards the back, the upper portion of the cellar is 63 ft. from the surface; and at this point a large funnel-shaped shaft exists, which is used for letting down the casks. The temp. of the air in the cellar remains at 53° all the year round. N. contains many such *subterranea*, though none of equal dimensions. It is difficult to pronounce for what purpose such long narrow passages could have been originally excavated in the rock, and the fancy of antiquaries has assigned them variously to Druidical, Roman, and mediæval periods.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, one of the north midland counties of England; bounded on the NW by Yorkshire; on the NE and E by Lincolnshire; on the S by Leicestershire; and on the W by Derbyshire. It lies between the parallels of 52° 50' and 53° 34' N lat., and is of an oval form, about 50 m. in length from N to S, by 25 m. in breadth. It has an area of 837 sq. m., or about 480,000 acres, according to Lowe.

*Aspect, soil, &c.]* The surface of this co., except the Trent level, is uneven, though none of the hills rise to any considerable degree of elevation; the general aspect, therefore, is open though not tame. The principal tract of hilly country runs from Nottingham, in the SW, northwardly to Market-Warson, giving rise to most of the smaller streams of the co. S of the Trent, the Wolds constitute other elevations running W and E from Thrumpton to near Hickling. The hills generally are of moderate elevation, and the whole country has an undulating aspect, affording a cheerful and domestic agricultural prospect. Where the hills attain greater height, their tops are usually planted, — a mode of management which affords harbour for the game, one of the main agricultural pests of this district. The surface of great part of this co. was anciently covered with wood; the celebrated royal forest of Sherwood, the traditional scene of Robin Hood's exploits, extending in the N district for about 21 m. in length, by a breadth varying between 7, 8, and 9 m. A portion of this ancient forest is still in existence, forming part of Earl Manvers' park at Thoresby, and is known by the name of Birkland forest. "This tract proves by the plain indications of fertility it offers, its large trees, and strong growth of gorse and fern, that the long period during which Sherwood forest existed as a waste was due not to any defect of the soil, but to the fact that it was 'protected' from improvement and cultivation by being a royal domain. And the character of desolation thus imposed upon the district continued after it had fallen into the hands of great landowners who were little more disposed to improve than the Crown itself." Long before Sherwood forest ceased to be a waste, it had been for the most part denuded of its timber. All this tract, with a few trifling exceptions, has now been enclosed, and divided with quickset hedges, the fields being generally of good size and well-proportioned to the extent of the different farms. The farms commonly run from 300 to 500 acres, a few of them reaching the extent of 1,000 acres. The county contains many fine parks and seats. An unusual number of our nobility have made it their residence. There is one district here called 'the Dukery,' from the number of ducal families having seats within it; and though by the sale of Workson manor to his grace of Newcastle, the duke of Norfolk has withdrawn from the spot, it is still sufficiently remarkable to merit the name it bears. Here are Clumber-park, Welbeck-abbey, Thoresby-park, Rufford-hall, all within the compass of a few miles; the duke of Newcastle, the duke of Portland, Earl Manvers, and the earl of Scarborough occupying one neighbourhood. The geological formation on which the co. rests is the new red sandstone; and red marl, and its varieties of sand, gravelly sand, and red and white sand stones, constitute by far the

greater part of the soil of this co. The sand or gravel may be divided into—1. The forest-country or the borders of it; 2. The Trent-bank country; 3. The tongue of land E of Trent running into Lincolnshire. The clay country may be divided into—1. The clay N of Trent, consisting of the N and S clay divisions and the hundred of Thurgarton; 2. The clay S of Trent, comprehending the vale of Belvoir and the Wolds. The lime and coal land lies to the W of a line drawn from the river at Shire-Oak, nearly S by W to the river Lene, near Woolaton. The coal seams vary in thickness from 1 or 2 to 5 or 6 ft. Coal-pits of considerable depth have been sunk in various places; the coal, though similar, is inferior to that of Newcastle. Gypsum, which occurs in different parts of the co., is extensively worked near Newark, and a very good yellowish freestone for building and paving is raised in various places; marl is also found throughout the co. The NE extremity of the co., including the Carr, contains a marshy tract like the marsh lands of Lincolnshire.—The climate of N. is considered healthy. Its comparative dryness is probably the consequence of the clouds from the Western ocean breaking upon the hills of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and exhausting themselves before they reach this co. The greatest rains are observed to come with E winds. The harvests are on the whole rather later than those of the more southern co's.

*Agriculture.]* This co. is principally arable. Pasture is more attended to in the Trent-bank district than elsewhere. The usual crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover. "The farming of the N division is in many respects superior to that in the S part of the co. The land is of a lighter character; less expensive to till, and better adapted for green crops and stock: while it happens to be pitched at a considerably lower scale of rent. Much of the land being of a light sandy nature, two corn crops in succession can seldom be taken with advantage; and against this the chief restriction is imposed on the farmer by his landlord, who does not generally insist on the exact observance of a four or five course." [*Caird*.] Weld, or dyer's yellow weed, is cultivated to some extent in the N district; hops have been largely grown in the vicinities of Ollerton and Rufford, and in most parts of the N clay district. The limestone and coal district is chiefly under tillage; it also contains some woods. Remnants of the old forest may be seen here and there in the parks of the nobility and gentry, and there are some valuable new woods and plantations, especially on the estates of the dukes of Newcastle and Portland. There are excellent market-gardens, and some good orchards near the principal towns. In the neighbourhood of Nottingham much of the land is in pasture for supplying the town with dairy produce, and the advantage of water-carriage for manure is enjoyed by the farmers on both banks of the Trent. The best land here lets high, from £2 up to £4 an acre. Beyond the immediate influence of the town, the rents vary from 35s. to 45s. an acre, inclusive of tythe. The land being naturally rich, yields large crops.—The horned cattle fed in this co. are chiefly of Irish breed. There are still many flocks in which the blood of the old 'Forest sheep' of the district prevails, a brown-faced and hardy but ill-shaped animal, which, if it can be fattened at all, will scarcely be fit for the butcher till four or five years old. A cross-breed between the Forest-sheep and the South-down is kept in some of the parks. The ordinary cross-bred sheep kept are Leicester and Forest crosses. Some South-downs are kept by a few of the proprietors on their own farms, but they have obtained no place amongst the general stock of the county.

*Rivers.*] The Trent and its tributaries, the Soar, the Erwash, and the Idle, are the principal rivers in this co.; but the Trent, into which all its rivers fall, is pre-eminently the first in importance. Throughout its whole course of about 60 m. in this co. it is a broad navigable stream, bordered by the level lands already alluded to. It enters about 2 m. below Sawley, near the junction of the cos. of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester; and flows in a sinuous NE. course by Nottingham to Newark, whence it proceeds to North Clifton, and enters Lincolnshire near Misterton. See article TRENT. The Soar and the Erwash form parts of the S and SW boundary of the co. The Soar first touches it near Stanford, and flowing W and N by Kingston, joins the Trent at Sawley. The Erwash rises by some of its head-feeders between Annesley and Kirkby, and runs SSE along the border of the co., dividing it from Derbyshire, to the Trent which it joins opposite Barton. The Idle rises in Sherwood forest, and runs N by Retford, deviates to the W and NW by Mattersey and Bawtry, and then runs E by Misterton to the Trent; it is joined by various tributary streams, the chief of which are the Maun, the Meden, and the Ryton. The Witham touches the E border of the co. The Fleet, a small tributary to the Trent, rises near Winthorpe, and runs N to its junction at Gerton. The Devon, reinforced by the waters of the Snite, falls into the Trent near Newark.

*Canals, railways, and roads.*] The Chesterfield canal begins in the midway of the Trent at Stockwith, near its junction with the Idle; and runs WSW to Gringley, whence it turns S to East Retford, and again proceeds W by Workop to Shire-Oak, where it enters Yorkshire. Vessels of 20 tons burthen can navigate this canal from Retford; but between that place and the Trent vessels of even 60 tons are admitted.—The Grantham canal enters this co. from Lincolnshire near Hickling, and runs NW in a very circuitous course of 36 m. to Nottingham, where it is joined by the Nottingham canal, which runs up the Erwash to Eastwood. At the latter place it communicates with the Erwash canal, running down the valley of the Erwash, on the opposite bank. The line after this junction is continued northwards on the Nottingham side, till it ultimately crosses it, and proceeds to the Cromford canal at Poxton, Derbyshire. The Beeston cut and other branches are connected with this line of canal.—The Nottingham branch of the Midland Counties railway runs from the main line near the junction of the Trent and the Soar to Nottingham; and about 6 m. of the main line itself crosses the SW corner of the co. along the E bank of the Soar.—There is a railroad from Mansfield to the basin of the Cromford canal at Poxton, with a branch to the Godwin-park iron works.—The Halifax road enters this co. at Remington, and runs N by Nottingham and Mansfield into Derbyshire. The Carlisle road, by Grantham, runs by Newark, Ollerton, and Workop, into Yorkshire. The Edinburgh road, by York, branches off from the last at Newark, and runs through Tuxford, East Retford, and Bawtry, into Yorkshire. The road to Leeds runs by Upper Broughton, and joins the Halifax road at Nottingham. A road runs from Grantham to Nottingham, whence and from the other towns in the co. other roads radiate in various directions.

*Trade, manufactures, &c.*] The trade of this co. has been greatly facilitated by its canal navigation, and more recently by the facilities of modern railway transit. The chief manufactures, besides malt in great quantities at Newark and Workop, paper at East Retford, iron and malt at Mansfield, iron and brass, ropes, and celebrated candles at Newark, candle-works at Gamston, ale and earthenware at Nottingham, &c., are those of lace, and silk and cotton stocking goods. Lace is manufactured at Beeston, Lenton, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Radford, and Sutton-in-Ashfield; and silk and cotton hosiery, &c., at Mansfield, Nottingham, and Radford. The cotton manufacture is also carried on at Papplewick. Nottingham is the great centre of the machine lace, and the cotton and silk hosiery, trades. The machine lace trade is a branch of industry more modern than that of the hosiery among which it took its rise, being originally worked indeed on the stocking-frame. The stocking-frame-work knitting is said to have originated towards the close of the 16th cent.,

previous to which period stockings, then generally if not entirely made by females, were knitted by hand. In 1589, William Lea invented the stocking-frame, and taught his brother and some of his nearest relatives the use of it. His invention was discountenanced, upon the grounds that it would tend to deprive hundreds of the industrious poor of their usual means of maintenance, whereupon Lee, at the invitation of Henry IV. of France, went, with 9 workmen, to Rouen in Normandy, and the French competition is to this day felt by the British framework knitters. From the period when Lee invented stocking frames, down to the commencement of 1851, the operatives employed in working them have been scattered over a wide tract of country, including a very considerable proportion of the cos. of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester. "The hosiers owning these frames," says a local authority, "fixed their residences in the chief towns of each co., and employed a class of middlemen to sublet them in different districts where hands could be found to work them at the lowest rate of wages. The duty of these men was, and still is, to give out the yarn, pay wages, deducting rent of frame, and then at the close of each week to bring the wrought goods to the warehouses of the hosiers in bags: hence the middlemen are frequently also called 'bagmen.' It has ever been a difficult thing to keep a proper check upon these bagmen, whose exactions, combined with the longrevexed question of frame rent, have ever been a fruitful source of discontent among the operatives. Still, from the scattered nature of the manufacture, their services have hitherto been indispensable. Up to the time of the adoption of the round machinery, very many of the hosiers' warehouses were little larger than ordinary dwellinghouses; but at the close of 1850 it was found that in consequence of the larger bulk of goods requiring storeroom, and from the pending change in the method of manufacture necessitating the adoption of the factory system to a great extent, an entirely new class of buildings would be required, combining factory, warehouse, and salerooms. Thus, after the lapse of more than two centuries, without any material variation in the method of conducting the stockingmaking business, it suddenly assumes a position similar to that which forms the greatness of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and has firmly established the machine lace manufacture of Nottinghamshire—namely, the adoption of the factory system. The change from old habits to new ones is going on so rapidly that much attention is required to mark its progress, and to observe the antiquated grievances it is driving into oblivion, including the system of middlemen and frame rents, though these will continue to exist to a less and less extent until all the old frames have been gathered into factories, which, of course, will be a work of considerable time." Great as has been the progress made in one twelvemonth, a considerable period must elapse before the whole 30,000 frames, or more, of the midland counties have been gathered into establishments similar to the one described under the head NOTTINGHAM.

*Hosiery manufacture.*] The manufacture of hosiery is a trade almost exclusively confined to the three Midland cos. of N., Leicester, and Derby. The articles of hosiery manufactured—that is to say, knitted upon the frames, and afterwards either seamed or stitched by women—are gloves, stockings, drawers, underwaistcoats, and a variety of small miscellaneous pieces of dress, amongst which may be reckoned the outside woollen jackets sometimes worn by women and children, and for which Leicester has of late acquired some celebrity. The materials used by the framework-knitter are—cotton, silk, wool, and various combinations of them. The trade, which may be called a semi-domestic one, has been for at least half a century an occupation in which much chronic distress has prevailed, and framework-knitting has long been treated as one of the very lowest of textile manufactures. In 1669, there were 660 knitting frames of Lee's model



in England—400 of them in London. At that time there were only two frames in the town of Nottingham, and not 100 in the co. In 1714 there were 2,500 frames in London, 600 in Leicester, and 400 in Nottingham. After this era the trade began to flow steadily from the capital to the central counties. In 1753, there were only 1,000 frames in London, while the number was as great in Leicester, and half as great again in Nottingham. Up to the end of the first quarter of the last cent., silk was the principal material wrought upon the stocking-frames. In 1730, cotton hose were first produced. A succession of mechanical improvements and adaptations of the knitting machine followed, rendering the mechanism capable of producing imitations of the pillow-lace then manufactured. Knitting machinery, in fact, was the parent of lace machinery, the one trade grew out of the other, and the elder and the younger branches of industry have long continued close neighbours. In 1782, the number of frames in England was about 20,000, and of these more than 17,000 worked in the Midland counties; in 1812, the number in Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby was more than 23,000. The subjoined details are collected from a series of interesting papers, on the state of the manufacturing and working classes of Great Britain which recently appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. The district which is understood to be the area of the hosiery manufacture contains 220 parishes; the boundary towns being, in a general way, Chesterfield on the N. Newark on the E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch on the W. and Market-Harborough on the S. These topographical limits would indicate a space about 70 m. in length and 45 m. in breadth. Within this area the twist machine and the knitting frame reign pre-eminent. There were in 1844, in the co. of N., 60 parishes, in each of which there were more than 6 frames at work. The number of separate shops or working-places in the co. was ascertained to be 4,621; and the total number of frames 16,382, of which 14,879 were at the time of the inquiry in operation. In the co. of Leicester there were 100 parishes in each of which more than 6 frames were at work; and the total number of frames was 20,861, of which 18,558 were in operation. In the co. of Derby there were 60 parishes in which more than 6 frames were at work; and the total number of frames was 6,797, of which 6,095 were in operation. The total number of frames therefore in the three cos. may be stated as about 41,000 in 1844; and as the number of new frames constructed in the three cos. between the years 1833 and 1844 was not above 1,000, it may be assumed that the estimate of 1844 is a tolerably close approximation to the statistics of the trade at the present day. In the last census, the number of individuals employed in framework-knitting was reckoned at about 53,000. "This estimate, however, gives a false idea. When we reckon not only the men and women—the number of the latter, I may state, is fast diminishing—who actually ply the machines, but the number of women and children directly connected with the trade, and who are occupied in winding the thread, and seaming and stitching the goods after they are removed from the frame, it may be fairly estimated that the number of people closely connected with and dependent upon the hosiery manufacture considerably exceeds 100,000. This mass of pop. is to a great extent scattered over the three cos. in great numbers of small villages and hamlets, the names of which are only locally known. In the three principal towns of Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby, there were in 1844 only 8,000 frames, forming less than one-fifth of the whole number."

**Lace-making.]** The branch of industry generally known as the lace-trade includes two principal departments,—the warp process, in which the mechanism is still generally moved by hand-labour, and the twist or bobbin-net process, in which the mechanism is now commonly although not uniformly driven by steam. The following statistics of the manufacture are compiled principally from the results of investigations in 1831 and 1836 by Mr. Felkin. The bobbin-net manufacture dates its origin from the year 1811. At that time the pop. of N., and of the surrounding districts and villages of Lenton, Beeston, Radford, Basford, Arnold, and Sneinton, was 47,300. In 1831 it was calculated that the hosiery trade employed fewer people than it did in 1811; and as the pop. in question had then increased to 79,000, the augmentation is principally to be ascribed to the rapid growth of the bobbin-net manufacture. In 1831 there were at work in the town of N. upwards of 1,240 lace-making machines, and in the surrounding villages about as many more. The number of machines, then, in operation in the kingdom was estimated at 4,800, of which Nottinghamshire of course possessed more than half. In 1836, from another careful inquiry, it appeared that the total number of machines had decreased to 3,800. The number of machine-hands employed had of course decreased with the decrease of the engines upon which they wrought, the number being about 6,000, or less than two to every machine. The number of owners of these machines was stated at about 860; in 1831 there were 1,382 owners. In 1835, the number of machines in the town of Nottingham was 575; in the subsidiary towns and surrounding district it was about 1,470; showing that the tendency of the manufacture had been to flow from the central point of Nottingham, and to spread itself over the surrounding area. The total number of machines in England actually at work in 1836 was 3,547, of which the co. of N. possessed 2,162, or more than one-half. At the period in question, 1836, the number of machines making fancy net in the Midland dist. was increasing, and great improvements were also in the course of being introduced into the mechanism. Since 1836 no census of the number of machines employed in the lace-trade has been taken; the numerical amount of the machines

in use remains, it is thought, pretty stationary, but their productive power has, by the introduction of mechanical improvements, greatly increased. Indeed, the improvement in the machinery employed in lace-making may be conceived from the following extraordinary fact: in 1810 and 1811 a square yard of a particular kind of lace fetched £5; in 1824 its price was 19s.; in 1847 it might have been purchased for 5d. 1. Part of this astounding reduction is owing to the cheapening of the raw material, but of course the great cheapening agent has been improved machinery. The lace of N. is manufactured from cotton and silk yarns spun in Manchester and Coventry. For the manufacture of lace it is requisite that they should be loosely doubled; and this doubling process is partly performed in Lancashire and Warwickshire, partly in and around the town of N. The doubling-mills are worked principally by women and children, superintended by male overlookers. The hosiery and lace trades together have usually employed in this co. from 13,000 to 14,000 adult males, besides females and children.

**Divisions, &c.]** This co. is divided into 6 wapentakes or hundreds, besides the liberty of Southwell and Serooby, and the co. of the town of Nottingham. Of these, 2 of the hundreds, Bassetlaw and Broxtow, besides the co. of the town of Nottingham, and part of the liberty of Southwell and Serooby, are in the NW parliamentary division; and 4 of the hundreds, Thurgarton, Newark, Bingham, and Rushcliffe, besides the remainder of the liberty of Southwell and Serooby, are in the SE division. The hundreds consist each of a N and a S division, except Bassetlaw, which comprises Hatfield, N. Clay, and S. Clay divisions. The co. contains 246 parishes; and, besides the borough and co. town of Nottingham, 2 other boroughs, Newark and E. Retford, and 6 market-towns, Bingham, Mansfield, Allerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop.—The pop. of the co. in 1801 was 140,350; in 1831, 225,400, consisting of 47,117 families, of whom 13,351 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 25,578 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 8,188 otherwise occupied; in 1841 the pop. had increased to 249,773, of whom 121,660 were males, and 128,113 females; in 1851 the pop. was returned at 294,438, being an increase of 92.38 per cent. in 50 years, or at the rate of 1.32 per cent. per ann.—Under the reform act this co. returns 4 members to parliament, two for the N division, and two for the S. The polling-places for the former are at Mansfield, Nottingham, and E. Retford, Mansfield being the principal place of election. The polling-places for the latter are at Newark-upon-Trent, Bingham, and Southwell, the principal place of election being Newark. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 3,389 for the N, and 2,621 for the S divisions; in 1848, 3,910 for the N, and 3,692 for the S. Nottingham, Newark, and E. Retford, including the hund. of Bassetlaw, also return each 2 members. Previous to the passing of the reform act, the co. returned only 2 members, but the boroughs returned the same number as at present.—N. is included in the midland circuit. The assizes are held at Nottingham; the quarter-sessions at Nottingham, Newark, and E. Retford. The soke of Southwell and Serooby, comprising 20 townships, is under peculiar jurisdiction. The co.-jail is at Nottingham, and the co. house-of-correction at Southwell. The number of parties committed for trial in 1840 within the co. was 356; in 1842, 374; in 1844, 348; in 1849, 341.

N. was formerly in the dio. and prov. of York, but it has been transferred by the ecclesiastical commissioners to the dio. of Lincoln, and prov. of Canterbury. It forms an archd., comprising the deaneries of Bingham, Newark, Nottingham, and Retford, and the peculiar of Southwell. The total number of Sunday schools in the co. in 1833 was 366, containing 32,170 children; of daily schools 647, containing 19,867 children; and of infant schools 34, containing 1,572 children. The savings' banks in this co. in 1839 were 6; number of depositors 12,295; amount of money invested £334,057, of which £51,564 consisted of sums not exceeding £20, belonging to 7,456

*Rivers.*] The Trent and its tributaries, the Soar, the Erwash, and the Idle, are the principal rivers in this co.; but the Trent, into which all its rivers fall, is pre-eminently the first in importance. Throughout its whole course of about 60 m. in this co. it is a broad navigable stream, bordered by the level lands already alluded to. It enters about 2 m. below Sawley, near the junction of the cos. of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester; and flows in a sinuous NE. course by Nottingham to Newark, whence it proceeds to North Clifton, and enters Lincolnshire near Misterton. See article TRENT. The Soar and the Erwash form parts of the S and SW boundary of the co. The Soar first touches it near Stanford, and flowing W and N by Kingston, joins the Trent at Sawley. The Erwash rises by some of its head-feeders between Annesley and Kirkby, and runs SSE along the border of the co., dividing it from Derbyshire, to the Trent which it joins opposite Barton. The Idle rises in Sherwood forest, and runs N by Retford, deviates to the W and NW by Mathersey and Bawtry, and then runs E by Misterton to the Trent; it is joined by various tributary streams, the chief of which are the Maun, the Meden, and the Ryton. The Witham touches the E border of the co. The Fleet, a small tributary to the Trent, rises near Winthorpe, and runs N to its junction at Gerton. The Devon, reinforced by the waters of the Scite, falls into the Trent near Newark.

*Canals, railways, and roads.*] The Chesterfield canal begins in the tailway of the Trent at Stockwith, near its junction with the Idle; and runs WSW to Gringley, whence it turns S to East Retford, and again proceeds W by Worksop to Shire-Oak, where it enters Yorkshire. Vessels of 20 tons burthen can navigate this canal from Retford; but between that place and the Trent vessels of even 60 tons are admitted.—The Grantham canal enters this co. from Lincolnshire near Hickling, and runs NW in a very circuitous course of 20 m. to Nottingham, where it is joined by the Nottingham canal, which runs up the Erwash to Eastwood. At the latter place it communicates with the Erwash canal, running down the valley of the Erwash, on the opposite bank. The line after this junction is continued northwards on the Nottingham side, till it ultimately crosses it, and proceeds to the Cromford canal at Pinxton, Derbyshire. The Beeston cut and other branches are connected with this line of canal.—The Nottingham branch of the Midland Counties railway runs from the main line near the junction of the Trent and the Soar to Nottingham; and about 6 m. of the main line itself crosses the SW corner of the co. along the E bank of the Soar.—There is a railroad from Mansfield to the basin of the Cromford canal at Pinxton, with a branch to the Codnor-park iron-works.—The Halifax road enters this co. at Retford, and runs N by Nottingham and Mansfield into Derbyshire. The Carlisle road, by Grantham, runs by Newark, Ollerton, and Worksop, into Yorkshire. The Edinburgh road, by York, branches off from the latter at Newark, and runs through Tuxford, East Retford, and Bawtry, into Yorkshire. The road to Leeds runs by Upper Broughton, and joins the Halifax road at Nottingham. A road runs from Grantham to Nottingham, whence and from the other towns in the co. other roads radiate in various directions.

*Trade, manufactures, &c.*] The trade of this co. has been greatly facilitated by its canal navigation, and more recently by the facilities of modern railway transit. The chief manufactures, besides malt in great quantities at Newark and Worksop, paper at East Retford, iron and malt at Mansfield, iron and brass, ropes, and celebrated candles at Newark, candle-wicks at Gamston, ale and earthenware at Nottingham, &c., are those of lace, and silk and cotton stocking goods. Lace is manufactured at Beeston, Lenton, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Radford, and Sutton-in-Ashfield; and silk and cotton hosiery, &c., at Mansfield, Nottingham, and Radford. The cotton manufacture is also carried on at Papplewick. Nottingham is the great centre of the machine lace, and the cotton and silk hosiery, trades. The machine lace trade is a branch of industry more modern than that of the hosiery among which it took its rise, being originally worked indeed on the stocking-frame. The stocking-frame-work knitting is said to have originated towards the close of the 16th cent.,

previous to which period stockings, then generally if not entirely made by females, were knitted by hand. In 1589, William Lea invented the stocking-frame, and taught his brother and some of his nearest relatives the use of it. His invention was discounted, upon the grounds that it would tend to deprive hundreds of the industrious poor of their usual means of maintenance, whereupon Lea, at the invitation of Henry IV. of France, went, with 9 workmen, to Rouen in Normandy, and the French competition is to this day felt by the British framework knitters. From the period when Lea invented stocking frames, down to the commencement of 1851, the operatives employed in working them have been scattered over a wide tract of country, including a very considerable proportion of the cos. of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester. "The hosiers owning these frames," says a local authority, "fixed their residences in the chief towns of each co., and employed a class of middlemen to sublet them in different districts where hands could be found to work them at the lowest rate of wages. The duty of these men was, and still is, to give out the yarn, pay wages, deducting rent of frame, and then at the close of each week to bring the wrought goods to the warehouses of the hosiers in bags: hence the middlemen are frequently also called 'bagmen.' It has ever been a difficult thing to keep a proper check upon these bagmen, whose exactions, combined with the long vexed question of frame rent, have ever been a fruitful source of discontent among the operatives. Still, from the scattered nature of the manufacture, their services have hitherto been indispensable. Up to the time of the adoption of the round machinery, very many of the hosiers' warehouses were little larger than ordinary dwellinghouses; but at the close of 1850 it was found that in consequence of the larger bulk of goods requiring storeroom, and from the pending change in the method of manufacture necessitating the adoption of the factory system to a great extent, an entirely new class of buildings would be required, combining factory, warehouse, and salerooms. Thus, after the lapse of more than two centuries, without any material variation in the method of conducting the stockingmaking business, it suddenly assumes a position similar to that which forms the greatness of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and has firmly established the machine lace manufacture of Nottinghamshire—namely, the adoption of the factory system. The change from old habits to new ones is going on so rapidly that much attention is required to mark its progress, and to observe the antiquated grievances it is driving into oblivion, including the system of middlemen and frame rents, though these will continue to exist to a less and less extent until all the old frames have been gathered into factories, which, of course, will be a work of considerable time." Great as has been the progress made in one twelvemonth, a considerable period must elapse before the whole 30,000 frames, or more, of the midland counties have been gathered into establishments similar to the one described under the head NOTTINGHAM.

*Hosiery manufacture.*] The manufacture of hosiery is a trade almost exclusively confined to the three Midland cos. of N., Leicester, and Derby. The articles of hosiery manufactured—that is to say, knitted upon the frames, and afterwards either seamed or stitched by women—are gloves, stockings, drawers, under-waistcoats, and a variety of small miscellaneous pieces of dress, amongst which may be reckoned the outside woollen jackets sometimes worn by women and children, and for which Leicester has of late acquired some celebrity. The materials used by the framework-knitter are—cotton, silk, wool, and various combinations of them. The trade, which may be called a semi-domestic one, has been for at least half a century an occupation in which much chronic distress has prevailed, and framework-knitting has long been treated as one of the very lowest of textile manufactures. In 1660, there were 660 knitting frames of Lea's model

in England—400 of them in London. At that time there were only two frames in the town of Nottingham, and not 100 in the co. In 1714 there were 2,500 frames in London, 600 in Leicester, and 400 in Nottingham. After this era the trade began to flow steadily from the capital to the central counties. In 1753, there were only 1,000 frames in London, while the number was as great in Leicester, and half as great again in Nottingham. Up to the end of the first quarter of the last cent., silk was the principal material wrought upon the stocking-frames. In 1730, cotton hose were first produced. A succession of mechanical improvements and adaptations of the knitting machine followed, rendering the mechanism capable of producing imitations of the pillow-lace then manufactured. Knitting machinery, in fact, was the parent of lace machinery, the one trade grew out of the other, and the elder and the younger branches of industry have long continued close neighbours. In 1782, the number of frames in England was about 20,000, and of these more than 17,000 worked in the Midland counties; in 1812, the number in Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby was more than 29,000. The subjoined details are collected from a series of interesting papers, on the state of the manufacturing and working classes of Great Britain which recently appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. The district which is understood to be the area of the hosiery manufacture contains 230 parishes; the boundary towns being, in a general way, Chesterfield on the N. Newark on the E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch on the W. and Market-Harborough on the S. These topographical limits would indicate a space about 70 m. in length and 45 m. in breadth. Within this area the twist machine and the knitting frame reign pre-eminent. There were in 1844, in the co. of N., 60 parishes, in each of which there were more than 6 frames at work. The number of separate shops or working-places in the co. was ascertained to be 4,621; and the total number of frames 16,382, of which 14,879 were at the time of the inquiry in operation. In the co. of Leicester there were 100 parishes in each of which more than 6 frames were at work; and the total number of frames was 20,861, of which 18,558 were in operation. In the co. of Derby there were 60 parishes in which more than 6 frames were at work; and the total number of frames was 6,797, of which 6,005 were in operation. The total number of frames therefore in the three cos. may be stated as about 44,000 in 1844; and as the number of new frames constructed in the three cos. between the years 1833 and 1844 was not above 1,000, it may be assumed that the estimate of 1844 is a tolerably close approximation to the statistics of the trade at the present day. In the last census, the number of individuals employed in framework-knitting was reckoned at about 53,000. This estimate, however, gives a false idea. When we reckon not only the men and women—the number of the latter, I may state, is fast diminishing—who actually ply the machines, but the number of women and children directly connected with the trade, and who are occupied in winding the thread, and seaming and stitching the goods after they are removed from the frame, it may be fairly estimated that the number of people closely connected with and dependent upon the hosiery manufacture considerably exceeds 100,000. This mass of pop. is to a great extent scattered over the three cos. in great numbers of small villages and hamlets, the names of which are only locally known. In the three principal towns of Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby, there were in 1844 only 8,000 frames, forming less than one-fifth of the whole number.

**Lace making.]** The branch of industry generally known as the lace-trade includes two principal departments,—the warp process, in which the mechanism is still generally moved by hand-labour, and the twist or bobbin-net process, in which the mechanism is now commonly although not uniformly driven by steam. The following statistics of the manufacture are compiled principally from the results of investigations in 1831 and 1836 by Mr. Felkin. The bobbin-net manufacture dates its origin from the year 1811. At that time the pop. of N., and of the surrounding districts and villages of Lenton, Beeston, Radford, Basford, Arnold, and Sneinton, was 47,300. In 1831 it was calculated that the hosiery trade employed fewer people than it did in 1811; and as the pop. in question had then increased to 79,006, the augmentation is principally to be ascribed to the rapid growth of the bobbin-net manufacture. In 1831 there were at work in the town of N. upwards of 1,240 lace-making machines, and in the surrounding villages about as many more. The number of machines, then, in operation in the kingdom was estimated at 4,500, of which Nottinghamshire of course possessed more than half. In 1836, from another careful inquiry, it appeared that the total number of machines had decreased to 3,800. The number of machine-hands employed had of course decreased with the decrease of the engines upon which they wrought, the number being about 6,000, or less than two to every machine. The number of owners of these machines was stated at about 860; in 1831 there were 1,382 owners. In 1836, the number of machines in the town of Nottingham was 576; in the subsidiary towns and surrounding district it was about 1,470; showing that the tendency of the manufacture had been to flow from the central point of Nottingham, and to spread itself over the surrounding area. The total number of machines in England actually at work in 1836 was 3,547, of which the co. of N. possessed 2,162, or more than one-half. At the period in question 1836, the number of machines making fancy net in the Midland district was increasing, and great improvements were also in the course of being introduced into the mechanism. Since 1836 no census of the number of machines employed in the lace-trade has been taken; the numerical amount of the machines

in use remains, it is thought, pretty stationary, but their productive power has, by the introduction of mechanical improvements, greatly increased. Indeed, the improvement in the machinery employed in lace-making may be conceived from the following extraordinary fact: in 1810 and 1811 a square yard of a particular kind of lace fetched £5; in 1824 its price was 10s.; in 1847 it might have been purchased for 5s. 1. Part of this astounding reduction is owing to the cheapening of the raw material, but of course the great cheapening agent has been improved machinery. The lace of N. is manufactured from cotton and silk yarns spun in Manchester and Coventry. For the manufacture of lace it is requisite that they should be loosely doubled; and this doubling process is partly performed in Lancashire and Warwickshire, partly in and around the town of N. The doubling-mills are worked principally by women and children, superintended by male overlookers. The hosiery and lace trades together have usually employed in this co. from 13,000 to 14,000 adult males, besides females and children.

**Divisions, &c.]** This co. is divided into 6 wapentakes or hundreds, besides the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, and the co. of the town of Nottingham. Of these, 2 of the hundreds, Bassetlaw and Broxtow, besides the co. of the town of Nottingham, and part of the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, are in the NW parliamentary division; and 4 of the hundreds, Thurgarton, Newark, Bingham, and Rushcliffe, besides the remainder of the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, are in the SE division. The hundreds consist each of a N and a S division, except Bassetlaw, which comprises Hatfield, N. Clay, and S. Clay divisions. The co. contains 246 parishes; and, besides the borough and co. town of Nottingham, 2 other boroughs, Newark and E. Retford, and 6 market-towns, Bingham, Mansfield, Allerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop.—The pop. of the co. in 1801 was 140,350; in 1831, 225,400, consisting of 47,117 families, of whom 13,351 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 25,578 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 8,188 otherwise occupied; in 1841 the pop. had increased to 249,773, of whom 121,660 were males, and 128,113 females; in 1851 the pop. was returned at 294,438, being an increase of 92.98 per cent. in 50 years, or at the rate of 1.32 per cent. per ann.—Under the reform act this co. returns 4 members to parliament, two for the N division, and two for the S. The polling-places for the former are at Mansfield, Nottingham, and E. Retford, Mansfield being the principal place of election. The polling-places for the latter are at Newark-upon-Trent, Bingham, and Southwell, the principal place of election being Newark. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 3,389 for the N, and 2,621 for the S divisions; in 1848, 3,910 for the N, and 3,692 for the S. Nottingham, Newark, and E. Retford, including the hund. of Bassetlaw, also return each 2 members. Previous to the passing of the reform act the co. returned only 2 members, but the boroughs returned the same number as at present.—N. is included in the midland circuit. The assizes are held at Nottingham; the quarter-sessions at Nottingham, Newark, and E. Retford. The soke of Southwell and Scrooby, comprising 20 townships, is under peculiar jurisdiction. The co.-jail is at Nottingham, and the co. house-of-correction at Southwell. The number of parties committed for trial in 1840 within the co. was 356; in 1842, 374; in 1844, 348; in 1849, 341.

N. was formerly in the dio. and prov. of York, but it has been transferred by the ecclesiastical commissioners to the dio. of Lincoln, and prov. of Canterbury. It forms an archd., comprising the deaneries of Bingham, Newark, Nottingham, and Retford, and the peculiar of Southwell. The total number of Sunday schools in the co. in 1833 was 366, containing 32,170 children; of daily schools 647, containing 19,867 children; and of infant schools 34, containing 1,572 children. The savings' banks in this co. in 1839 were 6; number of depositors 12,295; amount of money invested £334,057, of which £31,564 consisted of sums not exceeding £20, belonging to 7,456



depositors, and £6,853 of sums exceeding £200, belonging to 31 depositors. In 1850, the number of savings' banks was also 6; amount of deposits, £442,086; number of depositors, 17,622.—The poor rate returns for 3 years to Easter 1750, showed an average expenditure of £4,375 on the poor of this co. In 1803 the expenditure was £47,453; in 1840, £53,407; in 1847, £69,831, being at the rate of 1s. 5d. in the pound on the annual value of rateable property in that year, viz., £978,991. The value of property assessed to income tax in 1815 was £787,229; in 1843, £1,142,367.

*History.* This portion of Britain was first inhabited by the *Coritani*, and included in the *Flavia Caesariensis* of the Romans. On the establishment of the Saxon heptarchy it formed a part of the Mercian territory. William the Conqueror bestowed the greater part of the co. on his natural son, William Peverel, who afterwards supported Stephen in his usurpation. The central position of this co., and the great barrier formed by the river Trent, made it the scene of many important military movements during the English civil wars of the Middle ages; and during the parliamentary war it was the seat of some remarkable transactions.

**NOTTINGHAM**, a port-of-entry in Prince George co., Maryland, U. S., on the Patuxent, 28 m. SE of Washington.—Also a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 25 m. ESE of Concord. Pop. 1,193.—Also a township of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, 17 m. NE of Mount Holly. Pop. 5,109.—Also a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 13 m. E of Washington. Pop. 983.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

**NOTTINGHAM (EAST)**, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, U. S.—Also a village of Cecil co., Maryland.

**NOTTINGHAM (WEST)**, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, U. S., on the E side of the Merrimack.—Also a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

**NOTTINGTON**, a hamlet of Dorsetshire, 2 m. N by W of Weymouth, celebrated for its mineral spring and baths.

**NOTTON**, a township in Royston p., Yorkshire, 4 m. N of Barnesley. Area 2,595 acres. Pop. 269.

**NOTTOWAY**, a river of Virginia, U. S., which joins the Meherrin in Gates co., in N. Carolina, after a SE course of 110 m.—Also a co. of Virginia, in the SE part of the state. Pop. in 1840, 9,719; in 1850, 8,415.—Also a township of St. Joseph co., in Michigan. Pop. 1,226.—Also a village in Norway co., Virginia, 67 m. SW of Richmond.

**NOUAILLE (LA)**, a village of France, in the dep. of La Creuse, cant. and 6 m. NE of Gentoux. Pop. 1,440.—Also a village in the dep. of Dordogne, 27 m. ENE of Périgueux. Pop. 1,150.

**NOUAIN**, a river of France, which rises in the Etang-d'Entrain, in Nievre, and flows to the Loire, at Coné, in a W course of 27 m.

**NOUAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Montrevor.

**NOUAN-SUR-LOIRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 9 m. N of Bracieux, on the l. bank of the Sallé. Pop. 560.

**NOUDAR**, a small town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, with a fortified castle, 21 m. SE of Mourao.

**NOUS**, a village of Karamania, in Asiatic Turkey, 18 m. S of Ovac, where are considerable ruins of the ancient *Nysa*.

**NOTOOKOOAGAN**, a river of Canada, which runs into St. John's lake, in N lat. 48° 26'.

**NOUVION**, a village of France, in the dep. of La Somme, 7 m. NNW of Abbeville.

**NOUVION-EN-THERACHE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, 7 m. NNW of Vervins, on the r. bank of the Noireu. Pop. 2,071, chiefly employed in manufacturing cotton and linen thread.

**NOUZILLY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 9 m. WSW of Chateau Regault. Pop. 1,050.

**NOVA**, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 0° 4'.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. of Salad, 12 m. SW of Szala-Egerszeg. Pop. 540.—Also a village of Austrian Lombardy, 7 m. N of Milan.

**NOVAIA**, a small town of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Irtysh, 100 m. ESE of Tobolsk, on the r. bank of the Aidar.

**NOVAIA-ZEMLIA**. See **NOVA-ZEMBLA**.

**NOVALAISE**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Chambery, 10 m. NE of Pont-Beauvoisin. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village in the Sardinian prov. of Turin, 4 m. N of Susa, on the l. bank of the Cenise. Pop. 720.

**NOVALE**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Venetian prov. of Treviso, on the Musone, 11 m. S by W of Treviso.

**NOVARA**, an important province of Piedmont, between the river Sesia on the W. and the Ticino on the E, and stretching northwards to the prov. of Pallanza, between Lakes Orta and Maggiore. The prov. of Valsesia was incorporated with that of N. in 1837; and the entire superficies of the prov., thus enlarged, is 2,051 sq. kilom., with a pop. in 1839 of 186,159, which would give 90·76 inhabitants to the sq. kil. But, separate from Valsesia, the prov. of N. has an area of 360 sq. geog. m., and the absolute number of its inhabitants in 1826 was 144,219, or from 400 to 401 for every geog. sq. m. About one-third of this territory, N. of a line drawn from Romagnana on the Sesia, to the Ticino, a little below Borgo-Ticino, is very beautiful, comprehending the district called the Riviera-d'Orta, and stretching along the lake of Verbano to its S limit at Sesto. Vineyards spread far and near upon the mountains' sides, while the forests, and the various minerals abounding in this lofty region, with its vast extent of verdant pasturages, are further sources of wealth; here, too, the mulberry-tree finds a genial soil and climate. The other and larger portion of the N. territory, lying S of the line above drawn, is a far-extended plain, covered with corn-fields and meadows, marshes and rice-grounds, and everywhere intersected by rivers, streams, or canals for diffusing irrigation. The extent of cultivated land in the prov., independent of Valsesia, is at the present time about 88,891 hect.; that of wood, 24,581 hect. Wheat, maize, rye, barley, oats, rice, and pulse, flax, hemp, buckwheat, potatoes, cabbages, rape, melons, gourds, cucumbers, &c., are the chief produce of the soil; but of the whole of the tillage land throughout the plains at least three-fifths are cropped with wheat, Indian corn, and rice. The wines of this prov. have a high repute for quality, and form a leading article of commerce with Milan, Switzerland, and Turin; but the most important produce is silk, whether considered as a source of revenue or as a branch of industry. The average quantity yielded by the prov. of N. is from 32,000 to 35,000 kilog. yearly; and there are between 50 and 60 establishments within the prov. for the purpose of preparing it for foreign markets. Flax also forms an item of consequence in the agricultural wealth of this territory. Independently of Valsesia, the prov. of N. maintains 17,030 working oxen; cows and bulls, 16,900; goats, 670; sheep, about 7,000; pigs, 9,085; horses, 2,530; asses, 1,900; and mules, 800. Most of the sheep are descended from the Tibet and Merino races, and their wool is very fine.—The manufactories in the prov. of N. are unimportant. There is a fabrica of cotton, and a little linen is woven at Cavaglietto, and also at Cavaglio. At Galliate there are several fabbrice connected with the

preparation and throwing of silk, and about 600 people are employed in cotton factories, established for the encouragement of industry; and there are similar establishments at Cerano. But agriculture and commerce are its great resources.—The N. territory, distinct from Valsesia, comprises 13 mandamenti or districts, and these are subdivided into 96 communes.

NOVARA, the capital of the prov., is, after Turin and Genoa, the most important city in the Sardinian states. At the period of the census of 1839-40, it contained 1,133 houses, 3,777 families, and a total pop. of 18,524. Its increase, however, since that time has been great. It stands on a slight mound or elevation, in the midst of the great plain of Piedmont, and is encircled by a solid wall, with a *rollum* or broad dyke, through which runs a stream, affording the means of overflowing the surrounding marshes, and thus greatly increasing the strength of the place. The line of walls forms an agreeable drive and promenade, commanding splendid views of the Alps, and particularly Monte Rosa. The citadel, standing just within the walls, is a vast quadrangular brick building, surrounded by a broad and deep moat. Those parts which remain of the old city are quite in the Lombard character; but the antiquated portions are gradually disappearing before modern improvements, large handsome buildings are rising in their place, and most of the new streets are well and substantially built. Besides the cathedral and the ancient basilica of San-Gandenzio, this flourishing city contains 16 other churches, many of which are fine buildings, and adorned with noble works of art. The duomo or cathedral, dedicated to San-Lorenzo, is an edifice of high antiquity, and embellished with marbles, gilding, and paintings. Among the public buildings are the civic palace and archives, the palace of justice and of the tribunals, the episcopal palace, the public library, theatre, 7 hospitals, several asylums and benevolent institutions, and a school-of-arts and trades, founded and endowed by the Countess Tornicella-Bellini, at an expense of 700,000 lire, one portion of which is appropriated to males, and the other to females, with a suitable library annexed. Besides these there are 4 colleges and institutions for public instruction, including a gratuitous normal school.—The corn market of N. is the largest and most important in Italy. The building in which it is held is a vast quadrangular block, with a spacious cortile in the centre, and two portals. N. is the grand mart for corn, grain, and seeds of all kinds, in this division of Piedmont. Three large fairs held yearly at N. are numerously attended from all parts, not only of the adjacent provs., but also from Switzerland and Lombardy.—The position of N. is 159 metres = 521 ft. above the level of the sea; but this is nearly 50½ metres below the level of Lago-Maggiore; and the whole surrounding country is low and marshy. On the 23d of March 1850, the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese army in a well-fought battle in the vicinity of this town, which was followed by the abdication of Charles Albert, and the armistice of 26th March.

NOVA SCOTIA, a peninsular portion of the continent of North America, separated on the N by the strait of Northumberland from Prince Edward's island; on the NE by the gulf of Canseau, from Cape Breton; and bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the S and SE, and by the bay of Fundy and New Brunswick on the W. A neck of land only 14 m. wide connects it with the latter prov. It lies between the 43d and 46th parallels of N lat.; and between the 61st and 67th meridians of W long. Including Cape Breton, it is about 350 m. in length from E to W, and from 50 to 80 m. in breadth. Its superficies is estimated at 15,617 sq. m., or 9,994,880 acres.—The

civil departments of the prov. consist of divisions and counties. Of the former there are 5: viz., the Eastern, Middle, Western, Halifax, and Cape Breton divisions. There are 18 counties, which are again subdivided into districts and townships.

*Physical features.*] The face of this country is agreeably diversified by hills and dales; but though undulated in surface, it cannot be described as a mountainous region, for the loftiest hill does not rise more than 600 ft. above the level of the sea. The range of highlands, seldom exceeding 500 ft. in elevation, runs generally from E to W, branching off into irregular and hilly land, which terminates sometimes in abrupt cliffs on the coast, and sometimes sinks into gentle declivities in the interior. By far the greater part of the country is still covered with primeval forest. The shores are generally bold and rocky, especially along the S coast. The most remarkable cliff on the whole coast is the summit of Aspotageon, which is about 500 ft. in perpendicular height, and is generally the first object seen in approaching Halifax from Europe or the West Indies.

*Inland waters.*] Though N. can boast of no very large lakes or rivers, few countries of its size present a greater variety, or are more conveniently or abundantly watered. Lake Rosignol, the largest in the prov., situate in the co. of Queen's, is about 30 m. in length. The Shubenacadie river is upwards of half-a-mile wide at its mouth, draining into the Basin-of-Mines, an extensive chain of lakes, and having a powerful ebb and flow of tide for 25 m. The Lahave, the Annapolis, the East river of Pictou, the Avon, the St. Croix, and several others, navigable by small vessels for some distance from the sea, furnish great facilities for the shipment and exportation of the productions of the surrounding agricultural or mineral districts. The smaller streams tributary to these, or draining the country by independent channels, are numerous. The number of small lakes in Nova Scotia, particularly on its S side, may be estimated by the fact that nearly 100 are to be found between Halifax and Saint Margaret's bay,—a tract of country that neither in length nor breadth exceeds 20 m.

More important than its inland waters may be ranked its noble harbours, estuaries, and deep-sea basins, most of them open and navigable at all seasons of the year. The centre of Cape Breton, giving to its three counties in nearly their whole extent a double sea-coast, is occupied by a broad arm of the sea, navigable by vessels of any size, and affording facilities for the import and export of commodities rarely in any country surpassed. The basin of Annapolis, into which flows the river of that name, though of less extent, is a noble estuary, sheltered by mountain ranges, opening to the bay of Fundy through a narrow gorge, navigable by large vessels and accessible at all seasons of the year. Young as the country is, the shores of this basin, for an extent of 30 m., are highly cultivated; they are overlooked by smiling cottages, that are surrounded by waving corn-fields or embosomed in extensive orchards, and present in the summer-season many features of which the people are justly proud.—The Basin-of-Mines is still more remarkable. It is a continuation of the bay of Fundy, the rushing tides of which (rising and falling 60 ft.) expand after passing through the strait formed by Blownmedon and Farsborough, into a broad basin, which washes the shores of four of the most fertile of the midland cos., receiving into its bosom 19 rivers, and by its powerful ebb and flow for miles up and down many of them, affording for navigation singular facilities which even adverse winds cannot control. Along the S coast of N., from Cape Sable to Cape North, spacious harbours open at all seasons of the year are numerous. Some of these are of such depth and extent that their dimensions often contrast strangely with the limited commerce which as yet floats upon their bosoms. Shelburne, Halifax, Sweet harbour, are unsurpassed; and there are roadsteads, sheltered anchorages, and arms of the sea innumerable.

*Climate.*] The climate of N. seems, with the progress of cultivation, to be undergoing amelioration: winter has been diminished by the prolongation of autumn, and showers of snow are neither so frequent nor heavy as heretofore. Winter, however, is here not unfrequently found "lingering in the lap of May," and the spring is consequently late and irregular in its approach. But when vegetation com-

menes, it is very rapid, and a few days alter the whole face of nature. About the end of May, the fields afford sufficient food for cattle. The heat of summer is generally moderate and regular; it is greatest in August. The autumn is decidedly the finest portion of the year; the mornings and evenings in this season are cool, and the sky generally clear and cloudless. This season often continues, though with occasional rains, and a progressive increase of cold, until January, there seldom being any severe weather before the 20th of December. January seldom passes over without a remarkable thaw; February is distinguished for the heaviest falls of snow. The greatest quantity of rain falls in spring and autumn. See article HALIFAX.

*Soil and agriculture.*] In such an extent of territory as is contained in Nova Scotia, there must necessarily be a great variety of soil. Haliburton, estimating by a scale of 12 parts, is of opinion that there may be 3 parts of prime land, 4 of good land, 3 of inferior, and 2 incapable of cultivation. Of these the two latter classes of soil are chiefly to be found on the S shore, from Cape Canseau to Cape Forchee. The soil may be divided into 3 classes: upland, interval, and marsh. The quality of every variety of upland is known by the species and size of the timber it produces. *Interval* is a term peculiar to America, and denotes that portion of land which is composed of the alluvial deposit of large brooks and rivers. Marsh in its natural state produces a strong coarse aquatic grass; but when enclosed and drained is exceedingly fertile. Wheat is raised with some difficulty in N., being subject to many more casualties than either oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, or Indian corn. On good upland, the average crop of wheat is from 16 to 25 bushels; on interval and dyke it is much more. Oats yield on an average 25, rye 16, and barley 20 bushels per acre. Maize, or Indian corn, is extensively cultivated in the W districts. Potatoes thrive well; their average produce being 200 bush. per acre. In 1851 there was raised within the prov. 297,157 bush. of wheat, 196,097 of barley, 61,433 of rye, 1,384,437 of oats, 170,301 of buckwheat, 37,745 of Indian corn, 21,638 bushels of peas and beans, 287,837 tons of hay, 3,686 bushels of grass-seeds, 1,986,789 of potatoes, 467,127 of turnips, 33,325 of other roots, 3,618,890 lbs. of butter, and 652,069 lbs. of cheese. Reaping begins in August, and is finished in September. One of the greatest difficulties experienced in rural affairs in this country arises out of the rapid progress of vegetation, which limits the time for planting and sowing to a very short space, and if any irregularity occurs, not only requires great exertion, but occasions these labours to be very imperfectly performed.—The cattle are very good; but the most profitable and hardiest stock is sheep. The official returns of 1851 estimated the live stock at 25,789 horses, 156,557 oxen, 85,856 cows, 282,180 sheep, and 51,533 swine.—The mineral products of N. are extensive and valuable, forming a large proportion of its exports, and promising to rise in importance. Coal abounds, and has its value greatly enhanced by the great demand for it over the whole of the American continent. The chief bed, on the N coast near Pictou, is estimated to comprehend an area of about 100 sq. m.; but this space is intersected by large dykes, and interrupted by faults, so that the actual extent is not yet ascertained. There is some reason to think that it may stretch considerably farther, though sunk too deep to have yet been traced. It has a glossy, jet-black appearance, is highly charged with bitumen, melts and cakes like that of Newcastle, and when the tar is dissipated, burns like coke.

*Manufactures and Commerce.*] The manufactures

of N. are few in number; among them may be named cordage, coarse woollens and chocolate; tobacco is also manufactured in different ways. Coarse cloths or 'homespun' are woven by the peasantry in all the settlements. Coarse flannels, bed linen, woollen blankets, and carpets are also made. The making of flour is an extensive and universally prevailing trade; and also preparing deals for exportation. Grindstones are exported from the co. of Cumberland, in which there are extensive quarries supplying the material. Mills for grinding plaster of Paris or gypsum have been established in the co. of Hants, but their operation is very limited. Forges are found in all the villages and hamlets. Manufactured articles in common use are generally obtained from Great Britain, and in a lesser degree from the United States, the high price of labour in the colony preventing the embarkation of capital in manufacturing speculations. The returns of 1851 reported, that there existed within the prov., at that date, 1,153 saw mills, valued at £89,869, and employing 1,786 hands; grist mills, 398, valued at £72,649, and employing 437 hands; steam mills or factories, 10; tanneries, 237, valued at £26,762, and employing 374 hands; value of leather manufactured, £52,625; value of boots and shoes manufactured, £73,654; foundries, 9, valued at £12,900, and employing 138 hands; quantity of iron smelted, 400 tons, valued at £4,635; value of castings, £3,486; weaving and carding establishments, 81, valued at £11,690, and employing 119 hands; hand-loom, 11,096, valued at £24,486; yds. of fulled cloth manufactured, 119,698; yds. of cloth not fulled, 790,104; yds. of flannel, 219,352; breweries and distilleries, 17, valued at £6,032, and employing 42 hands; gallons of malt liquor manufactured, 78,076; gallons of distilled liquor, 11,900; other factories, 131, valued at £14,382, and employing 185 hands; value of agricultural implements manufactured, £16,640; value of chairs and cabinet ware, £11,155; value of carriages, £9,491; value of other wooden wares manufactured, £19,233; quantity of coal raised, 114,992 chaldrons; casks of lime burnt, 28,603, valued at £4,433; quantity of bricks made, 2,845,400, valued at £3,211; tons of gypsum quarried, 79,795, valued at £10,498; grinding stones quarried to the value of £5,857; value of soap manufactured, £28,277; value of candles manufactured, £21,210; quantity of maple sugar manufactured, 110,441 lbs.; vessels built, 486 = 57,776 tons; boats built, 2,654.

The imports and exports of the province, in 1842, and 1847, were as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM		1842.	1847.
Great Britain.	£337,364	£330,915	
British West Indies.	44,023	28,850	
British North American colonies.	204,979	185,590	
British colonies elsewhere.	98,178	4,110	
United States of America.	373,739	309,383	
Foreign States.	113,275	111,106	
Total.	£1,171,558	£1,081,954	
EXPORTS TO		1842.	1847.
Great Britain.	£79,784	£71,804	
British West Indies.	43,425	202,415	
British North American colonies.	237,891	233,004	
British colonies elsewhere.	6,042	6,567	
United States of America.	72,699	474,950	
Foreign States.	29,413	38,300	
Total.	£869,254	£1,081,069	

The balance of trade against the prov. is not so great as may appear from the foregoing tables; the value of exports being placed very low in proportion to the returns, and the W. India trade being exclusively carried on by vessels owned in the province, as is generally that with Great Britain. N. exported to the British West Indies, in 1840, goods to the



value of £411,556; whereof £173,590 were in dry cod. From a report of the committee on trade and manufactures to the house of assembly, it appears that the amount of goods, wares, and manufactures, imported into the port of Halifax alone, from the United States, during the year 1852, was 317,260 doll. chiefly at a duty of 61 per cent. and under, which, if imported into the United States, would have been charged with a duty of from 20 to 40 per cent., and which, it is contended, could be manufactured in the prov. as cheaply as in that country. The report further states, that the total amount of importations into Halifax from the United States, during the same year, including 370,148 d. of flour and bread-stuffs, was 889,174 d.; and that the total exports, during the same periods, amounted to 343,672 d.; leaving a balance of 545,402 d. in favour of the United States in that port alone, being an increase on the preceding year of no less than 151,614 d. while the exports had diminished during both years. The committee had been unable to ascertain the value of the imports of manufactured goods into the prov., but express their conviction that it amounts to a considerable sum, and so greatly exceeds the exports to the United States, as to constitute a disadvantageous and adverse trade. The committee also report, that they have examined manufacturers established at Halifax, and engaged in the manufacture of iron castings, stoves, &c., clothing and tailoring, domestic wines, syrup, cordials, hats and caps, soap, boots and shoes, furniture, pails and buckets, and marble, who severally complain of the ruinous effects of the low rates of duties, and are sanguine that were they protected from foreign competition, and secured in the enjoyment of the home-market, they would be able to supply the domestic market with those articles at as cheap a rate as they can be imported from abroad, in which opinion the committee concur; and, further, that were it not for the protective policy of the United States, the colonists, to a considerable extent, could supply the American market. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the consideration of the presumed injurious results to the prov. from this state of things,—the want of employment which is thus created, and the extensive emigration of the more youthful and active portion of the community. The committee claim for its artificers, that as the American republic has shut its markets against them and their productions, American manufacturers should not be allowed to interfere with them in their own market.

**Fisheries.]** In 1851, the number of vessels employed in the fisheries of N. were 812=43,333 tons, and manned by 3,681 hands; and the number of boats, 5,161, with 6,713 hands. The nets and seines were 30,154. The quantity of dry fish cured, was 196,434; barrels of salmon, 1,669; of shad, 3,365; of mackerel, 109,047; of herring, 15,400. Total value £217,270. The quantity of fish oil made was 189,250 gall. value £17,754. The committee whose report is quoted above, recommend the fishermen to the especial care of the legislature. "Let the legislature," say they, "firmly and resolutely require of her majesty's ministers that protection against the encroachments of the United States which ought long since to have been awarded. Let her majesty's government be respectfully informed, that in return for that allegiance so cheerfully yielded to the sovereignty of the queen, her colonial subjects are entitled to be protected by the parent-state against the invasion of their property by a foreign power, and when the fisheries are rescued from foreign intrusion, thousands of British seamen will find profitable employment on our coasts and become extensive consumers of the productions of agriculture and the arts." It seems that a practice had grown up on the part of the fishing-boats of New England of extending their operations considerably within the bays of Nova Scotia, and within the line of our marine league from the British headlands which is the legal boundary. From the nature of these rights it is impossible to protect them without the presence of a considerable number of small armed vessels; and if the authority of the government is not adequately represented on the spot, disputes are apt to arise among the fishermen themselves, or the rightful owners of the ground may be driven away by an invasion of unlawful competitors. The bay of Fundy is as obviously a British possession, by the law of

nations and by the terms of the treaty of 1818, as Delaware bay or Chesapeake bay belong to the United States, because they are "arms or recesses of the sea entering from the ocean, between capes and headlands." The application of the term in a looser sense to such waters as Hudson's bay or the bay of Biscay, has nothing whatever to do with the interpretation of this treaty. Nothing can be more precise or conclusive than the terms of the treaty by which the United States "renounce for ever any liberty of fishing heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof on or within three miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included in the specified limits." These specified limits do not include the bay of Fundy, for they commence at Cape Ray, on the coast of Newfoundland, and extend through the straits of Belle Isle, N to the coast of Labrador; and to that region only on our coasts the fishermen of the United States have a right to resort.—See article NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Population.]** In 1749 the pop. of this colony amounted to 18,000. After the removal of the Acadians or French settlers, the British settlers were estimated in 1755 at 5,000. In 1781 their numbers amounted to 12,000; but two years afterwards they were joined by 20,000 loyalists from N. America; so that in 1784 the pop. amounted to 32,000. In 1827, the pop., exclusive of Cape Breton, amounted to 123,848 souls; of whom 28,659 were returned as belonging to the Church of England; 37,225 as Presbyterians; 20,401 as Catholics; 9,408 as Methodists; 19,790 as Independents; and 2,968 Lutherans. In 1851 the pop. was 276,117; or of each of the 18 cos. composing this prov. was as follows:

Halifax.	39,112	Cumberland.	14,339
Lunenburg.	16,335	Colchester.	15,469
Queen's.	7,256	Pictou.	25,593
Shelburne.	10,622	Sydney.	13,467
Yarmouth.	13,142	Guysboro'.	10,838
Digby.	12,252	Inverness.	16,917
Amapolis.	14,286	Richmond.	10,381
King's.	14,138	Cape Breton.	27,580
Hants.	14,330	Victoria.	

Of married persons of both sexes there were in 1851 78,701; widowers, 2,238; widows, 5,916; rate-payers, 38,388; paupers, 1,072; deaf and dumb, 230; blind, 136; lunatics, 166; idiots, 299; Indians, 1,056; coloured persons, 4,908. There had been 8,120 births, 2,802 deaths, and 1,710 marriages, during the year 1851. The schools numbered 1,086, and the scholars 31,354. The religious denominations are thus stated: Church of England, 36,482; Catholics, 69,634; Kirk of Scotland, 18,867; Presbyterian church of N., 28,767; Free church, 25,280; Baptists, 42,243; Methodists, 23,596; Congregationalists, 2,639; Universalists, 580; Lutherans, 4,087; Sandemanians, 101; Quakers, 188; other denominations, 3,891. These bodies had 567 churches in 1851. Engaged in learned professions, commerce, &c., there were: clergymen, 288; lawyers, 143; doctors, 145; merchants and traders, 2,415; persons employed in manufactures, 3,200; mechanics, 8,895; farmers, 31,604; persons engaged in the fisheries, 9,927; registered seamen, 1,413; persons employed at sea, 3,961; persons engaged in lumbering, 1,254. The inhabited houses were returned at 41,455; families, 45,541; uninhabited houses, 2,028; houses building, 2,347; stores, barns, and outhouses, 52,758. The probable value of real estate, £8,050,923; highest rate for poor and county, £16 8s. 4d.; lowest rate, 10d. The majority of the present inhabitants are natives, the descendants of emigrants from Great Britain and the United States. In the eastern parts of the prov. the majority are Scotch. The descendants of the Acadians are chiefly located at Clare, Pubnico, and Menudie. They speak a very corrupt French patois. A remnant of the Micmac tribe, sometimes called Indians, exists in Cape Breton; and there are above 3,000 Negroes in the prov.

**Government.]** N. is governed by a lieutenant-governor, who also takes the title of commander-in-chief of the prov. He is assisted by a council of 12 members, who form a constituent part of the legisla-

ture, their consent being necessary to the enacting of laws. In their capacity of legislators they sit at an upper house. At present, however, the governor has not only the power of nominating but of suspending the members of this council. The members of the house-of-assembly are elected by the freeholders. Halifax chooses 4 co. and 2 town members; all the other cos. send 2 each; and each town 1 representative. The qualifications for a vote or representation are either a yearly income of 40s. cleared from real estate, or a title in fee-simple to a dwelling-house, or the possession of 100 acres of land.—The governor is chancellor in office, and he and his executive council constitute a court-of-error. The supreme court is composed of a chief-justice, 3 assistant-justices, and a circuit associate. There are courts of common pleas in each co., and courts of general sessions. Besides these there are sheriff and justice-of-peace courts.—The revenue of N. in 1829 was £38,360, of which £20,000 was expended in making roads and bridges. In 1842 the revenue amounted to £84,869; in 1847 to £111,025.—Besides the presence of two or three regiments of British troops in the garrisons, there is an organized militia of 26 regiments, embracing a force of nearly 45,000 men.

*Ecclesiastical establishment.*] This consists of a bishop, with a salary of £2,000 per ann., besides £400 as a missionary allowance; of one archdeacon, who is also ecclesiastical commissary, his salary being £800, with an allowance of £175 as a missionary, and of about 30 other missionaries, each receiving from the Society for Propagating the Gospel from £100 to £200 per ann.; the whole ordinary expense being £7,640, nothing of which, however, falls on the provincial revenue.

*Education.*] King's college, at Windsor, was founded under a royal charter in 1802. The bishop of the diocese is the visitor; and the lieutenant-governor, bishop, and other provincial officers, form a board of directors or governors. It has an annual allowance from the provincial treasury of £400, and is otherwise supported by benefactions from societies in England and other sources, to the amount of £1,000 per ann. It is under the immediate management of a president, who has a salary of £368 per ann., including his allowance as chaplain. In connection with this college there is an academy or grammar-school, with at present about 68 scholars. The principal of this academy has an annual salary of £160, and an assistant at £80, those salaries being exclusive of tuition fees.—Dalhousie college, in the city of Halifax, is an institution originally founded under the patronage of the late earl of Dalhousie, when lieutenant-governor of the prov., in 1819, and was intended to be upon the model of the Edinburgh university. In this institution no religious tests are required from the governors, professors, graduates, or others. The funds are at present about £620 per ann.—Acadia college, incorporated by acts of the general assembly passed in 1840 and 1841, is situated at Horton in King's co., having been established by the Baptist education society. There are in this institution 3 professors of the Baptist denomination, and 33 students. There is connected with the college an academy with 2 teachers and 45 pupils. A sum of £400 is granted by the legislature in aid of private contributions towards the support of this college, which is under the more immediate superintendence of the above-mentioned Baptist society. Both institutions are open to all denominations, and no religious tests are required from either professors or students.—St. Mary's seminary or college, founded by the Roman Catholics, was incorporated by an act of the provincial legislature in 1841. The act provides that no religious tests shall be required from any of the trustees or students. The principal professor is a Roman Catholic priest, assisted by other professors and teachers of the same persuasion. The students in the college and seminary are about 72. This institution receives an annual grant from the provincial treasury of £326, and is otherwise supported by subscriptions and tuition fees.—The minor academies and grammar-schools throughout the prov. are numerous. Ample provision is made for the education of every young person. For this purpose one-fifth part of the public revenue is every year set apart in aid of still larger private contributions, and the result has long been most satisfactory. Mr. McGregor, in his excellent work on British America, written in 1833, thus speaks of the people of N. "It is a matter of doubt whether more general and useful knowledge among all grades of the pop. can be discovered in any country than will be found to prevail in this prov. Many of those born and educated in it have distinguished themselves, not only at home but in different parts of the world, and the natives generally possess a ready power of apprehension, a remarkably dis-

ting knowledge of the general affairs of life, and the talent of adapting themselves to the circumstances of such situations as chance, direction, or necessity may place them in."

*Halifax division.*] The Halifax division comprises only a part of the country of that name, and contains 4 townships, viz., Halifax, Dartmouth, Preston, and Laurence-Town.—The harbour of Halifax is one of the finest in America. See HALIFAX. Dartmouth was founded in 1750. It occupies the opposite side of Halifax harbour.

*Eastern division.*] The Eastern division contains the districts of Colchester and Pictou, and the cos. of Sydney and Cumberland. The town of Pictou was founded in 1790. Guysborough in Sydney, and Sherbrook on the St. Mary river, are the principal places in the division.

*Middle division.*] This division contains the three cos. of Hants, Lunenburg, and Queen's.—Windsor in Hants, on the Avon river, is the cap. of this div. Lunenburg, next to Halifax, is the oldest settlement formed by the British government in Nova Scotia. The town of Liverpool is built on a harbour of the same name, formerly known by the French appellation of Rosignol.

*Western division.*] This division contains the two cos. of Annapolis and Shelburne. The town of Annapolis Royal, from the earliest settlement of the colony until the establishment of Halifax, was the cap. of the prov., and much of the history of N. is connected with it. The inhabitants of Digby prosecute the fishing of mackerel with much success. Yarmouth is a thriving town. Pubnico, a French settlement in the township of Argyle, has an excellent harbour. Cape Sable, in this division, forms the extreme S point of N., being in 43° 27' N lat., and 65° 33' W long. Shelburne harbour is one of the best in America.

*Historical notice.*] In May 1497, John Cabot and his son Sebastian, supposing that a shorter route to India might be found in the NW, sailed from Bristol in a W direction. On the morning of the 24th of June these intrepid and skilful mariners were surprised by the sight of land. Being the first they had seen on their voyage, they called it *Prima Vieta*; and it is generally supposed to have been some part of N.; but the Marquis de la Roche was the first European who visited N. with an intention to colonize. He sailed from France in 1598, and landed a few convicts on the isle of Sable, which is situated about 60 leagues to the SE of Cape Breton. In 1605 we find M. de Monts appointed by Henry IV. governor-general of all the country from the 40th to the 46th parallels of N lat., that is from Virginia almost to the head of Hudson's bay. In the commission of De Monts the whole of the country now called N., New Brunswick, and part of the state of Maine, was called *Cadie*. The same territory seems to have successively borne the appellations of *Acadia*, *L'Acadie*, and *Arcadia*. De Monts found the country thinly inhabited by fierce and savage Indians. The colony planted by him was poorly supported by the mother country; and in 1621 James I. of England gratified his secretary, Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, with a grant of the extensive tract of country lying on the E side of a line drawn in a N direction from the river St. Croix to the gulf of St. Lawrence. This country was named in the patent *Nova Scotia*, which circumstance gave rise to a tedious discussion whether Nova Scotia and Acadia were the names of one and the same country, or indicated two distinct provinces. Charles I. confirmed his father's grant by patent, dated 12th July 1624; and in May 1625 created the premier baronet of Nova Scotia. In July of the same year he empowered the privy council of Scotland to confer the title with all its privileges upon any individual they saw fit, till the number amounted to 150. In July 1630 the Scottish parliament confirmed the charters of Charles and James, and the proceedings of the privy council. The territory was to be divided into parcels not exceeding 150; and Sir William Alexander was authorised, in his capacity of royal lieutenant and founder of the colony, to dispose of them, with the title of baronet, to such adventurers as offered. He is said to have received £300 from each purchaser. An expedition was fitted out by him in 1730; but soon after the prov. was conquered by the French government, in whose possession it remained till re-conquered by the provincial troops of Massachusetts, in the course of the war which was terminated by the capture of Quebec. Some time after the conquest of the colony by France, Sir William Alexander was induced to cede his claims to that government. Charges of having obtained money for this cession, and imparted none of it to the adventurers who had bought lands and titles of him, were vehemently urged, with

what justice it is not easy to say; enough that the projected Scotch colony was entirely abandoned. The utter silence regarding it in the act of Union shows the impression of the Scottish nation that all right and title to N. either by the Scotch as a people or by subjects of the Scotch Crown had ceased and determined. The Scotch colony of N. and the Scotch colony of Darien, with all pertaining to them, were tacitly classed in the same category. By the 12th article of the treaty concluded between England and France on the 11th of April 1713, all N. with its ancient boundaries, as also the city of Port Royal, were ceded to Great Britain. In 1749 an expedition sailed from England, under the command of Colonel Cornwallis, who founded Halifax, and instituted three courts of justice; and in 1753 a body of German emigrants founded Lunenburg. The early history of these and successive settlements presents little else than a constant succession of struggles with the surrounding savages; but the authority of the government was gradually established, especially under the able administration of Governor Lawrence, and emigration began to flow towards the country in a constant and steady stream from the colonies on the American continent and from the north of Ireland. By the 24 article of a definitive treaty, executed at Paris in 1762, France renounced all claim to N., Canada, Cape Breton, and the islands in the St. Lawrence; and since that period N. has enjoyed uniform tranquillity and repose. In the last war between the United States and Great Britain, not one act of hostility was committed on the border of the two rival countries by either party.

**NOVATE**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Milan. Pop. 1,050.—Also a village in the Valteline, 9 m. SSW of Chiavenna.

**NOVAWESZ**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 2 m. E of Potsdam. Pop. 3,150. It has woollen and cotton factories.

**NOVA-ZEMBLA**, or **NOVAIA ZEMLIA** [*i. e.* 'New Land'], a large island in the Arctic ocean, administratively comprised in the Russian gov. of Archangel. It extends in a NNE and SSW direction from 70° 30' to 76° 30' N lat., and between 52° and 66° E long. It consists of two islands, having a joint length of 470 m., and average breadth of 50 m.; but separated by a channel extending, under the parallel of 73° 20', in an E and W direction about 45 m., and 9 m. wide. On the S it is separated from Waigatz island by a strait 30 m. wide. Black clay slate and limestone are the principal rocks. Its E coast has not yet been fully explored, and is seldom accessible, on account of the ice by which it is surrounded; indeed no part of this dreary and inhospitable region has any permanent inhabitants; but particular tracts of the S and W coasts are visited by fishermen and hunters sent out by the merchants of Archangel and Mezen. The N extremity is rugged, mountainous, and covered with perpetual snow and ice; the S is lower and more level, and produces moss, a short grass, some dwarf-willows, and a few of the hardiest species of berries, but nothing that can be called a tree. On the W side, the mountains attain an elevation of 2,000 ft. above sea-level; and those overhanging the Matotshkin-Shar, or dividing channel, have alts. of 3,156 ft., 3,204 ft., and 3,475 ft. The E shores are comparatively low and barren. The hunters find wild rein-deer, Arctic bears, foxes, and the common fox, on this island. The coasts are frequented by whales of different kinds, walruses, and other large fish. The walrus forms a chief object of pursuit to the fishermen; and the number of these animals killed in places to which they resort is often such that the teeth and bones of the head are sufficient to load a vessel.

**NOVE (Lb)**, a large village of Austrian Italy, on an affluent of the Brenta, 13 m. NNE of Vicenza.

**NOVELDA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 13 m. W of Alicante, on the Vinalapo. Pop. 8,095.

**NOVELLARA**, a town of the duchy of Modena, situated on a small river which falls into the Po, 8 m. SSE of Guastalla. It was formerly the cap. of a separate duchy, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants, who manufacture silk and leather.

**NOVEMIASTO**, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. and 32 m. WNW of Posen. Pop. 2,400.—Also a town 47 m. SSW of Warsaw. Pop. 2,100.—

Also a village in the prov. of Plock, on the Senna. 40 m. NNE of Plock. Pop. 500.

**NOVENTA**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 18 m. SSW of Vicenza. Pop. 3,900.

**NOVENTA-DI-PIAVE**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 17 m. NE of Verona, on the l. bank of the Piave. Pop. 2,000.

**NOVES**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Toledo. Pop. 2,450.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 6 m. SE of Avignon, near the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,050.

**NOVGOROD**, or **NOVGOROD**, a government or prov. of European Russia, stretching between the parallels of 57° and 61° N lat., and the meridians of 30° and 40° E long.; and bounded on the N by the govs. of St. Petersburg and Olonetz; on the E by those of Vologda and Yaroslavl; on the S by Yaroslavl and Tver; and on the W by Pskov and St. Petersburg. It has an area of 107,090 sq. versts, or 47,006 sq. m., with a pop. in 1841, of 850,200; in 1846, of 907,900. Its surface is generally flat and marshy; but is intersected on the SW by the Valdai chain, which stretches from about the parallel of 57° and the sources of the Volga, NE to the meridian of 85°, dividing the waters flowing SE towards the Volga, from those which pursue a N course to Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga. All the E part of the gov. belongs to the basin of the Caspian, and is watered by tributaries of the Volga. The W part belongs to the basin of the Baltic. The principal rivers are the Cheksna, Andoga, Souda, Kolp, Tehagadocha, Kobodja, and Mologa, which are all ultimately absorbed by the Volga; the Poust, Pola, and Msta, flowing into Lake Ilmen; the Volkhov, by which that lake discharges itself into Lake Ladoga; and the Sias, which flows into Lake Ladoga. The canal of N. unites the Msta and the Volga; that of Tikhvin, the Tikhvinka, an affluent of the Sias, with the Sominka; and that of Sias, with the river Sias and the Volkhov.—The climate is cold, especially in the N part. This large prov. is not, however, deficient in fertility, except in the north, where large tracts are covered either with marshes or with moss. The other districts produce corn, hemp, flax, large quantities of wood, iron, and salt. Some homely manufactures are carried on in the towns; and soap, linen, candles, and potash are made throughout all the country. The exports are confined to corn, flax, hemp, and wood. The fisheries in the lakes and rivers are productive.—The prov. is administratively divided into 10 circles, viz. N., Krestzy, Valdai, Demiansk, Borovitski, Ustuijna, Tshirepovetz, Kirilov, Bielosersk, and Tikhven.

**NOVGOROD**, or **NOVGOROD-VELIKI**, (*i. e.* 'the Great Novgorod'), an extensive, though no longer populous town, the capital of the above gov., situated 100 m. SSE of St. Petersburg, at an alt. of 452 ft. above sea-level, in a beautiful plain at the N extremity of Lake Ilmen. It is divided into two parts by the Volkhov, a deep and rather rapid stream, somewhat broader than the Thames at Windsor, which here issues from the lake, and is crossed by a fine wooden bridge supported on granite pillars. The part on the r. bank of the river is called the Torgavaia, or the market-town; that on the l., the Sophiskaia or quarter of St. Sophia. The latter, surrounded with a rampart of earth, and a ditch flanked with a range of old towers, is about 1½ m. in circumf., but this circuit includes a number of uninhabited houses, and much open space. It contains the kremenlin or citadel, in which is the ancient palace of the czars, and the cathedral of St. Sophia, a large building, with brazen gates. The other part of the town contains the building occupied by the governor; but the rest of the habitations are mainly



an irregular collection of wooden structures. The pop. of the whole place, once estimated at 100,000, has dwindled to 8,600. It has some trade in corn, and inconsiderable manufactures of canvass and other articles.—N. is one of the most ancient cities of the empire, having been founded, according to Nestor (the Russian historian), in the 5th cent., about the same time as Kiev. In the 9th cent. Rurik made it the seat of his government; but the court was soon after removed to Kiev. In 1036, his successor, Jaroslav, granted the inhabitants considerable immunities; and the citizens gradually formed themselves into a republic, under a chief magistrate, who though hereditary was limited in his power. The territory of this state extended as far as Livonia on the W, and to the frontiers of Siberia on the E. Its trade too was extensive, and it possessed one of the earliest factories of the Hanse towns. In 1471, Ivan Vassilivitz I. compelled the citizens to receive a governor of his own nomination; and ultimately reduced them to complete subjection. The court governed N. with great severity; and a conspiracy having been organized here in 1570, public executions cut off many of its richest inhabitants, and the subsequent severity of the government continued to depress the city, till a finishing blow was given to its prosperity when Peter the Great founded Petersburg, in the beginning of the 18th cent., and thus gave a new direction to the commerce of the Baltic.

**NOVGOROD.** See NIJNY-NOVGOROD.

**NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI,** a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Chernigov, of which it was for some time the capital. It stands at the confluence of the Dnieper and the Desna, 86 m. ENE of Chernigov. Pop. 8,000. It has a considerable trade in wheat and other agricultural produce.

**NOVGRAD.** See NOVIGRAD.

**NOVI,** a province of the Sardinian states, in the division of Genoa; bounded on the W and N by the division of Alessandria; on the E by the prov. of Bobbio; and on the S by the prov. of Genoa. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, but has an average breadth of only 9 m. The Apennines cover its S part. It is watered by the Lemme, the Scrivia, and the Borbera. It is administratively divided into 6 mandamenti, and 36 comuni.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated 23 m. N by E of Genoa, in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Apennines. It is tolerably well built, and contains 5,600 inhabitants. Several of the more affluent inhabitants of Genoa have country-residences here, in which they pass the autumn months. In front of the principal church there is a public square. It has a castle occupying an elevated position. The chief manufactures of the place are of silk. It is likewise an entrepot for goods coming from the Levant into Lombardy, and thence into the south of Germany. On 16th of August 1799, a sanguinary battle took place here between the French under Joubert, assisted by Moreau, and the Austro-Russian forces under Suvarrow, in which the former were worsted.

**NOVI,** a small town of Bosnia, situated at the junction of the rivers Sanna and Unna, 45 m. SE of Carlsstadt, on the frontiers of Croatia. It has a strong castle.—Also a small town of the duchy of Modena, 20 m. N by E of Modena.—Also a town of Austrian Illyria, on the Adriatic, 25 m. SE of Fiume. It is the residence of the bishop of Zeng. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 18 m. SSW of Capaccio. Pop. 1,500.

**NOVI,** a township of Oakland co., in Michigan, U. S., 25 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. 1,361.

**NOVI-BAZAR, JENT-BAZAR, or RASCIA,** a sanjak of Bosnia; bounded on the NE by Servia; on the S by Albania; on the W by the Herzegovina;

and on the NW by the sanj. of Travnik, from which it is separated by the Drin. The Dinaric Alps skirt it on the SW. The Drin, and the Western Morava, have their sources in this district. Its cap., of the same name, formerly the cap. of the prov. of Rascia, is situated on the Rashka, an affluent of the Ikbar, 85 m. S of Belgrade. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants, partly Christians and partly Turks, and has a castle.

**NOVIDWOR,** a town of Russia, in the prov. of Bialystock, 15 m. N of Sholka. Pop. 600.

**NOVIERCAS,** a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ESE of Soria. Pop. 1,400.

**NOVIGRAD,** a town of Austrian Dalmatia, in the co. of Zara, on a bay of the same name, 16 m. N of Scardona. It was taken by the Turks in 1646, but recovered by the Venetians the following year, and the castle demolished.

**NOVIGRAD-VOLYNSK,** a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Slutsk, 60 m. E of Rowno.

**NOVILARA,** a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Urbin-et-Pesaro, 3 m. SSE of Pesaro.

**NOVION-EN-PORCIEN,** a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, 6 m. N of Rethel.

**NOVI-SHEHR, or NOVA-PALANKA,** a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 30 m. WSW of Srebrenik, on the r. bank of the Liesniza, an affluent of the Bosna.

**NOVITA (SAN-GERONIMO-DE),** a city of New Granada, capital of the prov. of Choco, situated 160 m. N of Popayan, in N lat. 5° 4'. The houses are mostly built of wood. The pop. are chiefly Negroes, Mulattoes, and Sambos.

**NOVITO,** a small river in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which falls into the gulf of Gerace.

**NOVI-VAROSH,** a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 52 m. NW of Novi-Bazar.

**NOVO-BERDA,** a town of Albania, in the sanj. of Skuten, 45 m. NNE of Uskup.

**NOVO-BIELAIA,** a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 60 m. WSW of Bogutshar.

**NOVO-BIELINSKAIA,** a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, on the r. bank of the Bielona, 42 m. NNE of Starobielsk.

**NOVOE-USOLE,** a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, on the r. bank of the Kama, 15 m. S of Solikamsk.

**NOVOGLADKA,** a Cossack town or settlement in the Russian gov. of Caucasus, on the l. bank of the Terek, 24 m. WSW of Kizliar. It is well fortified, and contains a Crown establishment for rearing silk-worms and the manufacture of silk. On the opposite side of the river are warm baths, much frequented.

**NOVGOROD.** See NOVGOROD.

**NOVOGRIGOREVSKAIA,** a Cossack settlement, on the r. bank of the Don, 12 m. ENE of Perekhopskaia.—Also a village in the gov. of Caucasus, on the r. bank of the Kuma, 27 m. NNE of Georgievsk.

**NOVOGRODEK,** a town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. and 87 m. E of Grodno, on a tributary of the Niemen. It was formerly the capital of Black Russia.

**NOVOI,** a village of Russia, in the gov. and 75 m. NW of Moscow, on the r. bank of the Volga.

**NOVOI-OSKOL,** a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. SE of Kursk. Pop. 5,000.

**NOVOI-OZERO,** a salt lake of Russia, in the SE part of the territory of the Don Cossacks, to the NE of Lake Bolshei.

**NOVOKHOPERSK,** a town of Russia, in the gov. and 108 m. ESE of Voronetz, on the r. bank of the Khoper. It is surrounded by a rampart and bastions. Pop. 1,800.

**NOVOLI**, a town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 6 m. WNW of Lecce. Pop. 2,700.

**NOVO-MESTO**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. NNE of Chernigov, on the l. bank of the lput. Pop. 1,100.

**NOVO-MIRGOROD**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Cherson, on the l. bank of the Vis, 160 m. NNW of Cherson. Pop. 3,000, of whom a large proportion are Servians.

**NOVO-MOSKOVSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, near the r. bank of the Samara, 16 m. N of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 2,500. It was formerly a frontier-fortress towards Tartary.

**NOVO-PETROVSKOE**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. NW of Cherson.

**NOVO-REDONDO**, a Portuguese settlement on the SW coast of Africa, in S lat. 11° 12', at the mouth of the Redondo.

**NOVO-RSCHEV**, or **NOVORJEV**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Pskov, on the lake of Podso, 70 m. SSE of Pskov. Pop. 500.

**NOVO-SHANSAROV**, a fortified town of Russia, in the gov. of Pultava, between the Vorskla and the Polusero, 21 m. SSW of Pultava. Pop. 3,500.

**NOVO-SHESHMINSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 92 m. SE of Kazan, on the r. bank of the Shesma.

**NOVO-SIL**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 80 m. SSE of Tula, on the r. bank of the Chefka.

**NOVO-SLOVO**, a village of Asiatic Russia, 72 m. SSW of Krasnoiarisk.

**NOVYDWOR**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. ENE of Grodno.—Also a town in the same gov., 66 m. SSE of Grodno.

**NOWAGUR**. See **NOAGOR**.

**NOWARAHAUT**, a village of Bengal, 10 m. NE of Dacca. In the vicinity of this place, during the rainy season, the nabobs of Bengal kept their fleet of war and state-boats.

**NOWAWES**. See **NEUDORF**.

**NOWELL (POINT)**, a cape on the W coast of North America, near Prince William sound, in N lat. 60° 27'.

**NOWE-MIASTO**, a town of Poland, on the l. bank of the Pilica, 17 m. SE of Rawa. Pop. 1,000.—Also a small town in the interior of Poland, at the conflux of the Nidda and the Vistula, 40 m. E by N of Cracow.

**NOWIDVOV**, a town of Poland, at the confluence of the Bog and the Vistula, 17 m. NNE of Warsaw. Pop. 800. Near it is the fortress of Modlin.

**NOWITARY**. See **NEUMARKT**.

**NOXUBEE**, a county in the E part of Mississippi, U. S. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 10,257.

**NOYA**, a small but ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Noya, 19 m. WSW of Compostella. Pop. 1,600. Ship and boat building are carried on here.—Also a river of Spain, in the NE of Catalonia, which falls into the Llobregat, near Martorello, and has a number of paper-mills on its banks.

**NOYAL-MUZILLAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. NE of Muzillac.

**NOYAL-PONTIVY**, town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. E of Pontivy. Pop. 3,320.

**NOYAL-SUR-VILAINE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. N of Chateau-Giron. Pop. 3,060.

**NOYAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 4 m. SW of Souvigny, near the l. bank of the Queenne. Pop. 740. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

**NOYEL**. See **NOEL**.

**NOYEN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Malicorne, on the river Sarthe, 5 m. SW of Le Mans. Pop. 1,800.

**NOYERS**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, on the Serin, 11 m. S of Tonnerre. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded with a wall, and has a castle. Coarse flannels and serges are made here.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 5 m. W of Sisteron. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Sainte-Marie, 18 m. ESE of Chinon. Pop. 300.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-et-Cher, cant. and 2 m. NE of Saint-Aignan, on the Cher.

**NOYON**, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, situated on the small river Vorse, an affluent of the Oise, 24 m. NW of Soissons, and 42 m. ENE of Beauvais. It has an interesting old cathedral. It contains about 5,000 inhabitants; and has manufactories of linen, leather, hats, and stockings, and a brisk trade in corn with Paris. It was for a time the capital of Charlemagne. During the civil wars of the 16th cent. it suffered severely, and has been several times destroyed by fire. It was the birth-place of John Calvin.

**NOZAY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, 20 m. SW of Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,700.

**NOZEROT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Jura, on the Ain, 27 m. S of Besançon. It has extensive leather manufactories, and an active trade in cattle.

**NOZIERES**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Le Mastre. Pop. 1,100.

**NOZZANO**, a town in the duchy of Lucca, 10 m. N by E of Lucca, on the Serchio. Pop. 2,400.

**NUBE**, a large river of Chili, which flows down the W declivity of the Andes, and passing the ancient city of Chillan, afterwards unites with the Itata, and falls into the Pacific ocean, in S lat. 36°.

**NUBIA**, a region in the NE of Africa, between the parallels of 11° and 24° N lat., and the meridians of 28° and 39° E long. The name is very indefinitely used: being sometimes applied to a large, and frequently to a much less extensive country, but the boundaries of both of which are very vague and uncertain. Some geographers represent this country as extending southwards to Kordofan and Abyssinia, so as to embrace Sennaar and the districts on both sides of the Nile; others give the name of Nubia only to the country on the E of the Nile, and assume the Mareb as its boundaries towards the S, so that Dongola and Sennaar are considered as separate countries.

*Physical features.*] From the S limits of Egypt, the land rises gradually towards the S, as far as the sources of the Nile, and the mountains of Abyssinia. The face of the country is intersected by large and small valleys, which run from S to N, and from E to W; on the table-land, several ridges of mountains of considerable height stretch themselves across the country, particularly in the E parts near the Arabian gulf. Farther to the S, the Nile runs between high rocks, which confine it to its bed during the periods of highest inundation; here the river forms several rapids and cataracts. The country on the E of the Nile has been visited only by a few bold travellers, who have accompanied caravans from one valley to another. The soil is covered, in what is called the Desert of N., with a deep loose sand, and sharp flinty stones. In several places it is sprinkled with rock salt; here and there a grove of dwindled acacias, or tufts of colocynth and senna, relieve its dreary aspect. The water, even during the rainy season, is black and putrid; and the Arabs themselves, who occupy this district, are obliged to remove with their flocks during the dry season into regions better supplied

with water. The highest mountains here run eastwards from Assuan to Haimar, and are called the mountains of Otaby or Ataby,—a name which is often given to the whole chain, as far as Cosseir. To the southwards, in the neighbourhood of Suakim, the mountains assume the appellation of Dyaab; and still farther to the S they are called Orbay-Cangay. They consist of primitive calcareous rock. Granite, quartz, greenstone, and felspar appear in the western ridges. The western desert is called Bahiadah. The southern parts of N., being watered by the Athara or Tacaze, the Bahr-el-Azrek and the Bahr-el-Abiad, present a verdant surface in many parts. A recent traveller thus briefly but impressively sketches the characteristic features of N: "N. only exists by the grace of the Desert or the persistence of the Nile in well-doing. It is a narrow strip of green between the mountains on both sides and the river. Often it is only the mere slope of the bank which is green. You ascend through that, pushing aside the flowing lupin and beans, and stand at the top of the bank in the Desert. Often the Desert stretches to the stream, and defies it, shoring it with sheer sand. A few taxed palms, a few taxed *sakias* [water-wheels], the ever neat little houses, the comely black race, and, walling all, the inexorable mountains, rocky, jagged, of volcanic outline and appearance,—these are the few figures of the Nubian panorama. Dates, baskets, mats, the gum and charcoal of the mimosa, a little senna, and farther S. ebony, sandalwood, rice, sugar, and slaves, are all the articles of commerce; lupins, beans, and dhourra, a kind of grain, the crops of consumption. It is a lonely, solitary land. There are no flights of birds, as in Egypt; no wide valley-reaches, greened with golden plenty. Scarce a sail whitens the yellow blue of the river. A few solitary camels and donkeys pass, spectral, upon the shore. It seems stiller than Egypt, where the extent of the crops, the frequent villages, and constant population, relieve the sense of death. In N. it is the silence of intense suspense. The unyielding mountains range along so near the river, that the Howadjis fear the final triumph of the Desert. Like a line of fortresses stretched against the foe, stand the *sakias*, the allies of the river. But their ceaseless sigh, as in Egypt, only saddens the silence. Through the great gate of the cataract you enter a new world, south of the poet's 'farthest south.' A sad, solitary, sunny world—but bravery and the manly virtues are always the dower of poor races, who must roughly rough it to exist." [*Nile Notes*.] To this rapid but clever sketching of an American artist, the description given by another recent traveller, Captain Peel, may be added: "The features of N. between the first and second cataracts are totally distinct from those of Egypt. The Nile is confined in a narrow valley of steep rocky hills, whose sides are blackened by the sun, and have been broken into fragments by some great convulsion. The granite range extends to Kalabsheh; its strata are thrown up vertically, and rise in the most fantastic forms. The sandstone formation is then resumed. The alluvium from the Nile on either side is very little,—a narrow band of soil frequently interrupted,—and from the bed of the river being rock, and therefore remaining at the same constant depth, most of it has become raised above the inundation by the deposit from the constant irrigation. In Egypt the bed of the river rises equally with the soil. The irrigation is done by the wheel, driven by oxen, and turning a chain of water-jars, which admits of being lengthened as the river falls. It is enclosed in a rude building, often picturesque, resembling at a distance some old tower covered with creepers. A boy sits driving the oxen; his shrill cry

and the creaking of the wheel are the music of N.; day or night it never ceases."

[*Climate*.] The climate of Nubia is intensely hot, but, upon the whole, healthy. Smallpox is the only epidemic of the country; the plague is hardly known. In the southern districts, the rainy season generally commences about the middle of June. Burckhardt observed it begin at Shendi in the latter days of April. The *chamain* generally blows from the 29th or 30th of April to the 18th or 19th of June. It is often accompanied with thunder and lightning. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the mornings and evenings in N. "All of us," says Dr. Richardson, "had seen the skies of Italy and Greece; but for brightness, the nocturnal sky of Egypt and N. surpasses them as much as they do that of England." This remark applies more particularly to the valley of the Nile, where rain almost never falls. In the environs of Shendi, Calliaud found the centigrade thermometer during a whole month range from 45° to 48°. The thermometer of Fahrenheit in the month of February, when plunged into the sand, indicated a heat of 125°, and in the open air stood at 96°. Leigh cooked a dish by placing the stone-pan in which it was contained in the hot sand!

[*Productions*.] Cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes, oxen, and a few camels, constitute the domestic animals of the Nubians. In the eastern mountains, troops of gazelles occur. Dongola possesses a fine breed of horses. Hyenas are sometimes seen on the banks of the Nile, and monkeys have been observed on the eastern mountain-ranges. Elephants, and perhaps even the giraffe, traverse the deserts. Crocodiles and hippopotami are found in the Nile near Dongola, Sukhot, and Mahass. Eagles, storks, crows, sparrows, a small red-legged species of partridge, lapwings, and plovers, have been enumerated among the birds of N. The sandy islets of the Nile are sometimes covered with an aquatic bird of the size of a goose, called *kork*.—The Nubians have no implements for fishing except at the first and second cataracts, where fish are sometimes caught in nets; the most common species of fish are called *dabesk* and *meslog*. The sandy banks of the Nile abound with black beetles which the Nubians denominate *kafirs* or 'infidels,' and consider poisonous. In marshy spots, a kind of mosquito is very troublesome; locusts, larger than the golden wren, occasionally lay waste the fields of the Nubian husbandman.—Of the vegetable kingdom, N. possesses the *dhourra* or *Palma Thebaica*, and a species of mimosa, called *saut*; but no dates are found from Dongola to Sennaar. The ebony-tree predominates in the forests. On the plains which are inundated by the Nile, particularly between Esneh and Mahass, the *senna-mekke* or senna plant abounds. On the sandy western banks of the Nile occur tamarisks, and a bush called *symka*, perhaps the *Palma Christi*, which affords an excellent food for camels, and from the bean-like fruit of which the Nubians extract a kind of oil with which they anoint their body and hair. The *dhourra* and the *bammia* are the principal sorts of grain; though wheat, millet, beans, barley, and lentiles, are also cultivated. A few vines are trained in the neighbourhood of Derr, and cotton and tobacco are cultivated in some parts.—It has been affirmed that there are mines of gold in N.; their situation, however, is not known. The famous emerald mountain belongs rather to Southern Egypt than N.

[*Agriculture*.] The inhabitants of N., from the first cataract to the frontiers of Dongola, do not plough their fields after the inundation of the Nile has subsided as they do in Egypt. The waters not rising sufficiently high to overflow the steep banks, irrigation is carried on by means of *sakias* or water-wheels, which are put in action as soon as the river has subsided. The number of these wheels between Assuan and Wadi-Halfa, Burckhardt states to have exceeded 600 when he visited the country. One *sakieh* requires the alternate labour of 8 or 10 cows, and waters from 3 to 5 *fedjahs*. The taxes these poor people pay are levied chiefly upon their means of irrigation. A tax of 300 piastres or £3, is laid upon



each water-wheel, and the half of that on the bucket and pole called the *shadyf*. This latter is employed in N. only where the land is low, or where it is not sufficiently large to support the charge of the other, or most likely where they are too poor to afford its outlay. A tax of 1 piastre, or 14d., is also imposed on every date-tree, for the fruit of which N. is celebrated. The total taxes amount to upwards of 20s. an English acre. This, for a rocky country like N., is far too much, especially when it is considered that every Nubian was formerly his own freeholder. The result is that the country is fast depopulating. Whole villages are deserted, and the Desert on both sides the river, meeting with no resistance from man, is including large tracts of rich soil within its grasp. While the Nubians never taste wheaten bread, but live almost entirely on eggs, milk, vegetables, and dates, with occasional dhourra cakes, the fellahs of Egypt have their wheat and barley, and are able to live in comparative luxury. Though their land is far more fertile than that of N., and though the Desert steals not upon them its deadly marches, yet they are not taxed so heavily as the Nubians are. The first seed sown is the dhourra. After this crop is reaped, the ground is again irrigated, and barley is sown; sometimes a third crop is reaped after this. Wheat is grown only in a few districts. Wine is made from the palm-tree, and beer from barley. Date spirits are made and publicly sold from Siut southward through the whole country, and in Upper Egypt. Small looms are frequently seen in the houses of the Nubians: with these the women weave very coarse woollen mantles, and cotton cloth. From the leaves of the date-tree they form mats and bowls in a very neat manner. These are the only manufactures in N.; everything else is imported from Egypt.

[Commerce.] A main article of Nubian export is dates; the quantity of this article imported into Egypt from N., by way of Assuan, varies from 1,500 to 2,000 *erdebs* per year, each *erdeb* weighing about 200 lbs. The principal articles from Egypt, through Berber to Shendy, and thence to Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfur, are the *sembib* and *mehleb*,—the former a perfume and medicine, the other a condiment. In addition to these are imported soap, sugar, beads, coral, paper, and hardware. The returns from the S and SE parts of Sudan to Egypt, through Berber and Shendy, are grain, gold, ivory, musk, ebony, leeches, coffee, fruit, honey, and above all, slaves. Burckhardt calculates the number of slaves sold annually in the market of Shendy at about 5,000, of whom 1,500 are for the Egyptian, and 2,000 for the Arabian market; the rest are purchased by the Bedouins. A caravan travels twice a-year from Mahass to Cairo with slaves. Dollars form the common currency of the country.

[Population.] Burckhardt estimates the pop. of N., from Assuan to Mahass, at 100,000 souls: this estimate, of course, does not include the tribes of the Deserts. Perhaps the total pop. does not fall below 250,000 souls. M. Lenormant estimates the Berber pop. from the first to the second cataract at 20,000 souls, and as many from thence to the frontier of Sennaar. The author of the *Nile Notes* thus sketches the natives of N.: "In appearance and character the Nubians are the superiors of the Egyptians; but they are subject to them by the insuperable law that submits the darker races to the whiter, the more over. The sweetness, and placidity, and fidelity,—the love of country and family, the simplicity of character and conduct which distinguish them,—are not the imperial powers of a people. Like the Savoyards into Europe, the Nubians go down into Egypt and fill inferior offices of trust. They are the most valued of servants, but never lose their home-longing, and return into the strange sultry silence of Nubia when they have been successful in Egypt. Yet the antique Ethiopian valour survives. Divers districts are still warlike, and the most savage struggles are not unknown. The Ethiopians once resisted the Romans, and the fame of one-eyed Queen Candace, whose wisdom and valour gave the name to her successors, yet flourishes in the land, and the remains of grand temples attest that the great Ramesses and the

proud Ptolemies thought it worth while to own it. The Nubians bear arms, but all of the rudest kind,—crooked knives, iron-shod clubs, and slings, and a shield of hippopotamus hide; and in the battles the women mingle and assist. Yet in the 500 m. from Syene to Dongola, not more than 100,000 inhabitants are estimated. They reckon 700 *sakas* for that distance, and that each is equal to 1,500 bushels of grain. These shores are the very confines of civilization. The hum of the world has died away into stillness. The sun shines brightly in N. The sky is blue but the sadness of the land rests like a shadow upon the Howadji. It is like civilization dying decently. The few huts and the few people smile and look contented. They come down to the shore as the ibis skims along, wonderingly and trustfully, as the soft-souled southern savages beheld with curiosity Columbus's fleet. They are naked, and carry clubs, and beg powder and arms, but sit quietly by your side as you sketch or sit upon the shore, or run like hunting-dogs for the pigeons you have shot. If there be any impossible shot, the Howadji is called upon with perfect confidence to execute it,—for a clothed Howadji with a gun is a deizien of a loftier sphere to the nude Nubians. Why does the sun so spoil its children and fondle their souls away? How neat are their homes, like houses set in order! For the mighty Desert frowns behind, and the crushing government frowns below. Yet the placid Nubian looks from his tured sakin to his taxed palms, sees the sand and the tax-gatherer stealing upon his substance, and quietly smiles as if his land were a lush-vineyarded Rhine-bank!" The habitations of the Nubians are low huts of mud or of loose stones, roofed with dhourra straw, which last till they are eaten up by the cattle, when palm-leaves are laid across. These mud dwellings are generally so low that a person can hardly stand erect in them. The houses at Dehr, and a few in the larger villages, are, however, better built. The utensils of a Nubian's hut consist of about half-a-dozen coarse earthen jars, about 3 ft. in height, and from 1 to 2 ft. in diam., in which all the provisions are kept,—a few earthenware plates, a hand-mill, a hatchet, and a few round sticks over which the loom is laid. To the N of Dehr the dress consists usually of a linen shirt, or the woollen cloak of the peasants of Upper Egypt; the head-dress is a small white linen cap, with sometimes a few rags twisted round it in the shape of a turban. Young boys and girls go naked. The women wrap themselves up in linen rags or black woollen gowns; they wear ear-rings and glass bracelets; those who cannot afford to buy the latter, form them of straw. Their hair falls upon the neck in ringlets, and on the back part of the head they wear short tassels of glass or stones, both as an ornament and an amulet. The richer class wear copper or silver rings round their ankles. S of Dehr, and principally at Sukhot and in Mahass, the grown-up people go quite naked, with the exception of the loins. The Nubians seldom go unarmed. As soon as a boy grows up, his first endeavour is to purchase a short crooked knife, which the men wear tied over the left elbow, under the shirt, and which they draw upon each other on the slightest quarrel. The descendants of the Boanians, who settled in this country in the 16th cent., are still distinguished among the Nubians by the name of Osmanli or Turks. They have, indeed, lost their original language; but their features still betray a more northerly origin than the rest of the inhabitants of the country: their complexion is light brown, while that of the Nubians is almost black. The inhabitants of N., as far S as Dongola, are known in Egypt under the name of Berabera or Berbers. "The Berber of Lower Nubia," says M. Lenormant, "is of a slender form, dark complexion, and prematurely reaches old age, retaining his beauty only during infancy and youth, but reminding an observer more forcibly than any neighbouring people of the ancient Egyptian race, such as they are depicted upon their monuments. The females wear the matted hair of the court of Sesostris." From Dongola and Sennaar, the inhabitants of the countries on the Nile, and all the other Arab tribes as far as Bornu, speak Arabic dialects. The eastern nations on the Abbara, towards Takka and the Red sea, speak the Biskarye language; to the W, the nearest foreign language is that of Kordofan, a dialect differing in pronunciation only from that of Darfur. The name *Nuba*, Burckhardt informs us, is likewise given to all the blacks coming from the slave-countries to the S of Sennaar. —The Sheygya tribes inhabit the country to the E of Dongola. They are a handsome, gallant race of people. Their hue is a clear, glossy jet black, which appeared to M. Waddington "to be the finest colour that could be selected for a human being." It is not the Negro-black, being quite distinguished by its brightness or polish. The features of the Sheygya are regular, and their eyes mild and soft.—The rocky tract extending along the E side of the Nile from Syene to Guza is occupied by the Abadeh and Bisharye Arabs. These tribes plunder and destroy one another, and have few good traits of character. Their territory formerly belonged to the Bajah tribe, —a Berber race supposed to bear a close affinity to the ancient Biemmyes. The western desert is occupied by a people called Barberins and sometimes Barabaras; the latter term being to be considered as nearly synonymous with the appellation Nubians. They are a lean sinewy race of men, of a brown or black complexion, but bear no resemblance to the Negroes of the W of Africa. Among all these people the general Nubian character is discernible; its modifications seem to be the result only of diet, habits, and locality. We shall conclude our sketch of the Nubian tribes, therefore, with Burckhardt's general description of the Nubians. "The men," he tells us, "are generally well-made, strong, and muscular, with fine features. In stature they are

somewhat below the Egyptians. They have no mustachios, and but little beard, wearing it under the chin only, like the figures of the fugitives in the battle-pieces sculptured upon the walls of the Egyptian temples. In passing along the wadis of N., it often occurred to me to remark that the size and figure of the inhabitants were generally proportioned to the breadth of their cultivable soil. Wherever the plain is broad, and the peasants, from being able to carry on agriculture in comparatively easy circumstances, they are taller and more muscular and healthy; but in the rocky districts, where the plain is not more than 20 or 30 yds. in breadth, they are poor meagre figures, in some places appearing almost like walking skeletons. The women are also well made, and, though not handsome, have generally sweet countenances and very pleasing manners; I have even seen beauties among them. Denon has certainly not done justice to them. But they are worn down, from their earliest years, by continual labour; the whole business of the house being left to them, while the men are occupied exclusively in the culture of the soil. Of all the women of the East, those of N. are the most virtuous; and this is the more praiseworthy, as the vicinity of Upper Egypt, where licentiousness knows no bounds, might be expected to have some influence upon them.

**Government.]** Until conquered by Ibrahim Pasha the Nubians were an independent people, having no prime ruler, and acknowledging allegiance to no man. The pasha of Egypt has placed a *sheik-el-beled* and a *kaim-mekama* in every considerable Nubian village. These two officers govern in name of the pasha, but are inferior to the *kashif* or chief judge of the district.—The total revenue of N., while under the *Kaladaly*, was estimated at about £10,000.

**Topography.]** The country extending along the Nile, from Assuan to the northern limits of Dongola, is divided by the inhabitants into two parts: the Wady-el-Kenous, extending from Assuan to Sebua, and the Wady-Nuba, embracing the whole country from Sebua to Dongola. The latter district is also sometimes called Said. All the villages, as far as Dongola, are grouped under the general term *wady*. Thus Wady-Dehmut extends about 4 m. along the bank of the river, and includes upwards of half-a-dozen hamlets, each of which has its particular name.—At Debudy the country on the E. bank of the Nile widens a little. Five hours above Debudy is Wady-Kardasoy, around which are visible the foundations of so many buildings as must have rendered it at one time a city of temples.—About 6 hours from Kardasoy is the district of Tafa or Teffa, extending along both banks of the river.—Kalabsheh is the largest village between Dehr and Assuan. It consists of a number of huts built round the ruins of a magnificent temple. Belzoni says the pottery found in the ruins is all of Grecian manufacture. About 9 m. below Dakke, at a place called Djorn-Hosseini, is an excavated temple, executed apparently in the infancy of the art.—Dakke is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Paelcis*. Its temple, a beautiful edifice, is built of a remarkably fine sandstone of a peculiar bluish tinge.—Dehr, the modern capital of Nubia, is a long straggling village of mud cottages, in the midst of a thick palm-grove. Dr. Richardson estimated the population in 1817, at 3,000 souls.—Ebsambal, or Ibsambul, is celebrated for its magnificent temple, first laid open by Belzoni, which M. Champollion considers to have been built 15 centuries before the Christian era.—Wady-Halfa, is the last habitable place to which the Nubian boats ascend: the river is navigable, however, above an hour farther. Towards the S. extremity of this wady four cultivated islands occur in succession: beyond these, innumerable rocky islets form the second cataract of the Nile. The river is here at most 200 yds. in breadth; and broken into a number of streams by the rocks and islets, appears as if issuing from a marshy source. Some of the rocks are covered with shrubs and verdure, while others present beds of yellow sand or black naked summits. These rocks extend about 10 m.; while, on each side of the river, the whole prospect is one vast desert of sandstone, rock, and yellow sand.

Mr. St. John estimates the breadth of the Nile at the second cataract, where it enters N., at a mile. This cataract is rather of the class of rapids than of falls, and this remark is still more true of that of Syene, which, so long as the shallowness of the stream does not oppose, is accessible to boats, both ascending and descending.—The island of Say above the cataract is about 8 m. in length, and from 1 to 3 m. in breadth. It had formerly its own independent aga.—Above Tinareh, the Nile pursues a very winding course, and is divided by a succession of large and beautiful islands.—The inhabitants of Mahass claim to be descendants of the Arab tribe of Koreish, to which the family of Mahomet belonged. It is certain, however, says Mr. Waddington, that at present the features and language of this people are Nubian. Dongola, on the western branch of the Nile, begins to the south of the island of Mosho, near Argouan. Arambo, a large solitary hill, about 4 m. from the Nile, has, from time immemorial, marked the frontiers of Mahass and Dongola.

**History.]** Any notices which we find of this country in Greek or Roman authors are brief and insignificant; although the state of Meroe figures largely in Herodotus, and the expedition of Cambyses against Ethiopia must necessarily have crossed Nubia. In the time of Herodotus the island of Elephantine formed the S. extremity of Egypt; all beyond it—consequently N. also—was unknown to the Greeks; although Egypt, by the expedition of Cambyses, had become a Persian prov. the Persians had never been able to carry their arms farther into N. and Ethiopia. The lapse of two centuries, during which Egypt remained subject to Persia, until the conquest by Alexander in 332, seems to have effected a complete estrangement in manners, language, and national feelings, betwixt the inhabitants of Egypt and N.; the former had, within that period, adopted many Persian customs,—the latter remained true to the manners of their ancestors. During the dominion of the Ptolemies, Elephantina, and the country of the cataracts, continued to form the southern frontier of Egypt. Under the Roman empire, the campaign of Petronius, the general of Augustus Caesar, against the Ethiopians, enlarged the Egyptian boundaries, as that general is represented to have conquered several Nubian cities on the E. banks of the Nile, among which were *Paelcis Primis* and *Nabata*, the capital of the country. In Pliny's time, however, the country of the cataracts came again to be considered as the *Claustra Romanorum imperii*; and even Ptolemy himself, although by far the most learned of the Egyptian geographers, seems to have been unacquainted with the regions on the course of the Nile beyond these boundaries. Procopius informs us that Dioclesian endeavoured to establish a Nubian colony around the cataracts, to serve as a bulwark for his Egyptian prov. against the invasion of the southern hordes. The Nubians do not appear in history later than Justinian's reign; but the doctrines of Christianity began about this time to penetrate into the higher valleys of the Nile. In 639, Nubia afforded an asylum to the fugitive Christians. It seems to have been at this period that the numerous ancient heathen temples, along the Nubian side of the Nile, were converted into Christian churches. The Nubians resisted the inroads of the Mohammedans until the end of the 13th cent. when the Egyptian sultan, Duhaib Bilban, conquered Dongola, the capital of N. Between the years 1375 and 1390, the Nubian kingdom was nearly annihilated, or lost the power of restraining the incursions of the Bedouin Arabs within its limits. According to the traditions of the Nubians themselves, the present inhabitants of the country derive their origin from Bedouin invaders. When these hostile Arabs entered the country, the Christian inhabitants were either put to the sword or driven beyond the limits of the kingdom; a few, however, apostatised, and preserved their property by embracing the creed of the prophet; and their descendants, Burckhardt observes, can still be distinguished at Tafa and Serra, to the N. of Wady-Halfa. The two Arabian tribes of Djowabere and El-Gharbye took possession of the country from Assuan to Wady-Halfa, and afterwards extended their authority over a number of small tribes settled on the banks of the river. The tribe Djasfer planted themselves on the banks of the Nile from Enneh to Assuan; while some families of Sheris settled in the Batn-el-Hadjar, and the Koreish tribe took possession of Mahass. Between these new possessors of N. and the kings of Dongola, a fierce and interminable war was carried on, until the latter fairly broke the power of their opponents, and reduced them to the condition of tributaries. The Djowabere tribe next turned its arms against the Gharbyes, and nearly annihilated them; but the latter having sent a mission to Constantinople in 1426, obtained the assistance of a body of Bosnian soldiers against the Djowaberes, who were in their turn driven back to Dongola. The Bosnians either built or garrisoned the three castles at Assuan, Ibrim, and Say; and obtained certain prerogatives for themselves and their descendants. They are still distinguished among the Nubians by the name of Omani or Turks. In 1522, Mahomet Ali, pasha of Egypt, despatched an army of 10,000 men under his son Ismail to subdue the

whole country on both sides of the river to its source. The first enemy this expedition encountered, were the remnants of the Mamelukes, who had built a handsome little town for themselves called New Dongola. When summoned by Ismail, they proudly replied, "We will make no terms with our servant!" But being unable to muster above 300 men, they retreated to Shendi, whither Ismail pursued them, and compelled them to disperse themselves over the country. The next enemy Ismail encountered was the Sheygya,—"the only people," says Waddington, "to whom arms are playthings, and war a sport." Their daring prowess, however, was of little avail against the pasha's army, and they were compelled to render homage and a moderate tribute. Eventually, the pasha's troops overrun and extorted an acknowledgment of supremacy from all the states which border on the Nile, and even from the remote kingdom of Darfur. But there is little probability of the pashas of Egypt ever being able to keep up their authority throughout this extensive line: in fact, the Egyptian conquerors, from Sesostris downwards, have never been able to do so.

**NUBISUR**, a village of Sind, 25 m. S of Deplah, in N lat. 25°.

**NUBLADA**, an island in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 16° 40', W long. 122° 30', SW of Cape Corientes, on the coast of Mexico.

**NUCHAR**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash, and 60 m. W of Diyarbekir, on the l. bank of the Euphrates.

**NUCIA** (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Alicante. Pop. 1,900.

**NUCKERGAUT**, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the district of Serinagar, in N lat. 30° 3'. It is the station of the ferry-boats on the adjacent part of the Ganges, which is here from 200 to 300 yds. broad, according to the season of the year.

**NUDEAH**, a district of Bengal, situated in the delta of the Ganges, between the 22d and 24th parallels of N lat., in the zemindary of Kishnagar. It has an area of 3,105 sq. m., and a pop. in 1822 of 1,187,000. It is watered by the Bhaghiretti, Jelinghi, and Issamutti; but the soil being sandy, it is not so productive as the adjoining district of Burdwan. The principal towns are Kishnagar, Nuddeah, and Santipore.—The town of N., the ancient cap. of the district, and for a considerable period the cap. of Bengal, is situated on an island at the confluence of the Bhaghiretti and Jelinghi rivers, 60 m. above Calcutta, in N lat. 23° 35'.

**NUDLINGEN**, a village of Bavaria, near Munerstadt. Pop. 900.

**NUECES** (RIO-DE-LAS), a river of Texas, which rises in the Guadalupe mountains, under the parallel of 31°; runs SSE in a course parallel to the Rio-del-Norte; and discharges itself into Corpus Christi bay, after a course of about 300 m. It is navigable for about 40 m. Its principal tributary is the Rio-Frio.

**NUEIL**, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 9 m. E of Chatillon-sur-Sevre. Pop. 1,800.

**NUEIL-SOUS-PASSAVANT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, on the l. bank of the Layon, 18 m. SW of Saumur. Pop. 200.

**NUEJOLS** (La), a village of France, in the dep. of La Lozere, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Mende, near the Nize. Pop. 500.

**NUESTRA - SENORA - DE - L'ASSUMPTION**. See ASSUMPTION.

**NUEVA CACERES**. See CACERES.

**NUEVALOS**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of Calatayud. Pop. 600.

**NUEVAS-GRANDES**, a port on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 26', W long. 77° 3'.

**NUEVITAS-DEL-PRINCIPE** (PUERTO-DE-LAS), a port on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 38', W long. 77° 19'.

**NUEZ**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Toledo. Pop. 550.

**NUFIELD**, a parish of Oxfordshire, 7½ m. WNW of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 2,076 acres. Pop. in 1841, 216; in 1851, 251.

**NUFI**, a large and once flourishing kingdom on the l. bank of the Niger, to the NW of Kattam-Karafi. Captain Allen characterises its people as the most enterprising race of the interior,—frank, good-humoured, and faithful. The long-continuance of civil wars which have distracted their country, and frequent invasions of the Fellatahs, have scattered them among the surrounding nations, where they are the most active manufacturers and merchants. "The N. people," says Captain Allen, "extend over a great territory, and may comprise 100,000 people. The nation may be said to extend from the confluence on the l. bank beyond Rabbah. On the r. bank there are also N. people, but they are more assimilated with the Filatahs. The N. people are generally marked in the face with three elliptical gashes extending from the temple to the mouth; and one from the nose, crossing the cheek. Their hair is shaved so as to leave three circular patches,—one behind, one in the middle, and the other in the front. Most of the N. men I saw at Egga wore the tobe; many of them were dressed with a cloth, which hung somewhat gracefully from one shoulder, after the fashion of the Roman toga. They were in general tall and well made: the form of the head, the countenance, the contour of the figure, and the lighter shade of the colour of the skin, indicated an intermixture of the Caucasian with the Negro race."

**NU-GARIEP**. See GARIEP.

**NUGGINA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, in N lat. 29° 27', E long. 78° 26', 47 m. NNW of Moradabad.

**NUGGUR**, a fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 69 m. S of Jypur.—Also a town of Bundelcund, 81 m. SSW of Chatterpur.

**NUGHEDA**, a village of Sardinia, 3 m. S of Ozieri. Pop. 1,600.

**NUGMAT**, a Russian settlement on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 64° 30'.

**NUGU**, one of the Friendly islands, 3 m. NE of Tongatabu.

**NUHIVA**, or **FEDERAL ISLAND**, one of the Ingraham islands, in S lat. 8° 58'.

**NUILLE-SUR-VICOIN**, a village of France, in the dep. of La Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. S of Laval. Pop. 1,500.

**NUITS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 14 m. SSW of Dijon, on the Musin. Pop. 3,404. It has manufactories of paper and coarse woollens; and the environs produce good wine.

**NUJIBABAD**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 95 m. NE of Delhi, in N lat. 29° 37'.

**NUJIFGHUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, on the r. bank of the Ganges, 20 m. SE of Caunpur.

**NUKAHIVA**, one of the Marquesas group, having its SE point in S lat. 8° 57', W long. 139° 32'. It is about 21 m. in length. Its inhabitants are a ferocious set of savages.

**NUKALAN**, a low sandy island in the Fiji group.

**NULACONDA**. See NALGONDAH.

**NULCHITTY**, a village of Bengal, 8 m. NW of Backergunge, on an arm of the Ganges.

**NULDINGAH**, a town of Bengal, in the district of Jessore, 74 m. NE by N of Calicut.

**NULDRUGH**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, situated between the 17th and 18th parallels of N lat., and bounded on the S by the Bimah.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. 17° 42'.

**NULEZ**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 2,873. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers.

**NULIZE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, 12 m. SE of Roanne.



**NULPE**, or **NULPI**, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Esmeraldas, which enters the Mira, in N lat.  $1^{\circ} 21'$ .

**NULVI**, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Sassari. Pop. 3,000.

**NUMANSDORP**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 14 m. S of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,600.

**NUMBALLE**, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, which falls into the Chinchipe, on the W side, in S lat.  $5^{\circ} 16'$ .

**NUMIN**, a river of Mandshuria, which descends from the E flank of the Hinghan, and runs SE to the Nun, which it joins on the r. bank, after a course of 120 m.

**NUN**, or **WADY-NUN**, a province of Morocco, forming the most southern part of the empire, and taking its name from a river which enters the Atlantic 35 m. SW of Cape Nun. Gum, wax, and ostrich-feathers, are the only commodities which it produces for export; its inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, however, with the interior of Africa, and several districts are fertile in corn. The whole extent of coast, from Aghadir to Cape Bojador, does not afford a single harbour. The inhabitants being chiefly wandering tribes, bear a small proportion in point of number to the extent of their territory. See **MAROC**.

**NUN**, or **NOV**, a river of Mandshuria, which passes the towns of Merghen, Nimmen, and Sitsikar, and joins the Sungari, on the l. bank, after a S course of 520 m. It receives the Hogar, the Numin, the Yol, the Shol, and the Toro.

**NUN**, a central deltoid-branch of the Niger, falling into the gulf of Guinea at Cape Nun, 65 m. W of the mouth of the Bonny or New Calabar, and 130 m. SSE of that of the Benue. The N. from the anchorage inside the bar has the same general appearance with the neighbouring rivers, the banks presenting a luxuriant foliage consisting chiefly of mangroves, interspersed with oil and cocoa-nut palm trees, reaching down to the water's edge. The pop. along its banks, few in number, reside chiefly in two villages on the l. bank, near the sea, one of which is called Acassa. They carry on some little trade with the natives higher up the river, and get provisions in return, but their trade with Europeans is inconsiderable. Though the bar of the N. has as much water on it as the bar of the Bonny, ships experience great difficulty in getting out, owing to the tide setting strongly across the channel, and to this may be attributed the smallness of the palm-oil trade of this river. "For the first few miles," says Capt. Trotter, in his report of the ascent of the Niger, "there was a want of animation, few birds or living things of any kind being seen, and only a single canoe, the solitary occupant of which paddled as fast as he could into the mangroves to avoid the steam-vessels. A lonely hut appeared occasionally, with its floor scarcely out of the water: the few inhabitants, who were generally quite naked, appeared much alarmed at our approach. The stream on each side was lined with mangroves, with oil-palms and other trees appearing occasionally amongst them. As we proceeded upwards from Sunday island, where the influence of the tides gives place to the constant downward current of the river, a marked change took place in the scenery. The banks began to be slightly elevated above the water, and instead of the mangrove a variety of beautiful palms and other trees formed a forest so dense, that for upwards of 100 m., except where spots were cleared for cultivation, the eye could not penetrate more than a few yards beyond the water's edge. These cleared spots, containing yams, cocoas, cassadas, Indian corn, plan-

tains, and occasionally sugar-cane, began to appear immediately after leaving Sunday island, and gradually became more frequent. Solitary huts were now succeeded by clusters, and clusters of huts by villages, the villages became larger and more populous, while the natives showed themselves less timid, and often came off in their canoes to hold intercourse with us. For the first 50 m. there was little appearance of trade; but afterwards large canoes were seen carrying palm-oil, destined for Brass-Town and Bonny." Owing to the large quantity of stores and provisions with which they were laden, the steamers composing Captain Trotter's expedition seldom made good more than from 25 to 30 m. a-day. They began their ascent of the river on the 20th August, and on the afternoon of the 26th reached the town of Abboh or Ibo, 130 m. from the sea. The banks of the river the whole way up to nearly the N limit of the Abboh country, were perfectly flat, and presented with few exceptions a continuance of impenetrable forest, which, though beautiful, and at first pleasing to the eye, wearied it at length by its sameness: it was a great relief, therefore, to find the ground afterwards slightly elevated and undulating, and the country more open. Having left Abboh on the 28th of August, the expedition on the 2d of September came in sight of the high cliffs on which the town of Iddah stands, and of detached hills appearing still higher up the river. On the 10th of September it reached the confluence of the Niger and Chadda. See **NIGER**.

**NUN (CAPE)**, a headland on the coast of Morocco, in N lat.  $28^{\circ} 46'$ , W long.  $11^{\circ} 3'$ .

**NUN-BURNHOLME**, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. ESE of Pocklington. Area 2,137 acres. Pop. in 1841, 263; in 1851, 253.

**NUNCRATA (LA)**, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra ima, 9 m. SSW of Ascoli.

**NUNDA**, a township in Alleghany co., state of New York, U. S., 20 m. N of Angelica. Pop. 2,637.

**NUNDAPORAM**, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, district of Ciencole, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 23'$ .

**NUNDEAL**, a town of Hindostan, in the Balghaut, 67 m. NNW of Cuddapah.

**NUNDUNGUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Durbungah, in N lat.  $26^{\circ} 12'$ .

**NUNDURBUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Burhampur, 32 m. from Turkeira. It is now nearly in ruins, but still contains about 500 houses. On an isolated hill to the W of the town is the tomb of a saint, which is much visited by devotees from all quarters.

**NUNDYDRUG**, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, in N lat.  $13^{\circ} 22'$ , E long.  $77^{\circ} 53'$ , 31 m. E of Bangalore. It is built on the summit of a rock, about 1,700 ft. high. It was taken by storm, by the British troops, in 1791, after an obstinate defence of three weeks.

**NUNEATON**, a parish and market-town in the co. of Warwick, 19 m. NNE of Warwick, and 8½ N by E of Coventry. The parish includes the hamlets of Attleford, and Stockingford. Area 6,112 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,769; in 1831, 7,799; in 1851, 8,133.—The town, pleasantly situated on the river Anker, had a pop. of 4,859 in 1851. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of ribbons.

**NUNEN**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 6 m. ENE of Eindhoven. Pop. 1,700.

**NUNEZ (RIO)**, a river of Senegambia, which rises on the frontier of the Fulah kingdom of Fintah-Jallon, and falls into the Atlantic, in N lat.  $10^{\circ} 40'$ , after a WSW course of 150 m. The country on its banks is very unhealthy. At present about 15 or 20 vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, chiefly French, visit this river yearly for purposes of trade. Two-thirds of the imports are British manufactures and

salt. The exports are gold, ivory, hides, wax, and ground-nuts.

NUNIA. See NIMRUD.

NUNIVAK, an island of Russian America, in N lat. 60°, off Cape Arinoff.

NUNJENGODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, on the S bank of the Cabany, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, who are supported by a celebrated pagoda, to which immense numbers of Hindus annually resort.

NUN-KEELING with BEWHOLME, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. NE by N of Beverley. Area 2,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 291; in 1851, 269.

NUNKIRCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. SE of Treves. Pop. 550.

NUNNEY, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. SW by W of Frome. It includes the hamlet of Trudoxhill. Area 2,421 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,204; in 1851, 1,115.

NUNNINGTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SE by S of Helmsley, on the S bank of the Rye. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 441; in 1851, 443.

NUNO-PEREIRA, a small island near the E coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 13° 50'.

NUNO-TRISTAO, a small river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in N lat. 9° 40'.

NUNTHORPE, a chapelry and township in Ayton p., Yorkshire, ¾ m. NNE of Stokesley. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1851, 126.

NUNTON, a parish in Wilts, 2½ m. SSE of Salisbury. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. with that of Bodenharn, in 1831, 309; in 1851, 276.

NUORO, a town of Sardinia, 60 m. ESE of Sassari, on the summit of a mountain, 1,907 ft. in alt. Pop. 3,600. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, 3 churches, 3 *oratorii*, a monastery, and a large circular prison.

NUR, a town of Poland, on the r. bank of the Bog. 70 m. ENE of Warsaw. Pop. 500.

NURA, a river of the duchy of Parma, which rises on the confines of the Genoese territory, and falls into the Po, 6 m. NE of Piacenza.—Also a small town of the duchy of Parma, prov. of Piacenza, between the rivers Nura and Zena.

NURALLAPUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, on the N bank of the Ganges, 24 m. SW of Dacca.

NURAMINIS, a town of Sardinia, 15 m. NNW of Cagliari. Pop. 1,200.

NURBUDDAH. See NERBUDDAH.

NUREMBERG, or NURNBERG, an ancient town of Bavaria, formerly a celebrated free city of the empire. It stands in a wide, sandy, but well cultivated plain, 97 m. NNW of Munich, on the Pegnitz, a considerable but not navigable stream which, flowing from E to W, divides it into two parts. Though no longer fortified, it is surrounded by an old wall, and a ditch, with round towers at intervals, embracing a circuit of about 3 m. Several of the streets are wide, but they are mostly crooked and irregular. Of its public edifices, one of the oldest is the castle or fort called Reichsfeste, the occasional residence of emperors in the Middle ages, but now used as a granary. The Rath-haus or council-house, built in 1619, is a fine old structure. Several extraordinary subterranean passages extend from this edifice to beyond the walls. The public library is remarkable for its manuscripts and early editions of printed books. The establishment of the Burg-grave of N. took place so far back as 1060; the purchase of the city-rights by the inhabitants from the emperors, dates from 1427. Its early trade consisted partly in the sale of the merchandise of the Mediterranean

and East Indies, received from Venice, previous to the discovery of the maritime passage by the Cape of Good Hope; but its chief source of prosperity lay in its manufactures. Upwards of four centuries ago, N. was noted for its manufactures in iron, brass, and other metals. Paper also was made here at an early date. Musical and mathematical instruments, wooden clocks, copper-plates, pins, needles, spectacles, and toys of all kinds, whether of hardware, wood, or *papier maché*, are largely manufactured in N.; and the printing and bookselling business is carried on to a considerable extent. N. possesses a school for drawing and another for painting; a picture-gallery; several collections of books, instruments, and natural curiosities; an academy for teaching several of the arts practically; and a celebrated gymnasium. This city appears to have been most prosperous in the 15th and 16th cent.; its decline is to be attributed to certain defects in its political constitution, which admitted of the management of public affairs being engrossed by a small number of families. Even now the number of persons practising each trade is limited by law, so that, until a vacancy occur by death, no artist can establish himself in business: such a law puts an end to every thing like competition or enterprise. In 1802, long pending discussions with Prussia were adjusted, and N. declared neutral in all future wars of the empire, was enabled to disband its military establishments. In a few years, however, the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine put an end to its existence as a separate state, and placed both the town and its territory in the hands of Bavaria. Its pop. in 1846 was 45,381. The first railway in Germany was opened between N. and Fürth in 1836. It is 3½ m. in length, and was constructed at an expense of 200,000 florins, or about £50,000. It has proved a highly successful speculation, yielding in 1850, a net profit of 26,861 florins, or above 13 per cent. on the capital.

NURIA, a mountain of the Pyrenees, on the frontier of Spain, a few miles to the N of Campredon in Catalonia. Over it is a pass called the Col-de-Nuria.

NURNEY, a parish in co. Kildare, 3½ m. S by W of Kildare. Area 1,798 acres. Pop. in 1851, 599.

NURPUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 60 m. NE of Amritsir. The town is situated on the top of a hill, in N lat. 33° 12'. It has a pop. of from 6,000 to 8,000, a considerable number of whom are employed in shawl-weaving.

NURRAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwanah, in N. lat. 21° 2'.

NURRI, a commune and village of Sardinia, 8 m. E of Isili. Pop. of com. 2,154.

NURSINGHUR, a town of Bengal, 38 m. NE of Sangur.

NURSLING, a parish of Hampshire, 3 m. S of Romsey. Area 2,124 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,024.

NURSTED, a parish of Kent, 4 m. SW of Gravesend. Area 510 acres. Pop. in 1841, 36; in 1851, 34.

NURTINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, on the r. bank of the Neckar, 14 m. SE of Stutgard. Pop. 3,982, employed in agriculture and in the manufacture of woollen and cotton stuffs and musical instruments.

NURWUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the road from Bhopal to Agra. It is surrounded by a stone wall; and almost all its buildings are of stone, two stories high, and flat-roofed. It is said to contain 1,100 shops. Its fort is 526 ft. above the level of the town.

NUSCO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Ultra, 46 m. W by N of Naples. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of a bishop.

**NUSHAR**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 55 m. SW of Diyarbekir.

**NUSLAU**, or **NUSISLAU**, a town of Moravia, 14 m. S of Brunn, near the l. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 1,000.

**NUSSAOUI**, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the W bank of the Irawaddy, a little above the head of the Bassein branch of that river.

**NUSSBUCH**, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 1 m. E of Tryberg. Pop. 640.

**NUSSDORF**, two market-towns of Hungary, in the palatinate and 23 m. NNE of Presburg.—Also a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 4 m. N of Vienna.

**NUSSERITABAD**, or **SACKUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. 17° 20'.

**NUSSIRABAD**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 15 m. from Ajmir, situated in a plain scantily covered with soil, in N lat. 20° 56'. There are neat and regular cantonments here. The surrounding country has a wild and bleak appearance.

**NUSSIRPUR**, a district of Sind, situated between the 25th and 27th parallels of N lat., and intersected by the river Indus.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated near the Indus, in N lat. 25° 28'.

**NUSSLOCH**, a town of Baden, 6 m. S of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,400.

**NUTFIELD**, a parish of Surrey, 1 m. W of Blechingley. Area 3,373 acres. Pop. in 1851, 895.

**NUTH**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, east. and 2 m. SSW of Oirsbeek. Pop. 1,200.

**NUTHALL**, a parish of Notts, 5 m. NW of Nottingham. Area 1,644 acres. Pop. in 1851, 685.

**NUTHAMPSTEAD**, a hamlet in Barkway p., Hertfordshire, 5½ m. SE of Royston. Pop. 302.

**NUTHE**, a small river of Prussian Saxony, which rises near Jüterbock, and falls into the Havel, on the r. bank, opposite Potsdam, after a N course of 36 m.

**NUTHUIRS**, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, situated on a small plain surrounded by mountains, on the road from Isfahan to Sultanieh, 63 m. N of Isfahan.

**NUTHURST**, a parish of Sussex, 4 m. SSE of Hursham. Area 3,260 acres. Pop. in 1841, 768; in 1851, 727.—Also a hamlet in Solihull p., in Warwickshire. Area 750 acres. Pop. in 1851, 113.

**NUTLEY**, a parish of Hants, 6 m. SW of Basingstoke. Area 1,501 acres. Pop. in 1851, 169.

**NUTSCHOW**, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the bail. and 6 m. N of Gnoien.

**NUYTS ARCHIPELAGO**, a designation given to the islands and rocks off the SW coast of Australia, between the meridians of 132° and 134° E, or Cape Nuyts and Point Westall. The largest are St. Francis and St. Peter.

**NUYTS (CAVE)**, a rocky headland on the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 32° 2', E long. 132° 25'. Several large reefs lie off this headland. The southernmost are 2 or 3 m. in length. The northern extend about 8 m. along the coast, and at the distance of about 6 m. from it.

**NUYTS LAND**, a designation sometimes given to that part of the coast of S. Australia which lies between the meridians of 116° 40' and 132° 30', which was discovered by the Dutch navigator, Nuyts, in 1627.

**NUYTS (POINT)**, a headland on the S coast of W. Australia, in S lat. 25°, E long. 116° 30'.

**NUZIDERS**, a large village of the Tyrol, in the Vorarlberg, near Plöndtz.

**NYACK**, a village of New York, U. S., on the Hudson river, 108 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 800.

**NYAMI**, a town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, 48 m. NE of Sego.

**NYAMU**, a village of Bambarra, 140 m. W of Sego.

**NYANITZ**, a town of Moldavia, 60 m. W of Jassy, near the l. bank of the Neimz, an affluent of the Moldava.

**NYARA**, a large town of Bambarra on the l. bank of the Joliba, 40 m. NE of Sego.

**NYARPET**, a town of Hindostan, 65 m. NW of Madras.

**NYAS**. See **NIAS**.

**NYASSI**, a great lake of S. Africa, the existence of which has been placed beyond a doubt by recent investigations, and especially by the researches of Mr. Cooley. It lies to the NE of the territories of the Cazembe, and NW of Mozambique; stretching in a NW and SE direction between the meridians or 30° and 35° E, and intersected centrally by the parallel of 10° S. The Luapula or Ruapura, a large river, flows into its W side; and various smaller streams from the Kitshinga, Tanga, and Moviza territories, lying to the SW of the lake.

**NYBUNDAN**, a village of Mekran, in Persia, 50 m. W of Burjun.

**NYCARLEBY**. See **KARLEBY**.

**NYEBORG**, or **NYBORG**, a town of Denmark, on the E. side of the island of Funen, opposite to the island of Zealand, and 16 m. W of Corsoer, in N lat. 55° 19', E long. 10° 48'. Pop. 3,200. It has a large but not very secure harbour. It is here that ships passing through the Belt pay toll. The Swedes were defeated here in 1659.

**NYEHASKE**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 18 m. S by E of Leeuwarden. Pop. 900.

**NYEKIOBING**, a town and port of Denmark, in the island of Falster, on the Guldborgsund, 62 m. SW of Copenhagen. Pop. 1,600. It is tolerably well-built, and has an hospital and 4 schools. Its inhabitants are employed partly in agriculture partly in navigation. In 1849, 252 vessels entered this port; and 57,900 tons of grain were exported from it to England.—Also a town of Denmark, on the N coast of the island of Seland, in the gulf of Isefjord, 38 m. WNW of Copenhagen. Pop. 900. It has a good harbour, and some trade.

**NYER**, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 1 m. S of Olette, and 9 m. SW of Prades. Pop. 500. There are hot springs here.

**NYESTED**, a trading town of Denmark, in the island of Laaland, 26 m. ESE of Naskov, in N lat. 54° 48'.—Also a port of Denmark, on the E side of the island of Mors, 12 m. SSE of Thisted, on the Salling-sund, a branch of the Lymfjord. Pop. 700. In 1849, 265 vessels = 6,610 lasts, entered this port.

**NYFFE**. See **NUFL**.

**NYHAMM**, a harbour of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Ljusna. The entrance is difficult, but the interior is secure.

**NYIR-BATHOR**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szabolcs, 30 m. NE of Debreczin.

**NYIREGYHAZA**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szabolcs, 9 m. NW of Nagy-Kalló, and 29 m. N of Debreczin. Pop. in 1845, 15,740, whose employments partake more of country than of town labour, consisting in the tillage of the vicinity, the rearing of cattle, and making of wine, soda, and salt.

**NYKERK**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 27 m. NW of Arnheim. Pop. 3,800.

**NYKOPING**, a laen or government of Sweden, lying between the parallels of 58° 35' and 59° 30', comprising the western and most considerable part of the province of Sudermania. It is bounded on the N by the Moelar lake; on the E by the laen of Stockholm; on the S by that of Linköping; and on the W by Örebro. It has an area of 2,507 sq. m.



Pop. in 1825, 106,793; in 1840, 114,920. Its surface is hilly, but nowhere attains a greater elevation above sea-level than 1,500 ft. Its principal rivers are the Torshaella-a, the Nyköping, and the Trosa. Its mineral products are important. Its chief towns are Nyköping, Strongnaes, and Eskilstuna.

NYKÖPING, the capital of the above laen and of Sudermania, is situated on a bay of the Baltic, 49 m. SW of Stockholm, in N lat. 58° 46'. It is one of the neatest towns of the kingdom, being well built, with broad and straight streets; but its pop. is only 2,900. Its manufactures are pretty considerable, consisting of brass wares, woollen and cotton stuffs, paper, and starch; and its trade and navigation extensive for so small a place. The Swedish language is supposed to be spoken in great purity in this town.

NYKYRKA, a town of Sweden, on the E shore of Lake Witter, 45 m. W of Norrköping.

NYLACKY, one of the Banda islands, in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 4° 11'.

NYLAND, a province of Russia, in the gov. of Finland, bounded by the gulf of Finland, Karelia, Tavastehus, and Finland proper. Its area is 4,880 sq. m. See TAVASTEHUS.

NYLAND, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NW of Wells. Area 590 acres. Pop. in 1851, 38.

NYLEN, a canton and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 60 m. NE of Lierre, on an affluent of the Neethe. Pop. 1,729.

NYMBRECHT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. ESE of Cologne. Pop. 400.

NYMETT-ROWLAND, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SSE of Chulmleigh. Area 595 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 99.

NYMETT-TRACEY. See Bow.

NYMPHONBERG, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. NW of Munich. There is a royal chateau here, and a porcelain manufactory. Pop. 1,120.

NYMPHSFIELD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3½ m. E by N of Dursley. Area 1,472 acres. Pop. in 1841, 466; in 1851, 417.

NYMPTON-BISHOPS, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SE by E of South Molton. Area 9,579 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,325; in 1851, 1,246.

NYMPTON (St. George's), a parish in Devonshire, in the hund. of Chulmleigh. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1851, 292.

NYMPTON (King's), a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. N by W of Chulmleigh. Area 5,539 acres. Pop. in 1841, 777; in 1851, 719.

NYNT, three adjoining villages of Hungary, 7 m. SSE of Raab. The wine made here is exported in large quantities to Silesia.

NYON, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the NW side of the lake and 11 m. N of Geneva. Pop. in 1850, 2,471. It has a well frequented yearly fair, and some carrying trade, with manufactories of leather and porcelain. It is supposed to occupy the seat of the Roman *Novodunum*.

NYONS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 32 m. NE of Avignon. Pop. 3,251. It has manufactories of silk, earthenware, and leather.

NYPATUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Baramahl, on the l. bank of the Panar, 30 m. SE of Caverypatam.

NYRA, a river of Hindostan, which descends from the E flank of the Western Ghauts; runs E; and joins the Bimah on the r. bank, near Norsingpur, after a course of 120 m.

NYRMUL. See NIRMUL.

NYSLOTT, a town of Russia, in Finland, in the district of Savolax, 60 m. N of Viborg, on Lake Outroufs. It has a strong castle on a rock, in the middle of a deep stream. It was ceded to Russia at the peace of Abo, in 1743.

NYSTAD, a sea-port of Russia, in Finland, 38 m. NW of Abo, in N lat. 60° 49'. Pop. 2,000. It has manufactories of linens and woollens, and of knit stockings; and carries on a traffic in provisions, oars, rudders, and other wooden articles. In 1721, a treaty was concluded here between Russia and Sweden.

NYSTED. See NYSTED.

NYTHANA, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gurwhal, 18 m. SW of Sirinagr.

NYULAS, or HATS, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Wieselburg, 27 m. SW of Presburg, on the banks of a small lake of the same name. Pop. 850.

# O

O, or ST. MARTIN D'O, a town in the N of France, dep. of Orne, 9 m. S of Argentan.

OA, a parliamentary parish in the island of Islay. It belongs *quoad civilia* to the p. of Kildalton; and comprises the SE peninsula of the island.

OACCO, a district of Southern Africa, in the interior, NE of Benguela, and on the upper part of the course of the Coanza.

OACHATE, a harbour on the S point of the island of Ulitea, in S lat. 16° 55', W long. 151° 24'.

OADBY, a parish of Leicestershire, 3 m. SE of Leicester. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,085; in 1851, 1,196.

OAGHILL, a village near the centre of the island of Arran, in co. Galway.

OAHU, WOAHOO, or WAHU, a beautiful island in

the Sandwich group, 25 m. WNW of Morokai. It is about 46 m. in length, and 23 m. wide. Mr. Ellis characterises it as "the most romantic and fertile of the Sandwich islands;" but Captain Wilkes says it has a greater resemblance to the desert coast of Peru than any other of the Polynesian islands he visited. A chain of lofty mountains rises near the centre of the E part of the island, and extends about 20 m. to the plain of Eva, which divides it from another mountain-ridge running parallel to the NW shore. The whole island is volcanic. Its pop. in 1849 was 23,145. The town and harbour of Honolulu is situated on the S side of the island, in N lat. 21° 20', W long. 157° 45'. See HONOLULU.

OAKA. See OKAMUNDEL.

OAK CREEK, a river of Ohio, which runs into

the Ohio, a few miles above Augusta, in Kentucky.—Also a village in Milwaukee co., in Wisconsin, 93 m. E of Madison.

OAKE, a parish of Somersetshire, 5 m. W of Taunton. Area 863 acres. Pop. in 1841, 174; in 1851, 168.

OAKFORD, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. W by S of Bampton. Area 5,464 acres. Pop. in 1841, 641; in 1851, 625.

OAK GROVE, a village of Westmoreland co., Virginia, U. S., 52 m. NE of Richmond.—Also a village in Livingston co., in Michigan.

OAKHAM, a parish, and the capital of the co. of Rutland, 6½ m. N by W of Uppingham, and 95 m. NNW of London. Area of p. 3,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,390; in 1851, 3,031.—The town is pleasantly situated in the rich and fertile vale of Catmose. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the co. are held in the shire-hall, an ancient building, supposed to have formed part of a castle erected here in the reign of William I. The co.-jail and house-of-correction stands in an airy situation, close to the town. The Leicester and Peterborough railway has a station here, 26½ m. from Leicester, and 110½ m. from Norwich.

OAKHAM, a township of Massachusetts, U. S., 64 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,038.

OAKHAMPTON, a parish and borough in the co. of Devon, 22 m. W by N of Exeter, in a valley watered by the Ocke. Area of p., including the hamlet of Kigbear, 9,532 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,055; in 1851, 2,165. The town is surrounded on every side by hills, and derives its chief importance from being situated on the great road from Exeter to Launceston. It returned 2 members to parliament until disfranchised by the reform bill. It is one of the polling-places for the S division of the co.

OAKHAMPTON (МОСК), a parish in Devonshire, 2½ m. ENE of Hatherleigh, on the E bank of the river Okement. Area 1,488 acres. Pop. 270.

OAKHILL, a village of Jackson co., Ohio, U. S., 80 m. SSE of Columbus.—Also a village of Granville co., in N. Carolina.

OAKINGTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. NW by W of Cambridge. It includes the hamlet of Westwick. Area 1,757 acres. Pop. in 1851, 694.

OAKLAND, a county in the E part of the peninsular portion of Michigan, U. S., watered by the Clinton. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 23,646; in 1850, 31,266. Its cap. is Pontiac.—Also a village in Alleghany co., in New York, situated on Cashagua creek.—Also a village in Claiborne co., in Mississippi, 87 m. SW of Jackson. It is the seat of a Presbyterian college, founded in 1831.—There are numerous other villages and hamlets of this name in the U. S.

OAKLAND, a township of Upper Canada, in Brock district, to the SW of Brantford. Pop. in 1842, 464. It contains a v. of the same name.

OAKLEY, or OCKLEY-REYNES, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2½ m. NW of Bedford, on the river Onse. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. in 1841, 492; in 1851, 457.—Also a parish in Bucks, 12½ m. W by S of Aylesbury. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1841, 391; in 1851, 425.—Also a township in Croxhall p., Staffordshire, 2½ m. N by W of Tamworth, in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway.—Also a township in Muckleston p., Staffordshire, 2 m. NE of Drayton-in-Hales, in the line of the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction canal.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 2½ m. NNE of Eye. Area 1,288 acres. Pop. 336.

OAKLEY (GREAT), a parish in Essex, 6 m. SE by E of Manningtree. Area 3,049 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,118; in 1851, 2,177.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. N of Kettering. Area 2,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 204; in 1851, 197.

OAKLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 4 m. SW by W of Harwich. Area 1,119 acres. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1851, 293.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 5½ m. NNE of Kettering. Area 724 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1851, 123.

OAKLEY, a parish of New South Wales, in Bathurst co., skirted on the E by the Campbell river.

OAKMERE, a township in Delamere p., co.-palatine of Chester, 10 m. E by N of Chester. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 140; in 1851, 252.

OAKMULGEE. See OCMULGEE.

OAKOVER, a parish in Staffordshire, 10 m. E by N of Cheadle, on the W bank of the Dove. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 62; in 1851, 61.

OAKSEY, a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. NE by N of Malmesbury, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 1,802 acres. Pop. in 1851, 487.

OAKSVILLE, a village in Otsego co., in New York, U. S., 73 m. W of Albany.

OAKTHORPE AND DONISTHORPE, hamlets, partly in the p. of Nether Seal, co. of Leicester, and partly in the p. of Church Gresley, co. of Derby, 3½ m. SW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The pop. of Oakthorpe in 1851, was 591; of Donisthorpe, 392.

OAMBA, a town of Lower Guinea, on the l. bank of the Loge, 180 m. SE of San Salvador.

OARE, a chapelry in Chieveley p., Berks, 5 m. NNE of Newbury.—Also a parish in Somerset, 12 m. W of Minehead. Area 4,000 acres. Pop. in 1841, 59; in 1851, 57.—Also a parish in Kent, 1½ m. N by W of Faversham, on the river Swale. Area 686 acres. Pop. in 1841, 186; in 1851, 195.

OASIS, a name used by geographers to designate any small fertile tract surrounded by deserts. Strabo says, the word *oasis* is a name given, in the language of Egypt, to inhabited caustous, entirely surrounded by vast deserts, in which they resemble so many islands in the midst of the ocean. \* The Arabs call them *wahch*, i. e. 'inhabited places.' The best known are those which occur on the Libyan desert, which are generally reckoned three in number: viz. the Oasis Magna; the Oasis Parva, or that of El-Kassar; and the Libyan Oasis, or Oasis of Siwah. To these some add the Western Oasis, first visited by Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1819. Edmonstone and Rennell agree that the foundation of these spots of fertility in the Desert must have been first laid by the vegetation occasioned by springs, the decay of which gradually produced more salt. They are always surrounded with high lands. Under the Empire, the whole region of the oases was attached to the *Heptanomis*. The Roman emperors used them places of exile for state-delinquents. The Arians also exiled their ecclesiastical opponents thither. See articles ANMON, DAKIEL, GARA, KHARGH, and SIWAH.

OATHLAW, a parish in Forfarshire, 4 m. NNE of Forfar. Area 3,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 533; in 1851, 424, a decrease attributed to the stoppage of a spinning mill, and the demolition of cottages.

OATLANDS, a village of Van Diemens Land, in Monmouth co., on the Dulverton river, 51 m. from Hobarton.—It gives name to a police-district of 900 sq. m., and also to a hundred.

OAXACA, or GUAXACA, a department of the Mexican confederacy, stretching along the coast of the Pacific, and between the parallels of 15° 45' and 18° 20' N; is bounded on the N by Vera-Cruz and Tabasco; on the E by Guatemala; on the S by the Pacific; and on the W by Puebla. Its superficial extent is 4,447 sq. leagues, or nearly 33,000 sq. m. Its pop. in 1808 was estimated at 600,000; but in 1842 at only 500,278. It is traversed from NW to SE by the cordillera of Anahuac. The Rio-Verde waters the extensive valley of O.; the Chicomtepec, the Chapalaya, the Tehuantepec, and the Chimalapas, flow into the gulf of Tehuantepec, and the Rio-del-Passo into the gulf of Mexico. Except the valley of Guaxaca—which gave the title of Marquis del-Valle to Ferdinand Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico—the greater part of the country is mountainous, yet it abounds with wheat, cattle, sugar, cotton, honey, cocon, plantains, and other fruits. It has mines of gold, silver, and lead; and all its rivers

have gold in their sands. Cassava, cochineal, crystal, and copperas abound; also vanilla, a drug chiefly used as a perfume to give chocolate a flavour. "The intendency of Oaxaca," says Humboldt, "is one of the most delightful countries in this part of the globe. The beauty and salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the richness and variety of its productions, all minister to the prosperity of the inhabitants; and this prov. has accordingly been, from the remotest period, the centre of an advanced civilization. The vegetation is beautiful and vigorous throughout, and especially half-way down the declivity of the table-land, in the temperate region, where the rains are very copious from May to October. This intendency alone has preserved the cultivation of the cochineal, a branch of industry which it formerly shared with Puebla and New Galicia." In no other part of Mexico does the *nopal*—on which tree the cochineal insect subsists—flourish so well. Not only do the climate and soil appear peculiarly adapted to this plant in O., but the Indians of this dep. have, by a long course of practice, acquired so much experience in the manner of cultivating the *nopal*, and collecting the insects, as to preclude all rivalry in any of the other provinces. In some years there have been produced, in O., 400,000 lbs. of cochineal; worth in Europe, even during peace, about 1,600,000 dollars. The poor Indian who collects this precious commodity, barter it for manufactured goods to the Spanish shopkeepers in the villages, who together with the exactions of the government and the priesthood, leave to the Indian a miserable return for his industry. The mountains, particularly those of the Mistica, are peculiarly adapted to the growth of the mulberry-tree. The indigo of the district of Tehuantepec is superior in quality to that of Guatemala; but as there are no ports open to foreign commerce along the coast of the Pacific, in the vicinity of Tehuantepec, nor, indeed, on any part of the coast of O., the inhabitants have not been stimulated either to the culture of that, or of the cotton-plant, or of the sugar-cane, except so far as is absolutely necessary to supply their own immediate consumption. In all the mountainous districts of O., and more especially in the spacious valleys which are situated from 2,500 to 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea, we find a soil and climate at least equal, if not superior, to any on the globe: there is not a single article raised in the temperate zone that would not here find a congenial region. Wheat and all kinds of grain yield a return to the cultivator equal to that of the most fertile parts of Europe. The fruits and vegetables of O. are unrivalled for luxuriance and delicacy.

OAXACA, the cap. of the above state, is built on the l. bank of the Rio Verde, 200 m. SSE of Mexico, on the site of the ancient Huastecac. Its pop. in 1808 was 38,000, but is now estimated at only 25,000. A magnificent situation, an excellent soil, a temperate climate, and a constant succession both of the fruits of Europe and America, would render O. a delightful city, were those physical advantages adequately improved by the industry of the inhabitants. The town is built in the form of an oblong square, nearly 2 m. by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochineal. The streets are wide and well paved; and the houses, of two floors, are built of freestone. The town-house, in the great square, is built with stone of a sea-green colour. The bishop's house and the cathedral form two sides of the same square, which is surrounded with arcades as a defence against the rain and the sun. The other churches and monasteries, which are numerous, are solidly built and richly decorated. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean is very

small between the bay of Tehuantepec and the port of Huastecac; and the sources of the latter river and the Chimalapa approach each other under the parallel of  $16^{\circ}$  N: these circumstances have long suggested the project of a canal to connect the two seas. See TEHUANTEPEC.

OBA, a town of Persia, at the head of a small gulf on the W coast of the Caspian, on one of the mouths of the Kur, 150 m. NE of Tabriz.

OBAN, a thriving little town and port of Argyleshire, situated in the p. of Kilmore, 25 m. SE of Tobermory, 33 m. WNW of Inverary, and 92 m. NW by N of Glasgow, at the head of a small bay which recedes from the sound of Kerrera, and has a boldly-indentured coast backed by moderate-sized hills. It is of comparatively recent origin, and has risen rapidly from a trivial commencement. The opening of the Crinan and Caledonian canals, the construction of parliamentary and statute-labour roads in the interior, the introduction and improvement of steam-navigation, the general and rapid amelioration of the Highlands, the sudden and vast expansion of traffic between the western coasts and islands and the Clyde, and the origination of trade between the Highland west and very distant parts of the empire, have all kept the prosperity of the town in steady movement. The harbour and anchoring-ground of the port are particularly good. The bay is semicircular, has a depth of from 12 to 24 fath. of water, is quite sheltered from every wind, and affords at all times a safe retreat to ships of any burden. The imports are principally miscellaneous goods, from Glasgow and Liverpool; the exports chiefly pig-iron, whisky, wool, fish, kelp, and Easdale slates. The port is a central point for all the shipping which visits the NW parts of Scotland, or passes through the Caledonian canal; and it has constant and animating communication by steam-vessels with Glasgow, Greenock, Tobermory, and Inverness; and in summer sends off steamers to Staffa, Iona, Skye, Stornoway, and Liverpool. The chief manufactures are the distilling of whisky and the making of silk and straw hats. The burgh is represented in parliament jointly with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Inverary.—The pop. of the *quoad sacra* p. was 1,554 in 1841; and 1,871 in 1851.—The pop. of the par. burgh in 1851 was 1,752.

OBIDORSK, a station at the mouth of the Obi, in the Russian gov. of Tobolsk, in N lat.  $66^{\circ} 30'$ , E long.  $67^{\circ} 20'$ . The banks of the Obi here consist chiefly of mountains destitute of wood, and only here and there covered with a few shrubs; every attempt to introduce plants and vegetables has failed. Even domestic animals are unable to resist the climate, a horse seldom living more than one year; reindeer form the only resource of this country. The summer, however, though short is agreeable. A small palisaded fort, the most northerly of any maintained by Russia, is here garrisoned by 25 Cossacks, whose officer forms a species of sovereign to the scattered tribes of Ostiaks and Samoiedes. The village consists of a wooden church, a few dark log-houses of the Cossacks, a number of Ostiak yurts scattered in various directions, and a few huts which serve as a magazine for the furs collected as tribute from the natives. A great annual fair is held here, which brings the Russian merchants into commercial intercourse with all the nomadic tribes who wander over a region extending 1,250 geog. m. in lat. from Archangel to Turukhansk on the Lower Yenisei. Tobacco, iron and copper pots, axes, knives, needles, and steels for striking fire, are here bartered for peltry, clothing made of reindeer skin, venison, fossil ivory, down and feathers.

OBE. See OM.



O BECSE. See BECSE.

OBEDACH, a town of Styria, in the circle and 12 m. SE of Judenburg. Pop. 640. It has a fortress, and possesses several forges, and a manufactory of earthenware.

OBEH, a range of mountains to the S of Nubia, in the Quamamyl, to the W of Tumat.

OBEID. See LOBEID.

OBER, a German word signifying 'upper.' Names commencing with this word, not found amongst the following, are to be sought for under the second name.

OBER. See OBRA.

OBERALP, a territory of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, and district of Urserne, at the foot of the Crispalt, near the sources of the Rhone and the Aar. It is very elevated, and contains a small lake abounding with trout.

OBERAU, a village of Bavaria, in the presidia of Welheim, on the Loisach. It has an extensive gypsum quarry.—Also a v. of Saxony, in the circle of Misnia, and bail. of Grossenhayn. Pop. 260. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

OBERBACH, a village of Bavaria, 7 m. SW of Bischofsheim, on the l. bank of the Sinn, near Kreutzberg. Pop. 500. It has a manufactory of pottery, and a paper-mill.

OBERBETSCHDORF, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. S of Soultz-sous-Forêts, and 12 m. S of Wissemburg. Pop. 1,228. It has manufactories of pottery.

OBERBRONN, or OBERBRUNN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. W of Niederbronn, and 12 m. W of Wissemburg. Pop. in 1841, 1,664. There are pottery-works here.

OBERBRUCK, a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, and cant. of Massevaux, 15 m. NNE of Belfort. Pop. 500. It has several blast-furnaces, and a manufactory of white iron.

OBERBURG, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 26 m. WNW of Cilly, and 17 m. SW of Windischgratz. Pop. 560. It has a castle, and a fine church.—Also a hamlet of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, bail. of Brugg, and p. of Windisch. The ruins of the amphitheatre of the ancient *Vindonissa* are still to be seen here.—Also a v. in the cant. and 12 m. NE of Berne, bail. and 2 m. SSE of Berthoud, on the l. bank of the Emme. Pop. 1,470. In its vicinity are the mineral wells of Fonsbad.

OBERDORF, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and bail. of Neresheim. Pop. in 1840, 1,324, of whom 567 were Jews.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the presidia and 48 m. SSW of Augsburg, and 15 m. ENE of Kempten, on the r. bank of the Wertach. Pop. 965. It has a fine castle, in which is the tomb of the last elector of Treves.—Also a commune of Styria, in the circle of Gratz, near Voitsberg. It has a glass manufactory.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bale, and district of Waldenburg. Pop. 500. It is well-built. In its vicinity is a mineral bath.

OBERDRAUBURG, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laibach, circle and 48 m. WNW of Villach, and 12 m. ESE of Lienz, on the l. bank of the Drave, and near the frontiers of Tyrol.

OBERENSINGEN, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 1½ m. NW of Nürtingen, and 15 m. SE of Stuttgart. Pop. 600. Millstone is quarried in the vicinity.

OBERGESTELLEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, near the head of the valley of the Rhone, at an alt. of 4,360 ft. above sea-level.

OBERHALBSTEIN, a district of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons. It comprises a valley 24 m. in length from NNW to SSE, extending from the mountains of Julier and Septimer to the l. bank of

the Albula, and containing the villages of Tiefenkasten and Conters. The inhabitants are Catholics.

OBERHASLI. See HASLI.

OBERHAUSBERGEN, or OBERHUSBERGEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 6 m. WNW of Strasburg. Pop. 414.

OBERHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, in the presidia and 3 m. WSW of Neuburg, near the r. bank of the Danube.—Also a v. in the presidia and 5 m. S of Roggenburg, on the r. bank of the Roth. Pop. 400.

OBERHAYD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 29 m. S of Budweis, and 4 m. SE of Rosenberg, on a small affluent of the Moldau.

OBERHERGHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, and cant. of Eusisheim, 9 m. S of Colmar, on the l. bank of the Ill. Pop. 1,660.

OBERHESEN. See HESSE CASSEL.

OBERHOFFEN, a village and fortress of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. and 3 m. SE of Thun, on the E bank of the lake of that name. Pop. 731.—Also a v. in the cant. of Aargau, district of Laufenbourg. Pop. 626. Catholics.—Also a v. in the cant. of Thurgau, district of Gottlieben. Pop. 586. Protestants.

OBERHOLZHEIM, or HOLZHEIM, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Wiblingen, 11 m. SSW of Ulm.

OBERINTHAL. See INNS.

OBERKAIL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. N of Treves. Pop. 500.

OBERKATZ, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Unterland, and in the bail. of Wasungen, 11 m. WNW of Meiningen, on the Katz. Pop. 300. In its vicinity are the ruins of the fortress of Wolfsburg.

OBERKIRCH, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the r. bank of the Rench, 8 m. NE of Offenburg. Pop. 1,570. It is enclosed by walls, and has two suburbs. It possesses a paper and several oil-mills, and a forge.—Also a v. of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. NW of Lucerne, bail. and circle and 1½ m. S of Sursee, on the NW bank of Lake Sempach. Pop. 1,141. Catholics. It has a house of correction.

OBERKOTZAU, a town of Bavaria, in the presidia and 5 m. WNW of Rehau, on the r. bank of the Saale. Pop. 800.

OBERLAND, a district in the E part of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, containing the towns of Schalkau and Sonnenberg.—Also a district of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, extending from Thun to the Bernese Alps, and forming the SE and most elevated portion.—Also a district in the NW part of the cant. of the Grisons.

OBERLAND, or HOCHERLAND, an ancient territory of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, reg. of Danzig, and circle of Elbing.

OBER-LESCHIN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 32 m. NW of Liegnitz, circle and 8 m. SE of Sprottau, near the r. bank of the Bober. Pop. 400.

OBERMOSCHEL, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, 23 m. N of Kaiserslautern, and 9 m. SW of Kreutznach, on the Moschel, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 630. In the environs are quarries of marble and limestone, and several mines of mercury and of coal.

OBERMOTTERN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, and cant. of Bouxwiller. Pop. 1,034. It has several flour-mills.

OBERNAL. See ENNHEIM.

OBERNBERG, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and circle of the Inn, near the r. bank of the river of that name, and 11 m. NW of Ried. Pop. 1,565. It has manufactories of linen.

OBERN-BUND. See GRISONS.

OBERNBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 38 m. W of Wurtzburg, on the l. bank of the Maine. Pop. 1,830. It has a considerable trade in wood.

OBERNDORF, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwalde, 11 m. NNW of Rotweil, and 48 m. SW of Stuttgart, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. in 1840, 1,880, of whom 1,468 were Catholics. It has manufactories of arms, and several tineries.—Also a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, 23 m. SW of St. Polten, on the r. bank of the Melk.—Also a town of Hanover, in the gov. and 15 m. NW of Stade, and duchy of Bremen, in the bail. and 6 m. SE of Neuhaus, on the l. bank of the Oste. Pop. 1,580. Navigation and the manufacture of tiles form the chief branches of local employment.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, reg. and 42 m. ENE of Coblenz, and circle of Wetzlar-Braunsfels, on an affluent of the Lahn. Pop. 300.

OBERNHOF, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 2 m. NE of the town of that name, on the r. bank of the Lahn. Pop. 260. It has a powder-mill and a forge. In the vicinity are mines of argentiferous lead and copper.

OBERNKIRCHEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schaumberg, 11 m. E of Minden, and 29 m. W of Hanover, on the Bückeberg. Pop. in 1840, 1,787. It has an ancient abbey. In the environs are extensive quarries of freestone, the most noted in the N of Germany, and which for 400 years have supplied materials for a large proportion of the principal edifices in the Netherlands. It has also extensive coal-mines.

OBERPAHLEN, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 53 m. ENE of Pernau, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name. It has a castle, formerly the residence of the grand duke of Holstein. Starch, powder, potash, and earthenware are its chief articles of manufacture.

OBERRIED, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 9 m. SE of Friburg, on the Brugge. Pop. 494.

OBERRIEDT, or OVERRIET, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SE of St. Gall, and district of the Rheinthal, in a marshy territory, near the l. bank of the Rhine.

OBERSEEBACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, and cant. of Seltz, 9 m. SSE of Wissemburg. Pop. in 1840, 1,773.

OBERSHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 6 m. N of Weilburg. Pop. 300. It has several saw, tan, and oil mills.

OBERSITZKO, OBERZYKO, or OBRZYCKO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 30 m. NW of Posen, circle and 9 m. N of Samter, on the l. bank of the Warthe, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1837, 1,700.

OBERSTDORE, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. S of Sonföthen, and 33 m. ESE of Lindau, near the r. bank of the Iller and the junction of its three head-streams. Pop. 1,800.

OBERSTEIN, a village of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the principality and 9 m. ENE of Birkenfeld, on the l. bank of the Nahe, on the road from Bingen to Saarbrück. Pop. 1,900. It has a castle, and a Catholic and Lutheran church. Agates are found in large quantities in the environs, and form an important branch of local trade. A coarse red conglomerate forms the basis of the sedimentary formations of the district, but near the village overlies and laps round protruding masses of amygdaloidal trap and porphyry. Near O., this conglomerate contains veins of imperfect agate or chalcedony of a honey-yellow

or reddish colour, which by means of certain processes is made to assume the deep red of the carnelian. These however are not the real quarries of the celebrated agates, which come from the hills near Idal about 2 m. distant. Beyond Idal is a greenish-brown trap rock; some portions of which are softer than the others, and contain nodules from an inch to a foot in length, which are filled with chalcedony or agate. In an escarpment of this rock are the real agate quarries. The smaller agates are solid, being completely filled with a compact pale ash grey chalcedonic mass. The larger ones are invariably hollow; the outer circumference consisting of layers of the same pale grey chalcedony, lined with botryoidal mammellations, or imperfect quartz crystals. The large nodules are found compressed, flattened out, and elongated, marking a peculiar action during the time of their formation. It is the outer portion of the agate which is used for ornamental purposes; and the workmen have learnt to change their colour, some becoming dark brown or chocolate, others zoned with alternate layers of black and white or brown and white, like the onyx or sardonyx of antiquity,—not a few of which seem to have been produced in the same way.

OBERSTENFELD, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt and 7 m. NNE of Marbach, on the Bottwar. Pop. in 1840, 1,457. It has an ancient monastery.

OBERSTINKENBRÜNN, a town of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Manhartsberg, 23 m. NNW of Korneuburg, on a mountain.

OBERSULZ, a town of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Manhartsberg, 21 m. NE of Korneuburg, and 5 m. SW of Zistersdorf.

OBERTYN, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. NNE of Kolomea, and 30 m. SE of Stanislawow, on the Czerniawa. Pop. 1,463, of whom 613 are Jews.

OBERVILLACH, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 42 m. NW of Villach, and 20 m. W of Gmund, on the l. bank of the Mole, at the foot of lofty mountains. It has manufactories of steel-wire and of needles.

OBERWALD, an elevated tract of country in Hesse-Darmstadt, in the chain of the Vogelsberg. It has an alt. of 870 yds. above sea-level, and comprises the highest summits of the chain.

OBERWESEL, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 19 m. SSE of Coblenz, circle and 3 m. S of St. Goar, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,361. In its vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Schönberg.

OBERWINZ. See FELVINZ.

OBERWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 21 m. S of Berne, and bail. of Nieder-Summenthal, on the l. bank of the Simme. A little to the NE are the mineral baths of Buntschibad.

OBERZENN, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 11 m. NNE of Leutershausen, and 8 m. WSW of Markt-Erlbach, on the Zenn.

OBESENIO, or ALT-BESCHENOWA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Torontal, 45 m. NW of Temesvar, on the r. bank of the Aronka. The inhabitants are chiefly Bulgarians.

OBHOR, a river of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, which flows into the Arabian gulf, 18 m. NNW of Jedda. It is joined on the l. by the Wady Fâtineh.

OBI, OBE, or more properly On, a river of Russia in Asia, formed by the junction of the Biä and the Katunya or Chuya, the former of which has its source in Lake Teletskoi or Altan-Kol, to the N of the Altai chain, on the confines of the gov. of Tomsk and Yeniseisk; and the latter in the Little Altai chain, on the Chinese frontier. Lake Teletskoi is

fed by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Bashkush, and the Chulishman, both of which descend from the higher part of the snowy chain of the Altai. The Katunya is formed by the union of the Koksun or Kuki-Usun, which flows from W to E, and the Chui or Chuya, which runs from E to W. Both these latter streams also have their sources in the Altai. These two streams unite 3 m. W of Biisk. After traversing the gov. of Tomsk, throughout almost its entire length, the confluent stream, entering the E part of the gov. of Tobolsk, throws itself into the gulf of the same name, in N lat. 67° and E long. 72°. It flows in two general directions, first NW to the confluence of the Irtysh, and afterwards N. In the lower part of its course it divides into numerous arms, which reunite before reaching the embouchure. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Tchoumych, Inia, Tom, Tchulym, Ket, Tym, Vakh, Agan, and Poloui; and on the l. the Tcharyeh, Vasiougan, two rivers of the name of Yongan, the Bulyk, Salym, Irtysh, Sosva, and Synia. After the junction of the Irtysh, a river nearly equal in size, the Obi becomes very large and at some points has a breadth of several verst. It is very rapid, and towards the lower part of its course is obstructed by cataracts; but notwithstanding these disadvantages it forms the most important river in Siberia, being the great medium of communication between European Russia and China. The extent of navigation afforded by this river and its affluents is estimated at not less than 2,000 m. Barnaul, Kolyvan, Naryn, Surgut, and Berezov, are the chief places on its banks.—The basin of the O. is enclosed on the S by the Little Altai, the Ouluk-tag, and the mountains of Aitaou and Naourzin; on the W by the Ural chain; and on the E by the mountains of Teletsk and Konnetz, and a ridge extending from the coast to the basin of the Yenisei. The total area of this basin exceeds 1,300,000 sq. m.—Its length of course, from the sources of the Irtysh to the gulf of Obi is about 1,650 m.; and its breadth, from the sources of the Vakh to those of the Tobol, nearly 1,600 yds.—The O. is named by the Tartars OUMAR; and by the Ostiaks, of whom a great number inhabit its banks, the EME or OSSER.—Dr. Bunge, of the St. Petersburg academy, visited the remotest sources of the O. in 1832, and has given the following account of the surrounding region: "I quitted my camp, on the banks of the little river Kara-Dyrghoon, and having turned a group of hills, situated on the l. bank of the Choooya, I pursued my way over the plain, which rises gradually, and which is bounded on the r. by the Choooya, and on the l. by an abrupt chain of snowy mountains. After a journey of 13 or 14 m. across this steppe, which is dry and scantily covered with vegetation, we passed the Choooya on horseback. This river is here not deep but very rapid: we ascended one of its principal affluents, the Boilooghem. Late in the evening, we reached the felt tents of Demeshi-Chokhon, the independent chief of a camp of Kalmucks established near a spring in a hollow of the Alps. I had hoped to find, amongst these good-natured inhabitants of the frontier the assistance requisite for the execution of my plan of penetrating as far as possible into the lofty mountains. They, indeed, furnished me with the necessary instructions respecting the localities, and for a trifling remuneration they provided me with horses and guides for some days. I disembarassed myself of everything not absolutely indispensable for the journey, and we quitted the banks of the Boilooghem next day. We directed our course across the steep mountains towards the Choooya, and reached its sources early in the afternoon. A little more than a mile to the l. of these sources, there is on the crest of a high chain of

snowy mountains an *oba*, or column marking the frontier between the Russian territories and the Chinese empire. This column bears an inscription in the Mongol language, importing that at this spot, where, on either side, the springs flow in opposite directions, the habitations of the Kalmucks, who pay contributions to the two empires, enc, and those of the Mongol tribe of Soyon begin. After halting for some time on this elevated spot, we descended into a deep valley of the Alps, which extended very far. It forms an immense marshy plain, covered with innumerable lakes of different dimensions. Several clusters of snowy peaks rise in the midst of this plain, and the water which descends from them feeds the lakes, which are the origin of some considerable rivers. The extent of this valley is upwards of 35 m. from E to W; it is inhabited by a vast number of deer, reindeer, argalis, ibexes, wolves, foxes, &c. These animals prefer this spot, because it is rarely visited, except by some Kalmuck hunters, who, however, remain there but a short time, because they are strictly prohibited from taking up their residence there, although they are always anxious to do so, notwithstanding the severe cold, on account of the fine pasturage in the valley. We made a further march, the same day, of about 20 m. We passed the sources of the Bashkan, an affluent of the Abakan, and we halted for the night near a small lake. Although it was the middle of July, and we were warmly clad, we endured much from the cold, for we could nowhere find firewood of any kind. Next day, a dense fog enveloped the lofty mountains in our front, which are those of the Altan-tau, or the true 'grand Altai', the Kin-shan of the Chinese, which was the ultimate object of my journey. Happily, the fog dispersed when the sun rose, and we commenced our march for the pass of Mount Shapshal, the only practicable route to the Altan-tau. After about 10 m., we arrived at the borders of a beautiful lake, named Yeiln-kol, which stretches at the foot of the Altan-tau for 9 or 10 m., its breadth being from 3 to 3½. From its NW extremity issues the river Choolyshman, beyond which, the gigantic mass of the Altan-tau rears itself, and like a sharp wall extends from NNW to SSE, enclosing the valley in which the river flows. With great difficulty we succeeded in scaling the advanced mountains of the chain. We passed immense fields of snow, and at length found ourselves in a narrow path, which is the real defile of the Shapshal, which gives its name to the whole mountain. This terrific path is, as it were, suspended on the southern slope, looking over a precipice of massive rocks. It runs over detached and not very firm fragments of glimmerschiefer [a species of talc], of which the whole mountain consists. The golden lustre which proceeds from this rock, when the sun shines upon it, has caused the name of Altan-tau, or 'Golden mountain,' to be given to this vast chain. In ascending this path, we perceived in the ravine below piles of bones of men and horses, who had been precipitated down, which admonished us of the temerity of our undertaking. We at length gained the summit, whence I enjoyed a most extensive view. To the W we perceived the wide valley which we had lately traversed, full of lakes, amongst which we distinguished the Yeiln-kol, close to our feet, and to the l., a larger one, named Kyndiktoo-kol, still partly covered with ice. To the NE, appeared a deep ravine, bounded by abrupt peaks covered with snow, whence originates the Tsou, which falls into the Kemchoog, one of the constituents of the Yenisei. We were told that, about 46 m. from the place where we then were, there was a Mongol-Soyon town, situated on its banks, also called Kemchoog.



In respect to botany, these mountains present little novelty. Its vegetation is the same as that on the banks of the Koorai. The crests are entirely destitute of vegetation and covered with perpetual snow."

**OBI** (GULF OF), or **OBSKAIA-GOURA**, an extensive embayment formed by the Arctic ocean, on the N coast of Russia in Asia, between the parallels of  $67\frac{1}{2}$  and  $72\frac{1}{2}$  N, partly in the gov. of Tobolsk, and partly on the confines of that of Yeniseisk, named from the river which it receives on the S. Its length from N to S is about 450 m. At its entrance, between Capes Olenii and Sievero-Vostotchnyi, it has a breadth of 75 m. A considerable arm which it presents on the SE, bears the name of Tazovskaiabay. It receives the Obi at its SE extremity.

**OBIDOS**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 45 m. N of Lisbon, on a small river which falls into a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 2,770. It has a citadel, and contains the ruins of a fine aqueduct.

**OBIDOS**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in S lat.  $1^{\circ} 50'$ , on the E arm of the Rio-de-Trombetas, near its confluence with the Amazon, which is here contracted into a channel of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in width, and 600 ft. in depth. Pop. 1,000. It is situated on a hill, and is built with great regularity, with a fine square in the centre and a handsome parish church. The cultivation of cotton and cacao forms the chief sources of local industry. This town was founded by the Indians, and originally bore the name of Pauxis.

**OBIDOS**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 24 m. NNW of Alenquer, and 48 m. N of Lisbon, on an elevated tract near the l. bank of the Arnoya. Pop. 2,770. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, and has an old castle, 4 parish-churches, 2 hospitals, a classical school, and some Roman remains. This town was taken from the Moors in 1148 by D. Alonzo Henriquez. In 1808, a battle was fought under its walls between the French and English.

**OBIGRES**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 4 m. SE of Pecq, near the l. bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 750.

**OBION**, a county in the NW of the state of Tennessee, U. S., skirted on the W by the Mississippi. Its cap. is Troy. Pop. in 1840, 4,814; in 1850, 7,686. —Also a river in the same state, formed by the junction of several streams, and which flows into the Mississippi, on the l. bank, after a course, in a generally SW direction, of about 90 m.

**OBISFELDE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 35 m. NW of Magdeburg, circle and 21 m. SW of Gardelegen, on the l. bank of the Aller. Pop. in 1837, 1,651. It possesses a custom-house, 2 schools, an hospital, and an alms-house; and has a brewery, and a distillery of brandy. Tobacco, chicory, and flax, are cultivated in the environs.

**OBISPO** (SAN LOUIS), a settlement on the coast of Upper California, 40 m. N of Point Concepcion.

**OBITOCHNEL**, or **NOGAISK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, district and 72 m. SSE of Orlekhov, in the midst of steppes, on a river of the same name, 6 m. above its entrance into the sea of Azof. Although of only recent foundation, it is already a place of considerable importance. Its inhabitants are chiefly Nogai Tartars. The embouchure of the O. forms a good harbour.

**OBJAT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Ayen-Bas, and 10 m. NW of Brives. Pop. 1,333.

**OBLIGADO**, a village of Buenos Ayres, on the r. bank of the Parana, in S lat.  $33^{\circ} 37'$ . The river is here 800 yds. wide.

**OBNORA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has

its source in the gov. of Vologda, and district of Griazovetz, near Volosatova; thence it flows into the gov. of Yaroslavl; passes Lioubim; and throws itself into the Kostroma, on the r. bank, at Karganova, and after a total course of 60 m.

**OBOE**, or **MISSAH**, an island off the Adel coast, in the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, in N lat.  $12^{\circ}$ , E long.  $43^{\circ} 52'$ .

**OBOIAN**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk. Pop. of district 40,555. The town is 36 m. S of Kursk, and 45 m. NNW of Belgorod, at the confluence of the Oboianka and Psicol. Pop. 5,000. It has 2 churches, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, cattle, wax, and silk. This town was built in 1650, by the czar Alexis Mikhailovitch, to defend the coast from the irruptions of the Tartars of the Crimea.

**OBOL**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vitebsk, which issues from a small lake in the district of Gorodok, near Ozerichtchi; runs SW; and throws itself into the Southern Dwina, 12 m. above Polotzk, and after a course of 75 m.

**OBOL-LANDET**, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, near the E coast of Sweden, in N lat.  $63^{\circ} 42'$ , E long.  $20^{\circ} 12'$ .

**OBOLSOEN**, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, near the E coast of Sweden, in N lat.  $62^{\circ} 47'$ , E long.  $17^{\circ} 50'$ .

**OBON**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 54 m. SSE of Zaragoza, partido and 33 m. WSW of Alcaniz, on the Rio-Martin. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

**OBORKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 39 m. SE of Oshmiama.

**OBORNE**, a parish of Dorsetshire, 2 m. ENE of Sherborne. Area 593 acres. Pop. in 1851, 140.

**OBORNIK**, or **OBERNIK**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. and reg. of Posen. The circle comprises 165 sq. m. The town is 18 m. NNW of Posen, on the r. bank of the Warthe, and at its confluence with the Wellna. Pop. in 1837, 1,499.

**OBOUKHOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 27 m. SSE of Kiev.

**OBRA**, a river of Prussia, in the prov. and reg. of Posen, which has its source near a small village of the same name, in the circle of Krotoszyn, and 5 m. N of Kozmin; waters Yarczewo, Kriewien, and Kosten; traverses in their entire length the extensive marshes of the same name; passes Kopnitz, Bentschen, Tirschtiegel, Meseritz, and Blesen; traverses several lakes; and, after a sinuous course, in a generally NW direction, of about 150 m., joins the Warthe, on the l. bank,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Schwerin. The marshes of the Obra, which extend in a NE direction, are intersected by several canals, which run NE towards Moszyn and the Warthe, and which communicate also by several small streams with the Oder.

**OBRAIGILLO**, a town of Peru, in the dep. and 50 m. NE of Lima. Pop. 500.

**O'BRENNAN**, a parish in co. Kerry,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Tralee. Area 6,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 847; in 1851, 640. Most of the surface consists of part of the Stacks mountains.

**O'BRIEN**, a small group of islands in the New South Shetland archipelago, in S lat.  $61^{\circ} 28'$ , W long.  $61^{\circ} 15'$ .

**O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE**, a parish in co. Clare, containing the villages of Bridgetown and O'Brien's-Bridge. Area 11,425 acres, of which 2,772 acres form a detached district lying  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of the main body. Pop. in 1851 of the whole 3,121; of the rural districts 2,571. The N district of the main body, down to a point a little S of the centre, is almost wholly mountainous and waste; and contains three heights of respectively 1,729, 1,458, and 1,181

ft. of alt. above sea-level. The W part of the detached district is also considerably upland, and has at its extremity a height of 875 ft. of alt. above sea-level. The hamlets in the p. are Ballyvoursher, Monagle, Ballydaw, and Ballinamona, in the main body, and Trough in the detached district.—The v. of O'Brien's-Bridge stands on the E verge of co. Clare, on the r. bank of the Shannon, 6½ m. NE by N of Limerick. The bridge which gives name to the place crosses the Shannon, and has at its E end, in co. Limerick, the v. of Montpelier. The arches of the old bridge were 14 in number, and of various forms and sizes, from 19 to 28 ft. in span, the whole built of rubble stone, in rude workmanship; yet it has for several centuries withstood the action of both the current and the atmosphere. In the course of 1844, 7 arches of the co. Limerick end of the bridge were removed, and 6 of 27 ft. span each substituted for them. A quay 700 ft. in length was also completed, and a lay-by formed here. Pop. 401.

**OBRIGHEIM**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the bail. and 3 m. W of Mosbach, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,035.

**OBRISTENFELD**, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Marbach, 20 m. NNE of Stuttgart, on the Botwar. It has a monastery.

**OBRIITZBERG**, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Wiener-Walde, 7 m. NNW of St. Polten, and 2 m. S of Wolbling. It has mines of coal and alum.

**OBROAZZO**, or **OBROVATZ**, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle and 20 m. NE of Zara, and 5 m. ENE of Novigrad, on the l. bank of the Zermagna.

**OBSERVATION ISLE**, an island in the W part of the gulf of Carpentaria, near the N coast of Australia, in S lat. 15° 38', E long. 137° 3'.—Also an island in the strait of Magalhães, in S lat. 52° 44', W long. 74° 35'. 3 m. E of Cape Pillar.

**OBSERVATORY INLET**, an arm of the sea on the W coast of British North America, in N lat. 55° 15', W long. 134° 25'. It was so named by Vancouver, in consequence of several important astronomical observations made in it.

**OBSERVATORY ISLE**, or **PUDYONA**, an island of the S. Pacific, near the NE coast of New Caledonia, in S lat. 20° 16' 40", E long. 164° 25' 17".

**OBKAIA-GOUBA**. See **OB** (GULF OF).

**O-BUDA**. See **OFEN** (ALT).

**OBVA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, which has its source in the NW part of the district of Okhansk; runs NE; and throws itself into the Kama, on the r. bank, 54 m. N of Perm, and after a course of about 105 m.

**OBVA**, or **OB'INSK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. NW of Perm, and district of Solikamsk, on the Jazva, a small affluent of the Obva. Its inhabitants, about 300 in number, employ themselves chiefly in agriculture and the chase.

**OBWALDEN**. See **UNTER-WALDEN**.

**OBY** (GREAT), an island of the Molucca Archipelago, to the S of Gilolo, and NNW of Ceram. Its NE point is in S lat. 1° 26' 5", and E long. 127° 58' 18". It is about 48 m. in length from E to W, and 24 m. in breadth. The sultan of Bachian has a pearl fishery on the coast. The Dutch have or had a fort on its W coast.

**OBY** (LITTLE), an island of the Molucca Archipelago, a little to the W of Great Oby island, in S lat. 1° 24', and E long. 127° 10'. It is about 7 m. in length.

**OBY** (PULO), an island of the Eastern sea, near the coast of Cambodia, in N lat. 8° 25'. It is a high mass of granite, 10 or 12 m. in circumf., and clothed with luxuriant vegetation from its summit to the water's edge.

**OBYDZA**, a village of Galicia in the circle of Sandec, 14 m. SW of Nowi-Sandec, on a small affluent of the Dunajec, in a mountainous locality. It has a glass-work.

**OCA** (SIERRA DE), a range of mountains in Spain, in the Iberian chain, of which it forms the N part. It joins the Cantabrian chain on the S side in the N part of the prov. of Palencia, between the sources of the Ebro and Palencia; runs SE into the prov. of Burgos; and to the SE of the town of that name, unites with the Sierra de S. Millan. It has a total length of about 75 m.

**OCAIDO**, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Cauca and prov. of Choco, 120 m. N of Novita, and 300 m. N of Hopayan.

**OCAMBARO**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan, 66 m. SE of Valladolid, on the road from that town to Toluca, and to the W of the ancient mines of Atargao.

**OCANA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, and in the prov. of Toledo.—The town is 27 m. ENE of Toledo, and 30 m. SSE of Madrid, on the summit of a hill, at the entrance to a fine plain. Pop. 4,500. It is still enclosed by some portions of its ancient walls, but has lost to a great extent its former magnificence. The streets are broad and well paved. It has a handsome square. The houses are substantially built of stone. The principal edifices are the palace of the Duke De Frias, the government house, the fountains, of which one is remarkably beautiful, and the parish churches, of which there are four. It has also numerous convents, an hospital and barracks; and possesses manufactories of soap, coarse woollen fabrics, hosiery, leather, and pottery. A victory was here gained over the Spaniards by the French, on the 19th Nov. 1809. The environs are very fertile.—Also a town in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Almeria, in a plain remarkable for its fertility.—Also a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, 114 m. SE of Mompox, and 270 m. NNE of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the r. bank of the Rio-del-Oro, a small affluent of the Lebrija, and in a section of the Andes to which it gives its name. Pop. 5,000. Copper is found in the vicinity.

**OCATAHULA**, a lake of the state of Louisiana, U. S., between the parishes of Ocatahula and Rapides. It is about 24 m. in length from NE to SW, and 6 m. in breadth; and is traversed by a river of the same name, which has its source in the NE of the co. of Natchitoches; runs SE; and joins itself with the Wachitta on the r. bank, opposite the confluence of the Tensas and after a course of about 120 m.

**OCCHIOBELLO**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, 15 m. SW of Rovigo, and 8 m. N of Ferrara, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,168.

**OCCIMIANO**, or **OCMIANO**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 14 m. NNW of Alexandria, prov. and 8 m. SE of Casale, on a hill near the Po. Pop. 1,700.

**OCCLESTONE**, a township in Middlewich p., in Cheshire. Area 721 acres. Pop. in 1851, 117.

**OCCOLD**, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SSE of Eye, and comprised in the parl. boundaries of that burgh. Area 1,479 acres. Pop. in 1841, 578; in 1851, 620.

**OCEAN**, an island of the South Pacific, to the SW of the Scarborough islands, in S lat. 0° 48', and E long. 170° 49'.—Also a small island in the Auckland group, lying in the centre of Port Ross bay.

**OCEANIA**, in French **OCEANIE**, a designation given by French geographers to that region of the globe which extends from about the 95th meridian of E long. to the 110th of W long.; and from the 25th parallel of N lat. to the 50th of S lat.; and subdivided by M. Balbi into the three great divisions of Mal

Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. Within the limits thus defined, stretching 10,000 m. in every direction, we have a vast expanse of ocean with a profusion of islands scattered over it, whose combined area probably exceeds 2,500,000 sq. m. See article AUSTRALIA.

**OCENTEJO**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. E of Guadalaxara. Pop. 224.

**OCÉOLA**, a township of Livingston co., Michigan, U. S. •Pop. 504.—Also a village of Mississippi co., Arkansas.

**OCHA**, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which issues from Lake Tenis, and after an E and N course of 150 m., joins the Irtysh on the l. bank.

**OCHAGAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the prov., and 27 m. ENE of Pampeluna, in the valley of the Salazar. Pop. 1,204.

**OCHANDIANO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Bilbao, on the Urquiola. Pop. 1,165.

**OCHANSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 40 m. WSW of Perm, on the river Kama.

**OCHELHERSDORF**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 60 m. NW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,200.

**OCHIL HILLS**, a range of mountains commencing about 2 m. from the river Forth, in the vicinity of Stirling, and extending in an ENE direction to the frith of Tay. The range runs parallel to the Grampians: forms the screen on the Lowland side of Strathallan and Lower Strathearn; and lies across the head of the whole peninsula of Fife, defending it, and the low ground of Kinross, Culross, and Clackmannan, from the storms which come down the glens and gorges of the Grampians. Its length is about 24 m.: its average breadth about 12. Its SE side, especially toward the Forth, is steep; and even its NW side rises, on the whole, with a greater abruptness than belongs to most of the Scottish ranges. Its summits are highest at its SW end, and might, especially there, as well as in other parts of the range, be termed mountainous, but for the vicinity of the Highland alps. Two of the summits overlooking the Forth are Benclough, or the hill of Alva, 2,300 ft. above sea-level, and the loftiest of the range; and Demyat-hill, 1,345 ft. above sea-level. The King's Seat, about 4 m. from Dollar, attains an elevation of 2,000 ft. above the valley of the Devon at Dollar, or 2,160 ft. above the level of the sea. Most of the range is of a beautiful green, and affords excellent sheep-pasturage. Offshoots so low that they rarely lift a summit more than 500 ft. high, run down the whole peninsula of Fife, and, along with the beautiful Lomond-hills, and some less considerable isolated hills, impart to it that undulated contour which so pleasantly characterizes its appearance. The main range is unusually rich in its minerals; and, besides yielding round its base large supplies of coal and of stratification superincumbent on the coal-measures, has furnished from its interior large quantities of various valuable metals.

**OCHILTREE**, a parish nearly in the centre of Kyle and of Ayrshire, 8 m. long, 5 m. broad. Pop. in 1831, 1,562; in 1851, 1,787.—The village of O. is pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Lugar, immediately below the confluence with it of the Burnock, 4 m. from Cumnock.

**OCHOLNICA**, a village of Galicia, 18 m. SW of Nowi-Sandec.

**OCHOTSK**. See **OKHOTSK**.

**OCHRIDA**, a sanjak of Albania, between the parallels of 40° 40' and 41° 45' N; bounded on the N by the sanjak of Skutari; on the E by Monastir; on the S and SW by Avlona; and on the W by Elbassan. It is traversed on the E by the Hellenic mountains, ramifications of which extend towards

its centre. The Beratino waters it on the S, and the Skanli intersects it centrally. Towards its E frontier lies the lake of O., giving rise to the Black Drin.

—Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on the declivity of Mount Maniana-Petrin, on the NE side of the lake of Ochrida, 100 m. N of Janina. Its pop., amounting to about 6,000, descended from a colony of Bulgarians, is employed chiefly in the neighbouring mines, which yield sulphur and silver. —The lake of O., the ancient *Lychnidus lacus*, is about 18 m. in length from N to S, and 8 m. broad.

**OCHSENFURT**, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine, 10 m. SE of Wurtzburg. Pop. 2,000.

**OCHSENHAUSEN**, a town of Würtemberg, on the Rottum, 14 m. S of Ulm. Pop. 1,350. It is the chief place of a petty principality, with 6,000 inhabitants, which formed the territory of the rich abbey of Ochsenhausen, and was given to Prince Metternich in 1803.

**OCHSENSTOCK**, a mountain of the Alps, in the Swiss cant. of Unterwalden. Alt. 7,742 ft. above sea-level.

**OCHSENKOPF**, one of the principal summits of the Fichtelgebirge, in Bavaria. Alt. 532 toises = 1,133 yds.

**OCHSHAUSEN**, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 2 m. SSE of Cassel. Pop. 450.

**OCHTA**. See **OKHTA**.

**OCHE**, a river of Hanover, which rises to the E of Ebranburg, and joins the Weser, on the l. bank, after a NNW course of 36 m.

**OCHTINA**, a town of Hungary, 30 m. S by W of Kesmark. Pop. 800.

**OCHTRUP**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 27 m. NW of Munster. Pop. 927.

**OCIV**, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Vittoria, on the Rio-Ygalez. Pop. 260.

**OCKBROOK**, a parish of Derbyshire, 5½ m. E by S of Derby. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,763.

**OCKE**, a river of Berkshire, which runs into the Thames at Abingdon, after an E course of 20 m.—Also a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Torridge, below Hatherleigh.

**OCKENDON** (North and South), two adjoining parishes in Essex, 7 m. from Romford. Area of North O., 1,698 acres; of South O., 2,907. Pop. of North O. in 1841, 306; in 1851, 338. Pop. of South O. in 1841, 968; in 1851, 1,021.

**OCKER**, a considerable river of Germany, which has its source in the Harz; flows through a beautiful valley among those mountains; waters Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick; enters the kingdom of Hanover, and falls into the Aller, on the l. bank, 5 m. W of Giffhorn, after a prevailing N course of 76 m. Great quantities of timber are floated down from the Harz by this river.—Also a town in the duchy of Brunswick, on the river Ocker, 3 m. NW of Harzburg. Pop. 480.

**OCKHAM**, a parish of Surrey, 1 m. E of Ripley. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1841, 640; in 1851, 649.

**OCKLEY**, a parish of Surrey, 6 m. S by W of Dorking. Area 4,286 acres. Pop. in 1851, 641.

**OCLASIR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Baroach, on the Nerbudda.

**OCLE-PITCHARD**, a parish of Herefordshire, 7 m. ENE of Hereford. Area 1,507 acres. Pop. in 1851, 221.

**OCLONIA** (CAPE), a cape on the NE coast of the island of Negropont, in N lat. 38° 28'.

**OCMULGEE**, a river of Georgia, U. S., which, after flowing in a SSE direction 200 m., joins the Oconee, and with it forms the Altamaha.

**OCONA**, a port of Peru, in the prov. of Arequipa, situated on a river of the same name, 96 m. WNW of Arequipa.



OCONEE, a river of Georgia, U. S., which unites with the Ocmulgee to form the Altamaha.

OCOPA, a mission-college of Peru, in the prov. of Xauxa, 116 m. E of Lima.

OCOZINGO, a deserted town of Guatemala, in the prov. of Chiapa, 40 m. E of Chiapa-dos-Espagnols.

OCRECOCK INLET, a navigable channel on the coast of N. Carolina, between Albemarle and Pamlico sound, in N lat. 34° 55'. On each side of the channel are dangerous shoals.

OCSABAMBA, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Chumbivilcas, which rises in the Andes, and enters the Apurimac.

OCTARARO CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which divides Lancaster and Chester cos., and runs into the Susquehanna, in Maryland, about 5 m. below the Pennsylvania frontier.—Also a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OCDEVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 1 m. SW of Cherbourg. Pop. 1,508.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 5 m. N of Havre. Pop. 1,923.

OCTOYAS, a river of the La Plata confederation, in the prov. of Salta, which runs E. and enters the Vermejo, on the l. bank, in S lat. 23° 30'.

OCUMARA, a bay on the coast of Venezuela, 5 leagues E of Porto-Cabello, and about 28 m. SSE of Caracas. Its port is good and well-sheltered. The village is at the distance of one league from the port, and is watered by a river of the same name, which discharges itself into the bay.

OCZAKOV. See OTCHAKOF.

ODCOMBE, a parish of Somersetshire, 3 m. W by S of Yeovil. Area 1,296 acres. Pop. in 1851, 713.

ODDALENGO (GRANDE and PICCOLO), two contiguous villages of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 15 m. W of Casale.

ODDINGLEY, a parish of Worcestershire, 3 m. S by E of Droitwich. Area 869 acres. Pop. 185.

ODDINGTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2½ m. E of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1841, 525; in 1851, 545.—Also a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 m. S by W of Bicester. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1841 and 1851, 126.

ODDROPE, a township of Cheshire, in the p. of Astbury, 3½ m. S by W of Congleton. Area 3,692 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,518; in 1851, 1,853.

ODDS, a peninsula in the NW of the island of Sieland, in Denmark, to the W of the Isafjord. Its inhabitants differ considerably in their appearance and manners from those on the E coast of the island.

ODEGA, a river of Portugal, which rises on the Serra-de-Montemuro, and flows into the Sado, on the r. bank, after a course of 30 m.

ODELL, a parish of Bedfordshire, 8 m. NW of Bedford. Area 2,989 acres. Pop. in 1851, 538.

ODEMIRA, a river of Portugal, in Alemtejo, which rises in the Serra-de-Monchique, and falls into the Atlantic, 5 m. below Villa-Nova-de-Milfontes. It is navigable to the town of Odemira, about 20 m. from its mouth, and 58 m. SW of Beja. The town has a pop. of 2,000.

ODENAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Belleville. Pop. 690.

ODENHEIM, a town of Baden, 14 m. S of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,000.

ODENKIRCHEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 17 m. WSW of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 1,100. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, and paper.

ODENSEE, or more correctly ODENSE, a town of Denmark, the cap. of the island of Funen, situated on a small river which runs into a bay of the same name about a mile from the town, 86 m. WSW of Copenhagen. It is a handsome town, though one of

the oldest in Denmark, its origin being attributed to Odin, the deified hero of Gothic nations. Its chief manufactures are woollens, leather, iron wares, and soap. Pop. in 1846, 10,300. The Danish language is spoken here with purity. At a diet held here in 1528, the discipline of the Danish church was settled after the Reformation.

ODENSHOLM, a small low islet at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 59° 18', E long. 23° 22'.

ODENWALD, a mountainous district of Hesse-Darmstadt, stretching between the Neckar and the Main. The Weschnitz, Winkel, Modau, and Schwarzbach, affluents of the Rhine, rise on its W flank; the Eiter and the Lax, affluents of the Neckar, and the Mumlung and Gersprenz, affluents of the Main, on its l. Its highest points are the Felsberg, the Malchen, the Katzenbuechel, the Oelberg, and the Kaiserstuhl.

ODER, a river of Germany, the course of which is chiefly in the Prussian states. It rises in Moravia, about 14 m. ENE of Olmütz, on a spur of the Sudetes, and at an alt. of 990 ft. above sea-level; runs N, then SE, and then NE, and enters Silesia; flows through that prov., in which it receives the Ostrawitz and the Olza, and passes Ratibor, Kosel, Oppeln, Brieg, Koeben, Glogau, and Neu-Salz, and receives the Neisse; enters Brandenburg, where it receives the Bober on the l. and the Wartha on the r., and passes Crossen, Frankfurt, and Custrin; and turning NNE, enters Pomerania, where it divides into 4 branches, only one of which retains the name, while the three others are known as the Parnitz, and the Great and Little Redlitz. These several arms reunite in the lake of Damm, and after emerging from it, expand into the Stettin-haff, which discharges itself into the Baltic by three arms,—the Peene on the W, the Swiene in the middle, and the Dievenow on the E. These latter streams form by their windings the two large islands of Usedom and Wollin.—The total length of course of the O. is about 600 m. In the mountains of Silesia this river has a rapid course, and passes through extensive forests. On reaching the level ground, its impetuosity diminishes; but its volume of water, swelled by auxiliary streams, and subject to sudden increase, frequently inundates the plains on its banks. It becomes navigable for small boats so high as Ratibor, and for barges of 40 and 50 tons up to Breslau. It communicates by canals with the Elbe and the Vistula.

ODER, a river of Hanover, which rises in the Harz forest, 6 m. N of St.-Andreasberg; passes Lauterberg and Scharzfels; receives the Sieber, and falls into the Ruhme, in the principality of Grubenhagen, at a point 9 m. NE of Gottingen, after a course of 36 m.

ODERAU, a walled town of Moravia, 21 m. S of Troppau, on the r. bank of the Oder. Pop. 2,300. It has woollen factories.

ODERBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 38 m. NE of Berlin. Pop. 2,200.—Also a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Oder, 20 m. NW of Teschen. Pop. 900.

ODEREN, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, 21 m. N of Belfort. Pop. 1,200.

ODERNHEIM. See GAU-ODERNHEIM.

ODERNHEIM, or GLAN-ODERNHEIM, a town of Bavaria, situated on the r. bank of the Glan, 25 m. SW of Mentz. Pop. 1,200.

ODERWITZ, a town of Saxony, 21 m. SE of Bautzen. Pop. 2,600, chiefly employed in linen manufactures.

ODERZO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Treviso, on the Manticano, an affluent of the Li-venza. 25 m. NNE of Venice. Pop. 3,200. It was

the ancient *Opturgium*, and had a small port on the Adriatic, with which it communicated by means of the lagunes.

ODESSA, a port of European Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, on the W shore of a small bay of the Black sea, between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dnieper, formed by an arm of the Black sea which stretches about 10 m. N, in N lat.  $46^{\circ} 28' 9''$ , E long.  $30^{\circ} 44' 5''$ . It is entirely of modern erection. In 1778, the Russian gov. selected Kherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper, as a military and commercial port on the Black sea. But the place proved unhealthy, and in other respects inconvenient; and after the cession of Bessarabia, at the peace of Jassy in 1792, Catherine II. fixed on this place—then called Khodja-bey, and consisting of only a few houses—for the future mercantile emporium of her empire on this sea. Catherine bestowed on the new port the name Odessus, since Italianized. It possesses considerable advantages; without having a river, it has a fine bay, with good holding-ground, and sufficient depth of water almost to the very edge for the largest ships of war. Several regiments were employed on the construction of the public works, and in the course of two years considerable progress was made in the formation of the new port. The emperor Alexander followed up the views of Catherine. In 1803, he reduced the import and export duty; and in 1804 an entrepot was established at O., at which goods were allowed to remain for 18 months without paying duty. The pop. in 1804 had risen to 15,000. In 1820 it was 36,000; in 1833, 50,312; and in 1845, 70,877, exclusive of the garrison.

[General description.] The town presents an imposing appearance from the sea, its bold cliffs being crowned with white buildings of considerable size, and in some instances of classical character. It is in the form of an oblong, and situated on a slope, which gives it the appearance of an amphitheatre. It is fortified in the modern style, and has on the E side a citadel that commands the port. The port itself is formed by two large moles, one of which, in the form of a quadrant of a circle, has regular parapets and embrasures for cannon; the interior is divided by smaller moles and quays. At the one extremity is the citadel, at the other the lazaretto. A row of barracks forms a line between the harbour and the town. A light-house has been erected on a projecting point on the S side of the bay. The roadstead is extensive, and the anchorage safe in summer, being sheltered from every wind but the NE. The result of observations made during several successive years, is, that on the average the navigation of the port is interrupted by ice during only 39 days in the year, although in particular years the gulf has remained frozen for two months together, while in others the navigation has been sometimes wholly unimpeded even in the month of January. A gigantic staircase of 200 steps conducts from the centre of the town to the beach. The streets of the town are wide, straight, and crossing each other at right angles, but badly paved, dusty in summer, and dirty in winter. The principal buildings are the churches, the admiralty-court, the custom-house, and the hospital, all adjoining the harbour; the exchange, the museum, the opera-house, and the theatre. To the N of the town are a number of warehouses for salt and salted provisions; and to the W, at some distance, are reservoirs for water, that article being scarce, and artesian wells having been sunk in vain. Firewood is also scarce. The establishments for education are a lyceum on the plan of those in France, and schools for trade and navigation; also schools for the instruction of girls. The chief disadvantages of the place are the scarcity of wood and

water, and at particular seasons a degree of unhealthiness in the climate.

O. contained, in 1832, 6,494 habitations of various classes; 17 places of public worship, of different rites; 3 charitable institutions; 546 corn stores or magazines; 900 shops of various denominations; 4 chief hotels, and 1,535 cellars, of which 496 are used as the depositories of wines and vegetables. The expense of lodging was at one period very great; and even now a good floor, consisting of 7 or 8 rooms, cannot be had for less than an annual rent of from 1,200 to 2,000 roubles. In regard to education, O. possesses 8 public and 10 private seminaries for the instruction of the youth. The boys' schools form two-thirds of the whole, and contained, in 1832, 1,374 pupils; the girls' schools 397 pupils. Hence it appears that the proportion of female to male pupils is about 1 in 3; of female pupils to the female pop. 1 in 60; of male pupils to the male pop. 1 in 19; and of the whole of the pupils of both sexes to the total pop. 1 in every 28 inhabitants. The number of volumes imported into O. from foreign states was in 1831, 25,000; and in 1832, 40,000. The total number of books printed in O. in 1832 and 1833 was 16, of which 6 were works on scientific subjects; 6 works in general literature, and the remainder, elementary treatises connected with education. Besides the two public libraries—that of the city and of the society of rural economy—and a museum of antiquities, O. contained in 1832, 4 circulating libraries, two French, one Russian, and the other German, to which are attached reading-rooms, boasting 230 subscribers, or one in every 218 inhabitants. There were 5 periodical publications in French and Russian.

[Trade and commerce.] The great article of export is corn from the Ukraine and neighbouring provs. It is brought in carts or waggons drawn by oxen, and loaded on an average with 5 chetverts, or somewhat less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bush, which travel in companies, and stop at intervals, to let the oxen feed in the *steppes* or vast natural pastures by the way. In summer—the season when this conveyance chiefly takes place—several hundred waggons arrive in the town in a single day. The other articles produced in the Ukraine are tallow, hides, flax, and timber; but hitherto the export of these from O. has been small. Brewing and distilling are carried on on a large scale; and there are some manufactories of woollens, silk, gunpowder, and soap. A great disadvantage hitherto has been the want of mechanics for the town, and of farmers for the surrounding district. The government has spared no expense to procure both; settlers in the country round O. are allowed a house, a pair of oxen, a plough, a little money, and exemption from all taxes and military service during 25 years. The nature of the soil immediately around O., and the frequent recurrence of droughts, oppose serious obstacles to the pursuits of agriculture. The harvest of 1832 did not yield the previous sowing, and the whole quantity of corn obtained did not amount to 3,998 chetverts. Though thirty years ago scarcely a garden was to be seen in the environs, there are now, at least, 226 flourishing gardens or vineyards; the grapes grown in the latter produced in 1832, 9,539 wedros, or about 30,000 gallons of wine.—In 1832, the number of manufactories in O. of different descriptions, (including 3 printing establishments,) was 30, which gave employment to 350 workmen. The mean number of workmen annually employed in the private workshops of artisans in the period of 10 years, from 1823 to 1832, was 2,627, or one in every 19 inhabitants; and assuming that each workman, one year with another, earns on the average 50 roubles per month, we find that the manufacturing costs of the work completed by the artisans of O. in

1832, was 1,764,600 roubles; and in 1823 that it was only 895,200, or considerably less than half. The number of capitalists in 1833 was 46. The fisheries on the borders of the Black sea are conducted by 489 individuals, divided into 46 companies. By the emperor Alexander's ukase of March 1804, already noticed, all foreign goods of which the importation by sea to O. was permitted, as well as those coming from other towns in Russia, were allowed to pass duty-free for Moldavia and Wallachia by the custom-houses of Mohilev and Doubassaa; for Austria, by those of Radzillow; for Russia, by those of Kezinsky; and foreign goods sent to O. by the said custom-houses were allowed to be shipped free of duty: these liberal institutions told well for the prosperity of O. which became one of the great commercial towns of Eastern Europe. But dazzled by the prospect of great profit to the customs, Russia adopted the ever-baneful system of prohibitive duties; and in 1822, an ukase abolished the freedom of the port of O. The effects of this unwise measure were soon apparent, and the emperor reinstated O. as a free port, for a term of 30 years, but with certain restrictions. In 1849, the czar prolonged the franchise of the port for five years, but raised the duties on imports from one-fifth to two-fifths, and to three-fifths on wine, tea, and sugar.

The exports through the port of O., from 1824 to 1832, averaged annually 16,431,289 roubles, and the imports 8,117,341; thus leaving an excess of exports over imports in the whole of the above period of considerably more than double. The greatest amount of exports and imports took place in 1830 and 1832, and the least in 1828 and 1829, in the first of which years the exports fell short of those of 1827.—The import trade of O. during the year 1849 exhibited a considerable increase over that of any previous period; for although the returns for 1847 showed an excess of 739,938 roubles in value over that of 1849, in these returns were included no less than 4,500,000 rs. remitted in specie to pay for grain exported chiefly to

Great Britain to an unprecedented extent. During the year 1849, however, the imports consisted chiefly of foreign and colonial products, amongst which were 71,320 poods of raw cotton, 165,254 p. olive oil, 150,440 p. refined sugar, 39,524 p. raw sugar, and 30,072 p. coffee. Of manufactured goods the imports were in value: silk, 262,712 r.; cotton, 450,000 r.; linen, 76,283 r.; woollen, 416,978 r. The total amount of the foreign import and export trade in 1849 was 29,551,086 r., or about £4,500,000. The total value of imports was 10,373,360 silver r., being 1,184,557 silver r. more than in 1848; 739,938 less than in 1847; and 2,627,953 more than in 1846. The total exports during 1849 amounted to 19,177,626 silver r., against 20,873,078 in 1848; 34,764,962 in 1847, and 22,763,052 in 1846. The export of tallow in 1849 was smaller, than for many years past, being only 145,634 poods against 452,841 in 1848. The quantity exported in 1849 was 1,714,138 chet., against 2,059,097 in 1848. The export of other breadstuffs was also inconsiderable as compared with previous years, with the exception of maize, which was larger than usual, amounting to 45,336 chet., and of meal which was exported to the extent of 47,907 sacks. Of the total quantity of breadstuffs exported during 1849, one-half went to Great Britain, the shipments of wheat alone for this country amounting to 840,612 chet. The export of wool in 1849 was larger than for any of the five previous years, being 248,278 poods (of which 117,420 p. were for England) against 103,161 p. in 1848, and 142,610 in 1847. The number of vessels which arrived at O. during the year 1849, was 911; whilst the number of departures was 909, against 1,045 sailed in 1848, 1,642 in 1847, and 1,331 in 1846.

In the subjoined chart of the NW angle of the Black sea, the site of Akerman is at *a*; of Ovidiopol, at *b*; of Odessa, at *c*; of Ofchakov, at *d*; of Nikolaev, at the influx of the Ingul into the Bug, at *e*; and of Kherson, on the Dnieper, at *f*; Kinburn bay is marked *g*; and Tendra-point, *h*.





ODET, a river of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, which rises to the NE of Leuhan, and runs SSW to the gulf of Gascony.

ODEYPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 58'$ . It is situated on a rock, and contains a Hindu temple of some celebrity. —Also a town in the prov. of Bahar, district of Pūlamow, in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 52'$ . —Also a town of Bengal, formerly the cap. of the independent kingdom of Tipperah, on the S bank of the Gumti, 25 m. E of Comillah. —Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, in N lat.  $22^{\circ} 37'$ .

ODEYPUR. See MEWAR.

ODEYPUR, or UDIPUR, a town of Hindostan, the capital of the district of Mewar, situated on the S side of the Banass river, 135 m. SSW of Ajmir, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 35'$ , E long.  $73^{\circ} 44'$ . It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, and can only be approached through three narrow defiles, barely wide enough to admit a carriage. When Chitaur, the former capital, was taken by the Mahomedans, in the beginning of the 14th cent., the royal family took refuge in this place. Its palace is a fine building of marble on the banks of a large lake.

ODIARZA, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, which rises near Beja, and runs E to the Guadiana, which it joins near Os-Pedraos, after a course of 36 m.

ODIEL, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Seville, which rises near Santa-Ana; runs SW; and falls, after a short course, into the sea, near Huelva.

ODIHAM, a parish and town of Hants, 22 m. ENE of Winchester, on the road from London to Winchester. Area of p. 7,287 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,485; in 1841, 2,817; in 1851, 2,811. The town is pretty-well built, and has some worsted-yarn and silk factories. There was formerly a royal palace and park here, the remains of which still retain the name of the palace. The celebrated grammarian, William Lilly, was born here in 1468.

ODOJEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tula, on the L bank of the Upa, 42 m. SW of Tula. Pop. 3,000.

ODOLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Brescia, on the Seriola. Pop. 1,000. It has forges, and manufactories of agricultural implements.

ODON, a river of France, in the dép. of Calvados, which falls into the Orne at Caen, after a NE course of 25 m.

O'DORNEY, a parish of co. Kerry, 4 m. N of Tralee. Area 7,227 acres. Pop. 2,002.

ODOWARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nipon, 45 m. SSW of Jedo, said to contain 1,000 houses.

ODRA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, which rises near Reboledo de-Trassana, and runs S to the Pisuerga, which it joins on the r. bank after a course of 50 m.

ODRAU. See OBERAU.

ODRINKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 18 m. SW of Charkov. Pop. 1,800.

ODROWAC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 12 m. ESE of Konskie.

ODRZYPOL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 18 m. NE of Opoczno.

ODSTOCK, a parish of Wilts, 3 m. S of Salisbury. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1851, 181.

ODUCHAPA, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Loxa, which enters the Leon, in S lat.  $3^{\circ} 26'$ .

ODYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 5 m. SE of that city.

OE, a small island of Denmark, situated a little to the N of Laland, in N lat.  $54^{\circ} 58'$ .

OEBISFELD. See OBISFELDE.

OED, a village of the archd. of Aastria, 15 m. ESE of Saint-Polten.

OEDA, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, 50 m. W of Yezd.

OEDELEM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 6 m. ESE of Bruges. Pop. 3,500.

OEDELINGEN. See EDELINGEN.

OEDENBURG, or SOPRONY-VARMEGYE, a palatinate in the W of Hungary, bounded on the W and N by the archd. of Austria; on the E by the river Raab; and on the S by the com. of Eisenburg. Its area is 1,300 sq. m. Its pop. in 1837 was 220,198, composed of a mixed race of German and Magyar descent, with about one-eighth of Croats, and some Jews. Towards the E this country is flat; but the rest of it is intersected by three ranges of mountains. On the NE is the lake of Neusiedel, and some extensive marshes, fed by the Wielka, the Ikva, the Repcze, and the Little Raab. It produces rye and wheat, with fruit in profusion. Near the cap., and in the vicinity of the town of Rust, is produced a red wine inferior only to Tokay. The chief mineral products are coal and lime, which are exported to the adjacent provs. The chief towns are Oedenburg, Rust, and Eisenstadt.

OEDENBURG, or SOPRONY,—the *Sopronium* of the Romans,—the cap. of the above palatinate, stands in a pleasant district, 37 m. SSE of Vienna, near the Raab branch of the Vienna and Cilly railway. Pop. in 1845, 12,216. It is neatly built, and has several Lutheran and Catholic churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium, and a theatre. Fine woollens, glass, and potash, are made here; but O. derives its chief importance from its markets for corn and cattle, being an intermediate station between Hungary and Austria. Tobacco, wax, and honey, are also extensively traded in.

OEDENDORF, a village of Württemberg, 2 m. NNW of Jailsdorf.

OEDENHEIM, a town of Württemberg, near Heilbronn, on the L bank of the Kocher. Pop. 1,400.

OEDENROODE (SAINT), a town of Holland, in N. Brabant, on the Dommel, 12 m. SSW of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,200.

OEDERAN, or OEDERN, a town of Saxony, on the river Hölzelbach, 27 m. WSW of Dresden. It is neatly built, and has manufactories of linen, parchment, and pottery-ware. Pop. 2,500.

OEDING, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. W of Munster. Pop. 300.

OEDT, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. NW of Dusseldorf, near the r. bank of the Niers. Pop. 1,000.

OEFFINGEN, a village of Württemberg, 4 m. NE of Canstadt. Pop. 800.

OEHNsbACH, a village of Baden, 6 m. SW of Achern.

OEHRHOLM, a village of Denmark, in the island of Sieland, about 9 m. from Copenhagen.

OEHRINGEN, a town of Württemberg, on the river Ohr, 38 m. NNE of Stuttgart. It has a castle, the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Neuenstein, a high school, and a seminary for the education of schoolmasters. Pop. 3,150. It has manufactories of cottons and carpets, and a brisk traffic in corn and cattle. —Also a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, 6 m. SW of Radoltzell. Pop. 900.

OEIRAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 120 m. ESE of Para, on the Araticu. —Also a town in the prov. of Piahy, in S lat.  $7^{\circ} 5'$ , on the r. bank of an affluent of the Caminde. —Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, on the r. bank and near the embouchure of the Tagus. It is a well-built place, with a pop. of 3,400. The counts of O. have a fine chateau here.

**OEJEREN-SOE**, a lake of Norway, in the bail of Aggerhuus, 12 m. E of Christiania. It may be regarded as an expansion of the Glommen river, which traverses it.

**OELAND**, a long and narrow island in the Baltic, off the SE coast of Sweden, from which it is separated by a narrow strait called Calmar sound, between the parallels of  $56^{\circ} 13'$  and  $57^{\circ} 5' N$ . It is 83 m. in length, but in general only 6 m. in breadth. Its area is 600 sq. m. Pop. 31,000. A great part of the interior is enclosed by an oval chain of sand-hills, and consists of red chalk, with a slight covering of mould. A strip of country along the coast is under tillage, but is far from fertile. The inhabitants seek subsistence chiefly in fishing and navigation.—Also an island of Denmark, in the Lymfjord, about 5 m. long, and from 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. It contains four villages.

**OELPER**, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, 7 m. ENE of Bettmar, on the l. bank of the Ocher. Pop. 470.

**OELS**, a mediatised principality of Silesia, now forming part of the gov. of Breslau. It has an area of 740 sq. m., and belongs to the duke of Brunswick, who derives from it an income of £15,000 a-year. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on a small river, an affluent of the Oder, 16 m. ENE of Breslau. It is surrounded with walls, has a mansion or palace where the prince formerly resided, several Catholic and Protestant churches, a free school, a public library, and a museum of natural history. Pop. 6,000.

**OELSE (KRUMMEN)**, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the regency and 27 m. NW of Liegnitz, on the Bober.

**OELSE (LÄNGEN)**, a village of Prussian Silesia, 5 m. SSE of Lauban. Pop. 2,600, a number of whom are linen-weavers.

**OELSEN**, or **OLESNICE**, a town of Moravia, 25 m. N by W of Brunn. Pop. 1,400.

**OELSNITZ**, a town of Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elster, 6 m. SE of Plauen. Pop. 4,187. It has muslin, woollen, and linen manufactories. Pearls are occasionally found here in the Elster.

**OENO**, or **HERCULES ISLAND**, a small low coral island, 90 m. N of Pitcairn island, in S lat.  $24^{\circ} 01'$ , W long.  $120^{\circ} 41'$ .—*Beechey*.

**OEREBRO**, a central laen or province of Sweden, lying between the parallels of  $58^{\circ} 40'$  and  $60^{\circ} 5' N$ , and comprising the ancient prov. of Nericia, the W part of Westmannland, and a part of Wernmeland. Its surface, amounting to 3,256 sq. m., is mainly composed of undulating plains. Lake Hieltmar lies on its E frontier; on the SW is Lake Skagem; on the N, Lake Wetter; and in the interior, the Älvær, Tisaren, Sottern, Toften, and Miösen. The principal streams are the Svart-äe, Dylta-äe, Telge-äe, Mangs-älven, Saf-älven, and Svart-älven. The climate is cold and rough; but, upon the whole, favourable to agricultural operations. Iron and timber are the chief exports. It is inhabited by a race of peasantry who preserve many of the traits and customs of their forefathers. The pop. in 1825 was 109,254; in 1844, 125,061.—The town of O., situated at the W extremity of Lake Hieltmar, consists of one street about a mile in length. Several of the better houses, and almost all the others, are covered with turf, which grows to such height that it appears fit for mowing, and presents the extraordinary sight of sloping meadows sheltering the inhabitants of a whole town beneath their verdure. Its pop. was 4,317 in 1848.—The Royal Swedish railway, now in progress of execution, will connect O. and Hult, to which latter point there is conveyance by canal and lake from Gottenburg; and will probably be extended

as far as Koping, where it will be in connection with steamers to Stockholm.

**OEROEFE-JOKULL**, a volcanic mountain of Iceland, near the S coast, 92 m. E of Mount Hecla. Alt. 6,240 ft. above sea-level.

**OEREGRUND**, a port of Sweden, in N lat.  $60^{\circ} 20'$ , on the sound which separates the island of Gräsöe from the continent. Pop. 700.

**OEREKEDAL**, a village of Norway, 18 m. SW of Drontheim.

**OERELAND**, a large peninsula of Norway, on the coast of S. Drontheim. It is the flattest tract of land in all Norway.

**OERNER (GREAT)**, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the co. of Mansfield, on the Wipper. Pop. 800.

**OESBYE**, a village and parish of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 6 m. E of Hadersleben. Pop. 1,200.

**OESSEL**, in Estonian **SAARMA**, a considerable island of the Baltic, at the mouth of the gulf of Riga, comprised in the Russian gov. of Livonia. It lies between the parallels of  $57^{\circ} 40'$  and  $58^{\circ} 14'$ , and is about 70 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 3 to 50 m.; and an area of 1,144 sq. m. Its S point, the Svartver-ort, is in N lat.  $57^{\circ} 44'$ , E long.  $22^{\circ} 5'$ . Its pop., including that of the small adjoining islands of Moen and Runo, was 40,000 in 1838. Its surface is in general level and well-watered, but the soil is stony and poor; when properly manured, however, it produces wheat, rye, and barley, and in good seasons oats and pease. The forests are extensive. The seal-fisheries on the coasts are productive; and there are quarries of a fine-grained stone which is largely exported. The principal town is Arensburg, on the SE coast.

**OESTERBEHRINGEN**, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 9 m. NW of Gotha.

**OESTERILD**, a village of Denmark, 15 m. NE of Thisted, on the N coast of the Lymfjord.

**OESTERÖE**, one of the Faroe islands, in N lat.  $62^{\circ} 10'$ , to the E of Stromöe. It is about 28 m. in length from NW to SE, and 9 m. in greatest breadth. On its SW coast is the harbour of Kongshaven. Its principal village, Nes, is on the S coast.

**OESTHAMMER**, a town of Sweden, 29 m. NNE of Upsala, on the Gall-fræden, an arm of the Baltic, in N lat.  $60^{\circ} 15'$ .

**OESTRICH**, a town of the duchy of Nassau, 9 m. W of Mayence, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,900. The environs produce good wine.

**OESTRINGEN**, a town of Baden, 14 m. E of Spire. Pop. 1,600.

**OETA**. See **KATAVOTHEA**.

**OETEGHEM**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 25 m. E of Ypres. Pop. 2,200.

**OETIGHEIM**, a village of Baden, 2 m. N of Rastadt. Pop. 1,000.

**OETIKEN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, 2 m. SE of Meilen, on the E shore of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 110.

**OETISHEIM**, a town of Württemberg, 4 m. S of Maulbronn, on a small affluent of the Enz. Pop. 1,100.

**OETSCHER**, a mountain of Upper Austria, among the Noric Alps, on the frontiers of Styria, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 53'$ , which rises to the height of 6,450 ft. above the level of the sea.

**OETTING (OLD and NEW)**, two villages of Bavaria, between the Inn and the Salzach, 50 m. E by N of Munich, and 9 m. WNW of Burghausen. New O. is well-built, and contains 1,500 inhabitants.

**OETTINGEN**, a town now belonging to Bavaria, the capital of a principality of the same name, situated on the Wörnitz, 24 m. S of Anspach. Pop. 3,270. It is neatly built, and has several Lutheran

and Catholic churches and a gymnasium. It has manufactories of woollens and cottons. The prince of Oettingen-Spielberg has a castle here.

OEYRAS. See OEIRAS.

OFALU. See ALTDORF.

OFANTO, a river of Italy, the ancient *Aufidus*, which rises 4 m. E of Monte-Marano, and after flowing in an ENE course of 73 m. through Apulia, falls into the Adriatic 3 m. NW of Barletta, and several miles below the plain of *Cannae*. The Olivento and the Locorne join it on the r. bank.

OFARA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 100 m. NW of Jedo.

OFEN. See BUDA.

OFENA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra 2da, 4 m. N of Capistrano. Pop. 1,200.

OFFERDINGEN, a village of Württemberg, 6 m. ENE of Tübingen, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 450.

OFFAK, a port on the N coast of the island of Waygn, in S lat.  $0^{\circ} 46'$ , with a deep entrance half-a-mile wide.

OFFCHURCH, a parish of Warwickshire, 5 m. ENE of Warwick. Area 2,273 acres. Pop. 333.

OFFENAU, a village of Württemberg, 4 m. NW of Neckarsulm, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 600, chiefly engaged in large salt-works in the vicinity.

OFFENBACH, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the chief place of the principality of Isenburg-Birstein, on the l. bank of the Main, 4 m. SE of Frankfurt. It is neatly built, partly surrounded with a wall, and divided into three parts called the Old, the New, and the French district. It has several Lutheran churches, a synagogue, and a palace where the prince resides. Pop. in 1846, 9,684. It is the principal manufacturing town in the grand-duchy. Snuff and tobacco, wax, japanned goods, musical instruments, carriages, trinkets, and toys, are manufactured. The printing of books is likewise carried on here; and the wine produced in the vicinity forms an article of traffic.—Also a village of Bavaria, 4 m. NE of Lauterach. Pop. 1,200.

OFFENBURG, a town of Baden, the chief place of the circle of the Kinzig, 11 m. SE of Strasburg. Pop. 3,705. It is surrounded with walls, and has a theatre. The Basle and Mannheim railway has a station here, 17 m. SSW of Carlsruhe.

OFFENBURG. See BANYA.

OFFENHAM, a parish of Worcestershire, 2 m. NNE of Evesham. Area 1,215 acres. Pop. 400.

OFFENSTETTEN, a village of Bavaria, 6 m. SSE of Kelheim. Pop. 350.

OFFERLANE, a parish of Queen's co.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Munstrath. Area 48,927 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,915; in 1851, 7,567.

OFFHAM, a parish of Kent,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Rochester. Area 707 acres. Pop. in 1851, 372.

OFFIDA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. NE of Ascoli. Pop. 1,200.

OFFINGEN, or MARKT-OFFINGEN, a town of Bavaria, 7 m. N of Nordlingen. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of Württemberg, 4 m. E of Riedlingen, on the Füsse. Pop. 390.

OFFLEY (GREAT), a parish of Hertfordshire, 3 m. WSW of Hitchin. Area 5,160 acres. Pop. 1,208.

OFFLEY (HIGH), a parish of Staffordshire, 3 m. SW of Eccleshall. Area 2,727 acres. Pop. 786.

OFFLOW (BISHOP'S), a township in the p. of Abington, in Staffordshire, 10 m. WNW of Stafford. Pop. in 1841, 201; in 1851, 218.

OFFOLANKA, one of the smaller Friendly islands, in S lat  $19^{\circ} 35'$ .

OFFORD-CLUNY, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 5 m. NNE of St. Neot's. Area 960 acres. Pop. 369.

OFFORD-DARCY, a parish in Huntingdonshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE of St. Neot's. Area 1,827 acres. Pop. in 1841, 306; in 1851, 419.

OFFRANVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. S of Dieppe. Pop. 1,610.

OFFTON, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. SSW of Needham. Area 1,561 acres. Pop. in 1851, 410.

OFFWELL, a parish of Devonshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE by E of Honiton. Area 2,206 acres. Pop. 389.

OFIM, or FUM, a river of Upper Guinea, which rises 18 m. N of Coomassie, and flows S to the Chama.

OFNADINGEN, a village of Baden, 4 m. NNW of Staufen, on the r. bank of the Melin. Pop. 215.

OFWERUM, a village of Sweden, 90 m. N of Calmar, the seat of a cannon-foundry.

OGBOURNE ST. ANDREW, a parish of Wilts, 2 m. N of Marlborough. Area 5,348 acres. Pop. in 1841, 511; in 1851, 493.

OGBOURNE ST. GEORGE, a parish of Wilts,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Marlborough. Area 3,585 acres. Pop. in 1841, 522; in 1851, 593.

OGDEN, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. W of Rochester. Pop. 2,404.—Also a v. in Henry co., in Iowa.—Also a township in Lenawee co., in Michigan.—Also a v. in New Madrid co., in Missouri.

OGDENSBURG, the capital of St. Lawrence co., New York, U. S., situated at the confluence of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence, 210 m. NNW of Albany. It has a safe and spacious harbour, and considerable trade. Pop. in 1840, 2,526.

OGEECHIE, a river of Georgia, U. S., which rises 7 m. NW of Greensboro; passes by Lexington, Louisville, and Georgetown; and flows SE, nearly parallel with the Altamaha, into Ossabaw sound, at Hardwick, 17 m. S of Savannah, after a course of 200 m.

OGELSTROMEN, a river of Sweden, which rises among the mountains bordering on Norway, and runs into the Angermann near Lidén.

OGENTO. See UENTO.

OGESIMA, a small island of Japan, in the strait between Nifon and Xicoco or Sikokf.

OGGERSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, 4 m. WNW of Mannheim. Pop. 1,645.

OGGIONO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese deleg. of Bergamo, situated on a small lake, 15 m. E of Como.

OGHER, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, which rises near Loubei, and runs W to the Southern Dvina, which it joins on the r. bank, after a course of 72 m.

OGHINSKI CANAL, a canal in Russian Lithuania, which joins the Schara and Jaselda, both head-branches of the Niemen and Dnieper, and thus forms part of a circuitous water-communication between the Baltic and the Euxine.

OGLASA. See MONT-CHRISTO.

OGLE, a county in the N part of Illinois, U. S. Area 625 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,497; in 1850, 10,020. Its cap. is Oregon.

OGLETHORPE, a county in the NE of Georgia, U. S. Area 490 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 10,863; in 1850, 12,245. Its cap. is Lexington.

OGLIASTRA, a mountainous district on the E coast of the island of Sardinia, between the parallels of  $39^{\circ} 30'$  and  $40^{\circ} 10' N$ .

OGLIASTRO, a town of Sicily, 12 m. SSE of Palermo, near the l. bank of the Milicia. Pop. 1,800.

OGLIO, a considerable river of Austrian Italy, which has its source in the Rhaetian Alps; flows through the lake of Iseo; traverses the fertile plains between Brescia and Cremona; and joins the Po near Borgoforte, about 8 m. SW of Mantua, after a



course of 130 m. It is navigable in the lower part of its course as far as Ponte-Vico, and receives in its progress the waters of the Chero, the Mella, and the Chiese, besides a number of smaller streams.

**OGLUKONURIA**, a river of Kamtschatka, which flows into the sea on its W coast, in N lat. 55° 15'.

**OGMORE**, a hamlet of Glamorganshire, 3 m. SW by S of Bridgend, anciently a place of note, having a castle as early as the time of William Rufus, some remains of which are still discernible.—Also a small river, which rises on the borders of Brecknockshire, and running S, falls into the Severn, a few miles W of Cowbridge.

**OGNES**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Aisne, 21 m. W of Laon. Pop. 350.—Also a village in the dep. of Oise, 15 m. ESE of Soulis.

**OGNON**, a river of France, which rises near St. Sulpice, in Vendée, and, after a course of 30 m., discharges itself into the lake of Grand-lieu, on the E, near St. Agnon.

**OGONNELLOE**, a parish of co. Clare, 4 m. NW of Killaloe. Area 9,926 acres. Pop. 1,543.

**OGONO (CAPE)**, a cape on the N coast of Spain, in N lat. 43° 27', W long. 2° 40'.

**OGORU**, one of the smaller Friendly islands, 15 m. N of Annamuka.

**O'GRADY**, or **OGRAM**, a lake of co. Clare, 1½ m. WSW of Scariff. It measures 7 furl. by 5½, and has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 122 ft.

**OGULIN**, a town of Austria, in Military Croatia, the chief place of a regimental district in the generalat of Carlstadt, 32 m. E of Fiume. The district has an area of 920 sq. m.

**OGULLA**, a parish in co. Roscommon, 4½ m. SSW of Elphin. It contains the post-village of Tulse. Area 6,213 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,059.

**OGURRAPURA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 2 m. SSW of Kondjur.

**OGWELL (EAST)**, a parish of Devon, 1½ m. SW of Newton-Abbot. Area 1,249 acres. Pop. 316.

**OGWELL (WEST)**, a parish of Devon, 2½ m. WSW of Newton-Abbot. Area 683 acres. Pop. 51.

**OHAIN**, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 9 m. NNE of Nivelles. Pop. 1,600. It has several breweries and distilleries.

**OHAMANENO**, a port in the island of Ulitea, one of the Society islands, in S lat. 16° 45'.

**OHANEZ**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Almeria. Pop. 2,346.

**OHERURUA**, a harbour of the Pacific ocean, on the W coast of the island of Otahe, in S lat. 16° 38'.

**OHETEROA**, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 22° 34', W long. 150° 13'. The inhabitants are active and well-made, of a dark brown complexion. This island was discovered by Cook in 1769. Though not 20 m. in circumf., it is populous. It has no reef surrounding it.

**OHEVAHOA**, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 9° 42', W long. 139° 2'. It has a circuit of 15 or 16 leagues, and is steep and craggy.

**OHIO**, a noble river of North America, formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and the Monongahela, both rising in the Alleghany chain, in the NW angle of Virginia, and running parallel to each other for 60 m. in a direct line. The absolute course of the Monongahela is more than 200 m., but not above 130 m. in a direct line from S to N. It seems a larger and deeper stream at Pittsburg than the Alleghany, which in the dry season has not above 7 ft. water where deepest. The waters of the Alleghany are always clear and limpid, while those of the Monongahela, on the contrary, become muddy and turbid whenever there are a few days of successive rain in that part of the Alleghany mountains where it rises. The two streams unite on the W part of

the state of Pennsylvania, in N lat. 40° 28', and W long. 80° 8', at an alt. of 1,138 ft. above sea-level. Each of the streams is 400 yds. wide at the conflux; after the junction, the united stream is more enlarged in depth than in breadth. From Pittsburg to the mouth of the O. is 1,188 m. by the course of the stream, according to Hutchins; and 1,074 m. according to Filson's account of Kentucky. Hutchins' estimate is certainly too great; later observers make its length from Pittsburg to its mouth only 614 m. in direct distance, and 948 m. by its course. For the space of 300 m. below Pittsburg, it runs between two ridges of hills, rising from 300 to 400 ft. in height: these appear in some points undulated at their summits; in others they seem to be perfectly level. They have their direction parallel to that of the Alleghany chain; and ridges gradually recede farther down the river, till they disappear from the view of travellers descending the O. After having burst its passage through a transverse chain, at the rapids near Louisville, it rolls its waters through a level and expanded country as far as the Mississippi. The general appearance of the O. is beautiful, placid, gentle, and transparent, except in the times of high water. It has two seasons of periodical inundations—namely, winter and spring. According to some, the vernal inundations of this river commence in the latter end of March and subside in July; according to other, they commence early in February and subside in May. This period is of course forwarded or retarded as the rivers thaw sooner or later, which may in some measure reconcile these apparently discordant statements. During these inundations, the O. is swollen to a prodigious height, varying in different places, as it is more or less expanded in breadth. It is a favourable circumstance for the country in the upper course of this river, that it has high and steep banks, and that having gradually hollowed out for itself a deep and comparatively narrower bed, like all its southern tributary streams, it flows as it were in a groove between them, which prevents the general level of the land from being overflowed for many miles, and thereby rendered marshy and unwholesome as in the Lower Missouri, and in the lower part of the O. itself. Yet high as these banks are, the O. is both a dangerous and troublesome neighbour to the towns which are not sufficiently far removed from them. That part of the town of Marietta situated at the junction of the Maskingum with the O., though elevated 45 ft. above the ordinary level of the stream, has been twice inundated, and consequently abandoned by the inhabitants. The town of Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Great Scioto, and 218 m. below Marietta by water, though elevated 60 ft. above the usual surface of the river, is also subjected to the same misfortune, which has materially affected the prosperity of the place. At Cincinnati, the average breadth of the river is 535 yds., and the banks 50 ft. in perpendicular height, yet these are annually overflowed. The winter floods commence in the middle of October, and continue to the latter end of December. Sometimes, in the course of the summer, abundant rains fall among the Alleghany mountains, by which the O. is suddenly raised; but such occurrences are rare. In the times of the two periodical floods—which taken together last half the year—ships drawing 12 ft. water may sail with ease from Pittsburg to New Orleans, a distance of 2,200 m. In these seasons, the passage to the falls may be accomplished in 9 or 10 days, but it is generally effected in 12 days. The difficulty of navigating the O. during the dry season, is only confined to the upper part of its course, or between Pittsburg and Limestone, a space of 425 m. by water; and is not

so much, owing to the shallowness of the stream, as to its being divided by islands; for the depth of the Monongahela branch of the O. alone, at Pittsburg, is 12 ft. Michaux counted no less than 50 of these islands, in the distance of 390 m.; some of them only containing a few acres, and others exceeding a mile in length. Two canals have been constructed, one from Dayton to Cincinnati, and the other from Cleveland on Lake Erie to Portsmouth on the O., a distance of 309 m. The benefits arising from the completion of these canals is incalculable, securing an unbroken chain of inland navigation from New York to the gulf of Mexico, and to every part of the country E and W of the Missouri, as far as its waters are navigable. See next article. The great valley drained by this river exceeds in area 200,000 sq. m. The principal tributaries of the O. on the N, are the Beaver, Muskingum, Scioto, the two Miamis, White-water, and Wabash; on the S, the Kanawha, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee.

OHIO, the most easterly state of the W division of the North American confederation; bounded on the N by Michigan and Lake Erie; on the E by Pennsylvania and Virginia; on the S by Virginia and Kentucky; and on the W by Indiana. It extends from 38° 30' to 42° 20' N lat., and from 80° 35' to 84° 47' W long. It is about 220 m. in length and breadth; and contains 39,964 sq. m., or 25,576,960 acres. The surface of this state is remarkably level, and altogether free from mountains. In the SE, along the Ohio, are many low hills. It is remarkable, that the highest lands in the state, between the great rivers, are by far the most wet and marshy, while the driest tracts are along the banks of the rivers. In a general appearance, the country exhibits a great proportion of unbroken forest, here and there checkered with farms.

*Rivers.*] The Ohio, which gives name to this state, flows in a very serpentine SW course into the Mississippi. It forms the whole southern limit of the state, and in the lower part of its course divides Kentucky from Indiana and Illinois. From Pittsburg to Cincinnati it is above a third of a mile in width. Below Cumberland river, its average width is above a mile. Its depth varies 50 ft. according to the season. At Pittsburg, it is commonly frozen for several weeks in the depth of winter, and even for 400 m. below. Its banks are varied with rich cultivated intervals, and hold towering bluffs. Its current is commonly gentle, but varies from 2 to 4 m. an hour.—The Muskingum rises in the NE part of the state, and flows S into the Ohio. It is 200 m. in length; is navigable for boats 100 m.; and is connected by a canal with Lake Erie.—The Scioto rises in the W part of the state, and flows S into the Ohio. It is about 200 m. in length, and is navigable 130 m. There are rich and beautiful prairies on this river, and its valley is wide and fertile. The Ohio canal passes along this valley, and extends NE into the Muskingum.—The Great Miami rises in the W part of the state, and flows S into the Ohio. It is above 100 m. in length, and has a rapid current, but is difficult of navigation.—The Little Miami flows nearly parallel to the former, into the Ohio. Both these streams water a pleasant, healthy, and fertile country.—The rivers of the Erie basin have a shorter course, and are more obstructed by rapids and falls.—The Maumee rises in the NE part of Indiana, and flows through the NW part of this state into Lake Erie. It is broad and deep, but has an obstruction from shoals and rapids 20 m. above its mouth. It is connected with the Miami by a canal.—The Sandusky rises in the N part, and flows N into Lake Erie. It is 100 m. in length, and is naviga-

ble.—The Cuyahoga is a small stream in the NE, falling into Lake Erie. The Ohio canal passes along its valley to the lake.—This state has above 150 m. of coast upon Lake Erie. Sandusky bay, in the W, 20 m. in length, and from 3 to 4 m. wide, communicates with the lake by a narrow strait, and affords an excellent haven. Maumee bay, in the NW, a small basin, also affords a capacious and commodious harbour for ships. Several islands in Lake Erie belong to Ohio, among which is Put-in-bay-island, with a good harbour. The harbour of Cleveland, at the outlet of the Ohio canal, and those of Ashtabula, further E, and of Huron to the W, are frequented by steamboats and other lake craft.

*Climate and Soil.*] The general temp. of this state is some degrees colder than that of the Atlantic regions under the same parallel. The winters are often severe, and the Ohio has been frozen at Cincinnati for two months. The summer is subject to tornadoes, but the autumn is always temperate, serene, and pleasant. Along the valley of the Ohio, the weather is more equable and mild than in the interior. In the S part there is little snow; in the N, the snows are deep, and there is much sleighing in the winter. Near marshy spots and stagnant waters, fevers and agues prevail, especially among the new settlers; but in general, the state may be pronounced healthy.—Nine tenths of the surface of this state are susceptible of cultivation. The intervals of the rivers are highly fertile. In the interior are the largest tracts of rich level plain in any settled portion of the United States. The prairies produce no timber except a few scattered trees, and now and then a small grove. Some of them are marshy; the more elevated are called *barrens*, yet have often a tolerably fertile soil. The E and the SE parts of the state are the most hilly; but hardly any portion of the surface is sufficiently broken to be unfavourable to tillage. The marshy tracts in the N have an excellent soil, and may be easily drained when all the other good land is occupied.

*Geology and Minerals.*] In the geological formations of this region, the strata are in general but little disturbed, though upliftings or downthrows are occasionally manifest, but they are much cut through and worn away by the action of some mighty flood or floods. The surface is often strewn with numerous boulders of primary rock, so strikingly differing from the rock in place, as to have attracted the notice of the people, by whom they are called 'lost rocks.' The rocks of the SE part evidently belong to the carboniferous group forming a continuation of the great deposits of W. Pennsylvania and Virginia, and NE. Kentucky. This series of sandstones, clay, slates, and limestones, full of treasures of coal, salt, and iron-ore, appears to be terminated, toward the W, by a line drawn from the mouth of the Scioto, by Newark, towards the head of the Tuscarawas, and thence curving round to the E. The rest of the state seems to belong to the older or transition formations, but it has been represented to comprise extensive tertiary deposits. Coal is abundant in the E parts, as also iron; but there are few mines. Marble is plentiful, and salt-springs, which furnish water nearly as strong as that of the sea, are common. Near the falls of the Little Miami, are the Yellow springs, the waters of which are a strong chalybeate, and in esteem for their medicinal qualities. The Delaware White Sulphur springs have the same properties as the famous White Sulphur of Virginia. The mineral wealth of O., though as yet only in the infancy of its development, forms a large item in the resources of the state. In 1840 there were 72 furnaces for the manufacture of cast-iron, and 19 bloomeries, forges, and

rolling-mills for bar-iron, which together employed 2,268 men. The anthracite mines are comparatively limited; but the whole country is full of bituminous coal, which was produced to the amount of 3,513,409 bushels. Granite was quarried to the value of 195,831 d. These several interests have been much extended, and the facilities which have since been afforded for transportation have been a means by which every branch has become highly successful and productive.

**Agriculture.]** O. is essentially an agricultural region. Its products are as various as plentiful. The live stock in the state in 1840 was 430,527 horses and mules; 1,217,874 neat cattle; 2,028,401 sheep; 2,099,746 hogs; and the value of poultry of all kinds was 536,436 d. The wool produced was 3,685,315 lbs., and the value of the products of the dairy 1,848,869 d. The pork trade is very extensive. The number of hogs slaughtered in 1844 was 560,748; in 1845, 445,538; and in 1846, 420,833; and immense quantities of bacon, hams, salt pork, lard oil, stearine candles, soap, bristles, and prussiate of potash, are manufactured both for home use and export.—The grain crops are very large. The comparative yields in 1840 and 1847 were as follows:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1840	16,571,061	212,440	14,293,103 bush.
1847	16,800,000	240,000	20,500,000 —
	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Indian corn.
1840	814,205	633,129	33,668,114 bush.
1847	1,000,000	1,200,000	66,000,000 —

The great importance of this state as a grain-growing country, from whence large supplies are exported annually to Great Britain and Ireland, will be seen in the following table, which shows as nearly as can be estimated the total crop of O. in 1848, and the rank which it bears to other states as to the crops:

Crops.	Rank.
Wheat.	20,000,000 bushels. 1st state.
Oats.	20,000,000 — 1st —
Indian corn.	70,000,000 — 2d —
Hay.	1,900,000 tons. 3d —
Potatoes.	5,000,000 bushels. 5th —
Buckwheat.	1,500,000 — 3d —
Tobacco.	9,500,000 lbs. 7th —
Rye.	2,800,000 bushels. 4th —

The value of these crops may be approximated thus:

Wheat.	15,000,000 d.
Oats.	8,000,000
Indian corn.	16,000,000
Hay.	8,000,000
Potatoes.	1,250,000
Buckwheat.	1,000,000
Rye.	1,500,000
Tobacco.	500,000
Total.	51,250,000

To the value of these crops must be added about 2,000,000 d. for wool, and 1,000,000 d. for cheese, besides a number of other articles; forming an aggregate amount exceeding the total value of the cotton crop for 1848.

**Manufactures.]** The capital invested in the manufactures of this state in 1840 was 16,905,257 d. The following were the values of the principal goods manufactured:—Machinery, 875,731 d.; hardware, 393,300 d.; various other metallic articles, 782,901 d.; granite, 256,131 d.; and bricks and lime, 712,697 d. The capital invested in these manufactures was 677,056 d. The woollen manufactures employed 206 fulling-mills and 130 factories, with 925 persons and a capital of 537,985 d. The value of goods produced was 685,757 d. There were in the cotton manufactures, 8 mills and 13,754 spindles, which employed 246 operatives, and a capital of 113,500 d., producing goods to the value of 139,378 d. Silk and flax mills were also in operation in various parts of the state, and mixed goods were made to a large amount. The manufacturing of hats, caps, &c., and leather

articles, was extensively carried on; as also that of soap, spirits, earthenware, paper, cordage, &c.

**Commerce.]** The direct foreign commerce of O. is very small, but its productions are exported from ports in other districts to a large amount. The direct imports for the year ending 30th June 1846 were to the value of 102,714 d.; and the exports, 352,630 d. The exports consist entirely of domestic products and manufactures. In 1840 there were in Ohio 53 commercial, and 241 commission houses, in the foreign trade, with an aggregate capital of 5,928,200 d.; and 4,605 houses in the retail trade, with a capital of 21,282,225 d. O., after supplying her home consumption, had a surplus of wheat in 1847 amounting to 11,250,000 bushels, a great portion of which found a foreign market.—The first effort at the construction of public works was made in 1825, when the national road was commenced. On the same day the first ground was broken on the route of the Ohio canal. The Ohio canal and its branches furnish boat-navigation to the extent of 334 m. The Miami canal and branch extend 66 m. These canals are admirably constructed, and have been of great service to the state, although their aggregate net revenue has not as yet amounted to 6 per cent. In 1832, a large number of railways were incorporated in O., and in 1836 and 1837 the legislature passed an act, by which it was agreed that whenever half the stock of a turnpike company or two-thirds of a canal was taken up by individuals, the state would furnish the balance. State works were also commenced at this time, of a very extensive character, estimated to cost about 8,500,000 d. These were the extension of the Miami canal, the Wabash and Erie, the Walhonding, the Vernon, Mohican, the Warren co., the Hocking, the Muskingum river improvement, and the Maumee road. All these are completed.—The total value of property in this state was estimated at 136,142,166 d. in 1844; and at 439,876,340 d. in 1850.

**Population.]** In 1790 the pop. of O. was less than 5,000; in 1840, according to the census of the United States, it was 1,519,467; and in 1850, 1,981,940. The progressive increase of the pop. from one decennial period to another is exhibited in the following table:

Years.	Population.	Numerical.	Increase.
			Per cent.
1790	5,000		
1800	45,000	40,000	807.2
1810	230,760	185,760	409.9
1820	581,434	350,674	152.0
1830	937,905	356,469	61.3
1840	1,519,467	581,564	63.1
1850	1,981,940	462,473	30.6

**Educational resources, &c.]** No state in the Union, if we except Massachusetts, is better provided with the means of education than O. It possesses 10 universities and colleges, all in a flourishing condition, and conducted on enlightened principles. Besides the above, there are 5 theological seminaries, 3 of which are under Presbyterian influence, and one each under that of the Baptists and Episcopalians. A school-of-law is established in the college at Cincinnati, in which are 3 professors. Medical schools are connected with the colleges at Cleveland and Cincinnati, each having, in 1847, 8 professors. In 1840 there were 73 academies and grammar-schools in this state, educating 4,310 young men, and 5,188 primary and common schools, with 218,609 scholars. The number of white-adult persons unable to read and write was 35,394.—The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, are more numerous than any other denominations in O.

**Government.]** The legislative authority is vested in a senate and house-of-representatives, both of which collectively are styled the general assembly.



The representatives are chosen biennially, and must be citizens of the United States, and 25 years of age, having resided in the state one year, and paid a tax. Their number must never exceed 72, nor be less than 36. The senate is composed of members elected for two years, who must not exceed one-half nor fall short of one-third of the number in the house of representatives. A senator must be a citizen of the United States, 30 years of age, and have resided two years in the district from which he is chosen. The general assembly has the sole power of enacting all the state laws; the assent or signature of the governor not being necessary in any case whatever. An elector must have resided one year in the state, be 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States.—The judiciary system comprises three several grades of courts, viz., the supreme court of 5 judges chosen by the people, courts of common pleas, and justices' courts. The supreme executive authority is vested in a governor chosen biennially by the people. He must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided in the state four years. He is commander-in-chief of the militia, and commissions all officers in the state, both civil and military.

**Finances.]** The finances of O., in Nov. 1846, are exhibited in the following aggregates: The receipts into the treasury during the year, including balances, amounted to 2,285,545 dollars, and the expenditures to 2,038,027 d. The total value of taxable property in the state was 150,293,182 d., and the taxes assessed amounted to 2,580,073 d. The public debt of O. was in 1846, 19,246,002 d., and the annual interest 1,164,260 d., the disbursement of which is included in the total expenditures. The annexed are the items of the state debt in 1846 and 1850:

	1846	1850.
Foreign debt, . . . . .	16,964,282 d.	16,566,773 d.
Domestic debt, . . . . .	799,037	493,824
School fund lent to the state, . . . . .	1,482,763	1,683,996
	19,246,002 d.	18,744,593 d.

**Towns.]** Cincinnati, the seventh town in point of pop. in the United States, is beautifully situated on the N bank of the Ohio. The pop. in 1840 was 46,382; in 1850, 116,108.—Columbus, the cap. of the state, is situated on the l. bank of the Sciota, immediately below the junction of Olentangy or Whitestone river, 142 m. from Cleveland, and 127 m. from Cincinnati. Pop. in 1840, 6,048; in 1850, 17,367.—Cleveland is situated on an elevated plain at the entrance of Cuyahoga river into Lake Erie, 195 m. from Buffalo. Its harbour is one of the best on the lake, spacious and safe. Pop. in 1840, 6,071; in 1850, 17,074. Fairfield and Ashtabula are considerable towns on the lake, and have good harbours. Sandusky is also a commercial depot. Springfield, on Mad river, is a rapidly increasing manufacturing and commercial town; and Zanesville, Portsmouth, Marietta, and Chillicothe, are also flourishing places, and located on the great lines of communication.

**History.]** O., previous to 1788, was an entire wilderness. In that year a settlement was made at Marietta, and in 1789 the country was placed under a territorial government, and called 'the Western Territory.' This name applied not only to O., but to all the district NW of the Ohio river to the Mississippi, and included the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. At a subsequent period it was known as the Territory NW of the Ohio. The ordinance by which this territory was established forbids 'slavery' in any future state that may be formed within this district. O. became a state in 1802.

**OHIO,** a county in the NW part of Virginia, U. S., skirted on the NW and W by the Ohio, and intersected by Wheeling creek. Area 125 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 13,357; in 1850, 18,008. The chief town is Wheeling.—Also a co. in the NW part of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 6,592;

in 1850, 9,762. The chief town is Hartford.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in New York, 108 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 692.—Also a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 11 m. NW of Pittsburgh. Pop. 1,631.—Also a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,273.—Also a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 2,895.—Also a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 424.—Also a township of Warwick co., in Iowa.

**OHIO CITY,** a town of Cuyahoga co., in Ohio, U. S., 145 m. NE of Columbus, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and connected by a floating-bridge and ferry with Cleveland, on the opposite bank. Pop. in 1840, 1,577.

**OHIOPILE FALLS,** a cataract in the river Youghiogeny, Pennsylvania, U. S., about 60 m. above its union with the Monongahela. The river has a perpendicular fall of about 20 ft., and a total descent of 60 ft., within the space of a mile.

**OHITAHU,** an island in the S. Pacific, one of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands, in S lat. 9° 55', W long. 139° 8'. It is about 9 m. long, and 21 m. in circumf. A narrow ridge of hills runs through its whole length, and sends down ridges to the coast, divided by deep, narrow, and fertile valleys. On the W side are several coves.

**OHITATOAH.** See MAGDALENA.

**OHLAU,** a town of Prussian Silesia, on the r. bank of the river Ohlau, 14 m. SE of Breslau, with a station on the railway to Vienna. Pop. 4,800. A large quantity of tobacco is raised in the environs; and woollen cloths, paper, and vinegar, are made here.—The river rises near Bernsdorf; passes Munsterberg; runs N, NE, and then NW; and falls into the Oder, near Breslau, after a course of 60 m.

**OHM,** a small river of Germany, in the Hessian territories, which falls into the Lahn, 3 m. N of Marburg, after a N and NW course of 30 m.

**OHMEN (NIEDER and OBER),** two adjoining villages of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the bail, and 6 m. ENE of Grünberg, on the Ohm. Pop. of Nieder O. 920; of Ober O. 760.

**OHOOPEE,** a river of Georgia, U. S., which runs into the Altamaha, in N lat. 31° 31'.

**OHR,** a stream of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, which flows into the Apfelstadt, on the r. bank, after a course of 18 m.

**OHRA,** a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 2 m. S of Dantzig. Pop. 1,300.

**OHDRUFF,** a town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the chief place of the co. of Gleichen, a small territory belonging to the prince of Hohenlohe. It stands on the Ohr, 9 m. S of Gotha, and is surrounded with a wall. Pop. 4,311. It has manufactories of paper and porcelain, and saw and oil-mills; the weaving and bleaching of woollen and linen is also carried on here.

**OHRE,** a river of Prussian Saxony, forming part of the boundary between that prov. and Hanover. It flows through the N part of the gov. of Magdeburg, and joins the Elbe, after an E course of 62 m., a little to the S of Regatz, after passing through the marshes of Dromling.

**OHRENBAU,** a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Altmühl, 6 m. SSE of Anspach.

**OHTAKARI ISLANDS,** a cluster of small islands on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 64° 6'.

**OI,** a river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Yenisei, in N lat. 55° 16'.

**OIAT,** a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Olonetz, enters that of St. Petersburg, and joins the Svir, on the l. bank, after a W course of 92 m.

**OICH,** a brief river of the great glen of Inverness shire, which conveys the superfluous waters of Loch-

Oich NE to the head of Loch-Ness, and has altogether a run of only 5½ m.

OICH (LOCH), a lake in Inverness-shire, forming the summit-level of the Caledonian canal, from which, as from a centre, it descends towards the eastern and the western seas. It is not above 4 m. in length, nor more than 1 or 1½ m. in breadth.

OIES (ISLE AUX). See GOOSE ISLAND.

OIGNIE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Aiscon. There are large glass-works here.

OIGNIES, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 3 m. SSE of Carvin. Pop. 1,200.—Also a com. and v. of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 8 m. ESE of Carvin.

OIGNON, or OGNON, a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, which rises among the Vosges, near St. Pierre-Melicy, and falls into the Saône, near Pontarlier, after a SW course of 90 m.

OIKELL, or OYKELL, a large and romantic river of Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire, which rises in Assynt in Sutherlandshire; traverses two small lakes; and, from about 7 m. below its source, till it falls into the head of Dornoch frith, divides the two cos. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuities, is about 32 m., and its direction is SE, E, and ESE. The Dornoch frith is strictly its estuary; and, if recognised in connection with it, would add at least 15 m. to its length. The principal tributaries are the Cassley and the Shin on its l. bank, and the Carron on its r. bank, just before it enters the Dornoch frith.

OIL CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which runs into the Alleghany, 8 m. E of Franklin.—Also a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, watered by Oil creek and its branches. Pop. 740.

OILGATE, a village in co. Wexford, ½ m. NNW of Wexford. Area 10 acres. Pop. in 1851, 129.

OIL SPRING, a village of Alleghany co., New York, U. S., 280 m. W by S of Albany.

OIMBRA (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Orense. Pop. 600.

OINARE, a large and rapid river of Venezuela, which runs into the Caribbean sea, in N lat 10° 5'.

WINWAJAH, a trading settlement of N. America, in N lat. 44° 21', W long. 92° 58', 116 m. above the mouth of the St. Peter's river.

OIRO-BRANCO (SERRA DO), a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, a ramification of the Serra-de-Mantiqueira, from which it branches off in a W direction, a little to the S of Villa-Rica.

OIRON, a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Thouars. Pop. 900.

OIRSBECK, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 12 m. NE of Maestricht.

OIRSCHOT, a town of Holland, in N. Brabant, situated near the river Aa, on the road from Breda to Eindhoven, 14 m. S of Bois-le-Duc, and 22 m. ESE of Breda. Pop. 3,997.

OISCONSIN. See WISCONSIN.

OISE, a considerable river of France, which has one source near Chimay in Belgium, and another near Rocroy in the French dep. of Ardennes; flows in a SW direction past Guise and La Fère; becomes navigable at Chauny; and after passing Pontoise, falls into the Seine on the r. bank, at Conflans St. Honorine, after a course of 132 m. It communicates with the Somme, the Sambre, and the Scheldt, by means of canals. Its principal tributaries on the r. are the Noireu, Breche, and Therain; on the l. the Ton, the Serre, Lette, Aisne, Antone, and Nette.

OISE, a department in the NE of France, including portions of the old provinces of the Isle-de-France and Picardie; and bounded on the N by the

dep. of Somme; on the E by that of Aisne; on the S. by those of Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise; and on the W by that of Eure. It is about 69 m. in length, by 35 m. in breadth; and has an area of 582,569 hectares. The face of the country is gently undulating. The principal rivers are the Oise, which gives name to the dep. and intersects it from NE to SW; the Ourcq, the Aisne, the Eppe, the Therain, and the Breche. All these streams have a S direction. In the NE and SW of the dep., a number of marshes present themselves. The soil is principally calcareous. The productions, as in the south of England, are corn, vegetables, fruit, a little wine of inferior quality, hemp, and flax. The quantity of corn sent from this dep. to Paris and the vicinity is considerable. Pear and apple orchards are numerous. From the fruit, cyder of good quality is prepared. The pastures, though inferior to those of England or Normandy, are better than in the interior of France, and considerable numbers of calves, cattle, and sheep are exported. Butter and cheese form important articles of produce, and bees are reared in particular districts with success. The mineral productions are unimportant. The principal manufactures are of linen, woollen, lace, and leather.—This dep. is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Beauvais, Clermont, Compiègne, and Senlis, which are subdivided into 35 cantons, and 700 communes. The pop. of the dep. in 1836 was 397,725; in 1851, 403,857. In 1839 it sent 5 members to the chamber of deputies, who were chosen by 3,105 electors.

OISELAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Gy. Pop. 700.

OISEMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 21 m. W of Amiens. Pop. 1,100. It is situated in a fertile and agreeable district, and has some trade in corn, wool, and flax.

OISNITZ, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 12 m. ESE of Radkersburg.

OISSEAU, a commune and market-town of France, in the dep. and 4 m. N of Mayenne. Pop. 3,870.

OISSEL-SUR-SEINE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 8 m. S of Rouen, with a station on the Paris and Havre railway. Pop. 3,149.

OISTERWYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 9 m. SSW of Bois-le-Duc, on the Aa.

OISTIN'S TOWN, a small town of the island of Barbadoes, in a bay to which it gives name, on the S coast.

OISY, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Marquion, 15 m. E of Arras. Pop. 1,800.

OITOS, a narrow and difficult pass of the Carpathian mountains, between Moldavia and the district of Haromszek in Transylvania, to the NE of Bereczk.

OJA, a river of Spain, which rises near Ezcaray, in Logrono; runs N; and joins the Turon, on the r. bank, after a course of 30 m.

OJACASTRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. WSW of Logrono, 1 m. N of Ezcaray, on the l. bank of the Oja. Pop. 890.

OJALAVA. See OZOLAVA.

OJEN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WSW of Malaga. Pop. 1,800.

OJIJARES (UPPER and LOWER), two villages of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. SW of Grenada, on the l. bank of the Genil. Pop. 1,500.

OJOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Murcia, on the Segura. Pop. 780.

OJOS-NEGROS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SSE of Calatayud. Pop. 1,200. Iron is mined in the vicinity.

OKA, a river in the central part of European Russia, which rises in the gov. and 40 m. SW of Ore'

flows NE; and after receiving the Upa, Jizdra, Zna, Khasma, and Moskva, joins the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod. It is navigable, and receives the tribute of a number of small streams. At Tula it is connected with the Don by the Joanovska canal.

**OKA**, a river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Angara, on the l. bank, near Bratskoï, after a NNE course of 500 m. Its principal affluents are the Tatshna on the r., and the Tes and the Ija on the l.

**OKAMUNDEL**, a district of Hindostan, forming the extreme W part of Gujerat. It is about 30 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth. Its principal town is Dwaraca.

**OKANDA**, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 55 m. E of Jedo.

**OKASAKI**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 15 m. ESE of Nagoya.

**OKEFORD-CHILD**. See **CHILD-OKEFORD**.

**OKEFORD-FITZPAINE**, a parish of Dorsetshire, formerly a market town,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. NW of Blandford-Forum. Area 2,633 acres. Pop. in 1841, 675; in 1851, 643.

**OKENDON**. See **OCKENDON**.

**OKERAH**, a town of Bengal, in the district of Burdwan, in N lat. 23° 28'.

**OKHANSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. WSW of Perm, on the r. bank of the Kama.

**OKHOLUN**, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 6 m. NW of Bredstedt, near the coast. Pop. 500.

**OKHOTA**, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, which descends from the SE flank of the Stanovoi mountains, and flows into the bay of Kukhtui, after a SSE course of 220 m. It swarms with salmon, and its banks are frequented by immense flocks of water-fowl.

**OKHOTZK**, a circle in the gov. of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia, forming a maritime territory, extending between the parallels of 57° and 66° N, along the gulfs of Okhotzk, of Kamchatka and Anadir. The coast is barren. About 10 or 12 m. inland, runs a low ridge of hills, which, though of no great elevation, is sufficient to arrest the influence of the sea air; beyond it, trees grow well, and rich meadows are found.—The town of O. is built upon a long, level, and narrow tongue of land, enclosed between the sea and the river Okhota, and composed chiefly of an accumulation of marine debris, in N lat. 59° 20', E long. 143° 20'. It contains about 120 houses. It has a church and observatory, some magazines, a double row of shops, and a few clusters of log houses. The inhabitants consist of two priests, the officers of the court of justice, a few mariners, and Cossacks. It is the channel of trade between Irkutsk and Kamchatka. Goods are conveyed down the Lena to Yakutsk; thence up the Aldan to its confluence with the Judoma; then up the Judoma, whence a short land-carriage conveys them to O. By far the greater part of the journey is performed by water; but the voyage is tedious and difficult. In the land part of the route, goods can be carried only on pack-horses or men's backs; and it is performed only in spring, to avoid the danger of sinking in morasses.

**OKHOTZK (SEA OF)**, a large gulf of the Northern ocean, between the parallels of 44° and 62° N, and the meridians of 136° and 176° E, enclosed between Kamchatka, the circle of Okhotzk, Chinese Tartary, and Saghalien. Its opening into the ocean is partly closed by the Kurile islands and part of Jesso.

**OKHRIDA**. See **OCKHRIDA**.

**OKHTA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, at the S extremity of Lake Ladoga, on a small river of the same name.—Also a town in the gov. of St.

Petersburg, a little to the E of the capital, of which it may be regarded as a suburb.

**OKHVAT-JADEMIE**, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, 40 m. SW of Ostakhov, traversed by the Southern Dwina.

**OKI**, an island of Japan, near the NW coast of Nifon, in N lat. 36° 10', E long. 133°. It is 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth.

**OKIBEN**. See **KING'S ISLAND**.

**OKLADNIKOVO**, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, to the E of Mezen, which discharges itself by the Lokhtura into the Peza.

**OKLANSK**. See **AKLANSK**.

**OKMIANY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 36 m. NW of Chavli.

**OKNA**, a town of Moldavia, in the district and 27 m. SSW of Baku, and 81 m. SSW of Jassy, on the l. bank of the Tatroș. It is well-built and populous. In the vicinity is a productive salt-mine.

**OKNA-MARE**, a town of Little Wallachia, in the district of Vultsha, 9 m. SW of Rimnik, and 60 m. NNE of Craiova. Pop. 2,000. It contains 5 churches and several chapels. In the vicinity is an extensive salt-mine.

**OKNISTY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 75 m. NNE of Wilkomirz.

**OKOLA-VAEM**, a river of Russia in Asia, in Kamchatka, which flows W, and after a course of 75 m. discharges itself into the sea in N lat. 57° 40'. Near its embouchure is an island on which the Koriaks took refuge after putting to death the Russian sailors sent by Behring to procure guides.

**OKONEE**. See **OCONEE**.

**OKOSIR**, an uninhabited island of Japan, a little to the W of that of Yeso, in N lat. 42° 10', E long. 139° 25'. It is 15 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, is enclosed by reefs, and covered with forests.

**OKOUNÉVO**, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district of Yeniseisk, 90 m. NE of Turukhansk. It is 9 m. long, and discharges itself northwards into the Kursika, an affluent of the Yenisei.

**OKOUNEVSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 120 m. ENE of Tcheliabinsk, on the l. bank of the Miias, and on a lake of the same name.

**OKRZEIA**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 34 m. SW of Siedlec, near the source of the Okrzeicza, an affluent of the Vistula.

**OKSA**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Cracow, 29 m. WSW of Kielce, near the l. bank of the Nida. Pop. 240.

**OKSKAIAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Tcherkask, 18 m. SW of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

**OKUNIEW**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masovia, 11 m. W of Stanislawow, and 13 m. E of Warsaw, on the r. bank of the Długa, an affluent of the Narew.

**OLAD**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 12 m. S of Güns, and 14 m. NW of Steinmanger. Pop. 270.

**OLAHFALU**, a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, lower circle and 11 m. ENE of Udvarhely.

**OLAKY (WADY)**, a valley of the great desert of Nubia, extending between the Nile and the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 21° 50'. It affords good pasturage, possesses some trees, and after the rains contains some streams of water.

**OLALLA (SANTA)**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Burgos, in the valley of S. Vincente. Pop. 164.—Also a town in the same prov., 14 m. ENE of Burgos. Pop. 154.—Also



a town of New Castile, in the prov. and 80 m. WNW of Toledo, in a marshy locality, between the Alberche and Tagus. Pop. 1,000. It contains 2 parish churches, a convent, and an hospital, and some handsome houses.—Also a town in Andalusia, in the prov. and 42 m. N of Seville. Pop. 1,500.

OLAN, a mountain of France, in the confines of the depts. of the Upper-Alps and of the Isère, 27 m. NNE of Gap. It has an alt. of 4,372 yds. above sea-level, and encloses a portion of the Val-Godémard.

OLANCHO. See JORGE-DE-OLANCHO (SAN).

OLANCHO-EL-VIEJO, or MANTO, a town of Honduras, m. E of Comayagua, on the Guayapa.

OLAND. See OELAND.

OLAND, a small island of the North sea, near the Danish coast, and to the ESE of the island of Föhr. Pop. 280.

OLANDES (PUNTA DEL), a headland of the SW coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 47', W long. 84° 47'.

OLANGO, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Philippine islands, near the E coast of Zebu, in N lat. 10° 15', E long. 122° 50'. It is about 6 m. in length from NE to SW.

OLAN-MOUREN, or TAIRONG-HO, a river which has its source under the parallel of 38° N, in the district of Koko-nor in Tartary, and flows E and then SE to the l. bank of the Hoang-ho, which it joins in the Chinese prov. of Shen-si, 40 m. above Lan-chu.

OLARGUES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Saint Pons. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,285; in 1841, 11,400.—The town is 11 m. NE of St.-Pons-de-Thomieres, on the Saur. Pop. 1,298. It has manufactories of candles and of hosiery, and several tanneries. In the environs are mineral springs, quarries of granite, and a fine grotto. Coal is also abundant in the locality.

OLASSINA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak of Ghiustendel, and district of Vrana. Iron is abundant in the vicinity.

OLASZI. See WALLENDORF.

OLAU, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, in the regency and 18 m. SE of Breslau, on the l. bank of the Oder, and on the r. of the Olau. Pop. in 1837, 4,273. It has a castle, containing a fine picture gallery. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

OLAVEAGA, a port of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Bilbao, on the r. bank of the Anza, at its entrance into the gulf of Gascogne. It affords anchorage to vessels of the largest size.

OLAVE (St.) MARY GATE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, adjacent to the NW side of the city of York, intersected by the Great North of England railway. Area 2,120 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,970.

OLBEGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Soria, near the base of the Moncayo, and not far from a little lake. Pop. 1,195. Iron and coal are found in the environs.

OLBERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 50 m. SE of Seville, and 4 m. from the Guadalete. Major Scott says it is "a wretched-looking place, containing some 3,000 or 4,000 of the rudest-looking inhabitants of the Serrania." Some antiquaries identify it with the Roman *Iliipa*. It has several oil-mills. Pigs are extensively reared in the richly-wooded valleys in the vicinity.

OLBERNHAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Lauterstein, 21 m. ESE of Chemnitz, on the l. bank of the Flohe. Pop. 1,775. It has manufactories of fire-arms and lace.

OLBERSDORF, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Troppau, 8 m. NW of Yagerndorf, and 5 m. NW

of Tropowitz, on the Oppa. Pop. 1,700. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has a fine castle.

OLBERSDORF (KLEIN), a village of Saxony, in the bail. and 4 m. ESE of Chemnitz.

OLBERSDORF, or ALBRECHTSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the regency and 40 m. SSW of Breslau, circle and 2 m. W of Frankenstein, on the Pausebach. It has sulphureous baths.

OLBERSLEBEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the circle of Weimar-Yena, bail. and 5 m. WNW of Buttstedt, and 14 m. N of Weimar. Pop. 680.

OLBRAMKOSTEL. See WOLFRAMITZKIRCHEN.

OLBRAMOWICE. See WOLFRAMITZ.

OLCHADI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 6 m. NW of Telsch.

OLCHANA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 15 m. W of Kharkov.—Also a town in the gov. and 99 m. SSE of Kiev, district and 18 m. NE of Zvenigorodka.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 15 m. SW of Ostrogojsk.

OLCHANSKAIA, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 9 m. W of Buzuluk, on the Olchanka. It is regularly built, and has well laid-out streets. The garrison consists of regular troops and Cossacks; the rest of the inhabitants are veteran soldiers. This fortress makes a part of the military line of Samara.

OLCSVA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szathmar, 51 m. NE of Debreczin, near the l. bank of the Theiss.

OLD, or WOLD, a parish in Northamptonshire, 8 m. NW by W of Wellingborough. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 458; in 1851, 449.

OLDA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 27 m. ESE of Munster, and circle of Beckum. Pop. in 1837, 1,673. It has several distilleries, and carries on a trade in flax.

OLDBERROW, a parish in Worcestershire, 2½ m. W of Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,185 acres. Pop. 56.

OLDBRIDGE, a village in the p. of Donore, co. Meath, on the r. bank of the Boyne, 2½ m. W by N of Drogheda. It is celebrated as the scene of some of the most stirring actions of the battle of the Boyne.

OLDBURY, a parish of Salop, locally situated in Worcestershire, 4 m. NNE of Hales-Owen. Area 808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1851, 131.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5½ m. SW by W of Tetbury. Area 1,342 acres. Pop. in 1831, 414; in 1851, 465.

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a chapelry in Thornbury p., Gloucestershire, 2 m. NW by W of Thornbury. Pop. in 1801, 452; in 1851, 725.

OLDCASTLE, a township in Malpas p., Cheshire, 5½ m. NW of Whitechurch, on the N bank of the Elf. Area 835 acres. Pop. in 1801, 205; in 1851, 108.

OLDCASTLE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. NNE of Abergavenny. Area 922 acres. Pop. in 1831, 62; in 1851, 47.

OLDCASTLE, a fishing harbour on the E coast of Clare island, off the mouth of Clew bay, co. Mayo.

OLDCASTLE, or CLONTARKE, a parish and town in co. Meath. Area of p. 7,907 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,718; in 1851, 4,506. The town stands on the road from Dublin to Killeshandra, 5 m. SE of Mount-Nugent. Pop. in 1831, 1,531; in 1851, 1,072.

OLD CODORUS, a township of York co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 10 m. SW of York. Pop. 1,131.

OLDCOTT, a township in Wolstanton p., Staffordshire, 2 m. NE of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the line of the Grand Trunk canal. Pop. in 1811, 544; in 1841, 1,295; in 1851, 1,683.

OLDEBOORN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, arrond. and 8 m. N of Heerenveen.

cant. and 3 m. E of Akkrum, on the l. bank of the Boorn. Pop. 1,100.

**OLDEBROEK**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gueldres, arrond. and 35 m. N of Arnhem, cant. and 3 m. E of Elbing. Pop. 1,400.

**OLDENBURG**, a grand-duchy in the NW of Germany, consisting of several scattered portions. O. proper is a tract of country of an oblong form, extending between the parallels of 52° 30' and 53° 43'; bounded on the N by the German ocean; on the E, S, and W, by portions of the Hanoverian territory. The grand-duchy possesses also the principality of Eutin or Lübeck, formerly the bishopric of Lübeck, situated in Holstein; and the lordship of Birkenfeld, ceded to him by Prussia, out of the territory on the Rhine. The extent and pop. of his states are as follows:—Grand-duchy of Oldenburg proper, including the county of Delmenhorst, and the lordships of Varel, Jever, and Knipphausen, 2,250 sq. m., with 221,812 inhabitants; principality of Eutin or Lübeck, 170 sq. m., with 22,146 inhabitants; lordship of Birkenfeld, 170 sq. m., with 30,966 inhabitants. Total 2,590 sq. m., and 278,030 inhabitants.—The chief towns are Oldenburg the capital, Elsfleth, and Varel: none of these are large, and the other towns are insignificant.

The grand-duchy proper consists almost entirely of level ground, and is a marshy tract subject to frequent inundations. Towards the S, the surface attains an elevation of from 300 to 400 ft. above sea-level. In some places on the coast, the surface is so low that it requires large dikes, as in Holland, to prevent inundations. Along the rivers, the soil is rich, and composed of alluvial earth, but in many places it is marshy; in the interior, on the other hand, there prevails a sandy soil, which is often extremely barren, so that the duchy seldom raises enough of corn to maintain its pop. Yet its exports are the produce more of the soil than of manufacture, consisting in cattle, horses, flax, hemp, hops, rapeseed, butter, salt beef, and, in positions favourable to water-carriage, timber. The chief employments are tillage, grazing, and fishing; the making of linen, linen-yarn, and stockings, is also prosecuted, but there are few great manufacturing establishments of any kind. The forests cover an extent of nearly 170 sq. m. in the S part of the duchy. Turf is dug in the moors, and in this poor country forms an object of traffic of some importance. Amber is found at Varel and other places. On the coast ship-building and navigation employ a good many hands. The chief rivers are the Weser, the Hunte, the Haase, the Jahde, and the Delme. There are several small lakes; the largest of which is the Dummersee.

The prevailing religion is the Lutheran; but there are also a few Calvinists and Catholics.—The grand-duke holds, with Anhalt and Schwartzburg, the fifteenth place in the smaller diet of the German confederation, with one vote in *plenum*. A constitution was granted by the grand-duke in February 1849. For the purposes of administration, the country is divided into circles, each circle is subdivided into bailiwicks, and each of these into parishes. In matters of religion, the Lutherans are subject to a general superintendent; the Catholics to an upper dean. The revenue is about £150,000.

*History.* The house of O. is one of the most illustrious in Europe, the kings of Denmark, the emperors of Russia, and the late royal family of Sweden, being all descended from it. The county of O. is the ancient family property; to the duchy of Holstein the eldest branch of the family succeeded by marriage in the early part of the 13th cent.; and to the crown of Denmark in 1513. Holstein and O. now became the appanage of younger sons; but the latter fell to the crown of Denmark in 1667, by the extinction of the family of its counts. After the house of Holstein had succeeded to the throne of Russia, farther alterations

took place. Denmark exchanged O. for the district of Kiel in that duchy; and the czar Peter III. ceded O. to his cousin Frederick Augustus, bishop of Lübeck. The emperor of Germany sanctioned this exchange, and in 1777 erected O. and Delmenhorst into a duchy, admitting the duke into the college of princes. In 1803, the reigning duke received a considerable increase of territory: the commission for settling indemnities, assigned to him in perpetuity the bishopric and chapter-lands of Lübeck, the bailiwicks of Vechta and Kloppenburg in the bishopric of Münster, and the bailiwick of Wildeshausen in Hanover. In 1810 he was expelled from all his possessions, by Bonaparte; but after the battle of Leipzig in 1813, he returned, and at the congress of Vienna received the title of grand-duke.—The second branch of this house is formed by the family of the dukes of Augustenburg; the third by the dukes of Glücksburg. The fourth branch is the house of the emperor of Russia, who is thus one of the heirs of the crown of Denmark. Yet the old law of succession, promulgated in 1665, and again in 1709, removed him as well as the other lines very far from the crown, since that law not only admitted the male, but also all female heirs and their descendants in one line before any heir of the other line could succeed. This order of succession would have called the prince of Hesse to the throne of Denmark; but the same order would have dissolved the union between Denmark and the duchies, since the two duchies claim the right of an exclusive male succession. Hence arose the necessity of imposing a new order of succession for the united monarchy after the war with the duchies; and that order was negotiated at Warsaw between the Danish and the Russian ambassadors. It was settled by the treaty of Warsaw, that upon the extinction of the present eldest line of the house of O., the house of Glücksburg should become the heir of the crown; and that henceforth the succession only should run in the male line. The whole line of the dukes of Augustenburg was thus excluded. With this arrangement the Danish parties seemed to be very well pleased at first, but it was at the same time settled, that after the extinction of the house of Glücksburg the house of the emperor of Russia should inherit the crown; and the former house furnishing only two masculine heirs, the possibility of becoming a subject of a vicerey of Russia must appear as a very near one to the publicist of Denmark. Hence a great agitation was created against the law-of-succession, which, in pursuance of the treaty of Warsaw, was proposed to the dissolved house of the commons at Copenhagen; and the ministers were obliged to dissolve the *Folkething*.

**OLDENBURG**, the cap. of the above grand-duchy, is situated on the river Hunte, in N lat. 53° 8', E long. 8° 13'; 82 m. WNW of Hanover, and 76 m. WSW of Hamburg. Pop. in 1837, 5,564; in 1846, 7,829. It is fortified, and has two suburbs, and a mansion occupied by the grand-duke. It has several churches and hospitals, a house-of-correction, an observatory, a gymnasium, a seminary for schoolmasters, and a military school. Its chief trade is in wood. The manufactures consist of a sugar-refinery, a soap-work, and some tanneries. The high court of justice and offices of government are all held in this petty capital.

**OLDENBURG**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 36 m. NNE of Lübeck, and 78 m. ENE of Glückstadt, and 3 m. from the shore of the Baltic, on a canal, between two lakes. Pop. 1,600. It has two castles. This town was formerly a place of considerable importance, and was the cap. of Wagria in Wendish times.—Also a fortress of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. of Minden, and circle of Hoxter, and 18 m. ENE of Paderborn.

**OLDENDORF**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 19 m. W of Minden, circle and 11 m. SSW of Rahden, near the source of the Kleine-Aue. Pop. 580. It has manufactories of linen.

**OLDENDORF (STADT)**. See **STADTOLDENDORF**. **OLDENDORF**, **STADT-OLDENDORF**, or **HESSISCH-OLDENDORF**, an amt, bail., and town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schaumburg. Pop. of bail. 5,685. The town is 8 m. NW of Hameln, and 27 m. SW of Hanover, on the Aue, near the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. in 1840, 1,227. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has three gates. It has an hospital, and possesses several manufactories of calico and of tobacco.

**OLDENSTADT**, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 24 m. SSE of Lüneburg, and 3 m. ENE of Uelzen, on the Wipperrau. Pop. 385.

**OLDENSWORTH**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 27 m. WSW of Helsingør, 5 m. N of Tønder, and 9 m. SSW of Helsingør, near the r. bank of the Eider. Pop. 600. A sanguinary engagement took place here in the 13th cent., by which the independence of N. Friesland was confirmed.

**OLDENWORDEN**. See **WÖRDEN**.

**OLDENZAAL**, or **OLDENZEEL**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Over Yssel, arrond. and 14 m. ESE of Almelo. Pop. 2,500. It is well built, and has a classical school. Linen forms its chief manufacture.

**OLDERSHAUSEN**, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, and principality of Göttingen. Pop. 285.

**ODERSUM**, a town of Hanover, in the gov. and 13 m. SSW of Aurich, bail. and 8 m. SE of Emden, on the r. bank of the Ems, on which it has a good port. Pop. 830. Its trade is chiefly in wood.

**OLDESLOE**, or **OLDESLOHE**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, and district of Itzehoe, 15 m. WSW of Lubeck, and 27 m. NE of Hamburg, on the Trave, which is here navigable. Pop. 2,000. It has baths, and possesses extensive salt-works, tanneries, and distilleries. The trade consists chiefly in salt, tan, wood, brandy, and grain.

**OLDHAM**, a township and par. borough in the p. of Prestwich, co. palatine of Lancaster, 48 m. SE by S of Lancaster, and 7 m. NE of Manchester, with which it is connected by a branch of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The Oldham canal also connects it with various important districts. Area 4,617 acres. Pop. in 1801, 12,024; in 1831, 32,381; in 1851, 52,820. The town stands on an elevation near the W bank of the Medlock, and near the source also of the Irk, both of which streams have been of great utility in advancing its manufacturing growth. It is also in immediate vicinity to numerous coal-mines, which, since the more general substitution of steam for river-power, have likewise promoted its rapid development. The town consists of numerous streets extending chiefly along the Manchester and Leeds road, whence others branch off in different directions. The numerous cotton-mills and other manufactories form a characteristic feature of the place. The new town-hall is an elegant building. It has also a new room, a market-house, and several banks. In 1838 there were no less than 200 cotton-mills in the p., employing 15,291 hands. Hat-making is carried on here more extensively, it is said, than elsewhere in England. Its other manufactures are fustians, velveteens, calicoes, and silks. By the reform act, O., including the several townships of O., Chadderton, Crompton, and Rayton, was enfranchised, with the right of returning 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 857; in 1847, 704.

**OLDHAM**, a county in the N part of Kentucky, U. S. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,380; in 1850, 7,629. Its cap. is La Grange.

**OLDHAMSTOCKS**, a parish, partly in the N of Berwickshire, but chiefly in the extreme E of Haddingtonshire, consisting of a main body and a small detachment. The detached part lies in Berwickshire, 1½ m. E of the S part of the main body. The chief streams are Dean-burn, which runs across the p.; traces for 2 m. to the sea the boundary between the co.; and traverses, over great part of its course, a romantic wooded dell; Eye and Heriot waters, which, while they rise in the p., speedily leave it on the E; and Whare-burn and Monynut water, tributaries of the Whitadder. Pop. of p. in 1831, 720; in 1851, 132 in Berwickshire, and 560 in Haddingtonshire.

**OLD-HARBOUR**, a harbour of Jamaica, on the

S coast, in the co. of Middlesex, and p. of St. Dorothy, to the W of Port-Royal. The entrance is impeded by islets and rocks.

**OLD-HEAD**,—popularly 'the Old-head of Kinsale,'—a promontory in co. Cork, screening the W side of Courtmaesherry bay. It projects ½ m. SSE from the line of the adjacent coast, and terminates at a point 7 m. ENE of the cape of Seven Heads. Its extremity is high and steep; and as seen from the sea, either to the E or to the W, it appears as if it were an island. On the rocky point at the S end is a lighthouse, in N lat. 51° 36', W long. 8° 58', which exhibits a fixed light, at an alt. of 236 ft. above high water, and within a ½ m. SSW ¼ W from the old lighthouse tower.—Also a fishing harbour in the p. of Kilgeever, co. Mayo, at the head of a small cove on the S side of Clew bay, 1½ m. ENE of Lewisburgh.

**OLDIA**, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, in the Radack archipelago, in N lat. 9° 30', E long. 169° 20'. It comprises 65 islands, of which the principal are O., Ormed, and Edmegio. Each is under the government of a distinct chief. Their chief productions are the pandanus, the cocoa-nut, and the arum.

**OLDISLEBEN**, a town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the circle of Weimar-Yena, on the Unstrut, 6 m. SE of Frankenhausen, and 27 m. NNW of Weimar.

**OLDLAND**, a chapelry in Bitton p., Gloucestershire, 5 m. ESE of Bristol, on the N bank of the Avon, and in the line of the Bristol and Bath railway. Area 2,589 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,877.

**OLDNEY**, or **OLDERNAY**, a small island on the W coast of Sutherlandshire, flanking the S side of the entrance of Loch-Assynt.

**OLD MAN'S BAY**, an indentation of the S coast of Newfoundland, 105 m. E of Cape Ray, the SW extremity of the island.

**OLDMILLS**, a village in the p. of Carncastle, co. Antrim. Pop. in 1841, 117.

**OLD PROVIDENCE**, an island off the E shore of Central America, about 40 m. from the Mosquito coast, in N lat. 13° 21', W long. 81° 22', celebrated in former times as the haunt of buccaneers. It is about 4½ m. long, by 2½ m. in greatest breadth, and is of an irregular shape. It may be seen at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues, and is easily distinguished from the neighbouring isle of St. Andrew's by the outline of its abrupt and peaked mountains, the highest of which, nearly in the centre of the island, rises 1,190 ft. above the sea. Separated from its N end, by a channel of from 20 to 30 fath. wide, is the island of Catalina, forming the N boundary of a harbour so named, and affording secure anchorage in from 2 to 3½ fath.

**OLD-ROAD-TOWN**, a town on the SW coast of the island of St. Christopher, in the Little Antilles, 5 m. WNW of Basse-Terre, on the bay of Old-Road, and at the mouth of a small river.

**OLDTOWN**, a village in the p. of Clonmethan, co. Dublin, 4 m. S by W of Naul. Pop. 146.

**OLD WATER**, a rivulet in the extreme E of Kirkcudbrightshire, which rises on the E side of Aughenhay hill, and runs E and N to the Cairn, at a point 5½ m. above that stream's confluence with the Nith.

**OLEAN**, a township of Cattaraugus co., in New York, U. S., 293 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 638.

**OLEGGIO**, or **OLEZZO**, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Novara, between the Tessino and Terdoppio. It is celebrated for its mineral springs, and has a very handsome establishment of baths, with gardens laid out in imitation of the English style, walks, and all sorts of amusements, which render it a fashionable and delightful place in the summer, enjoying distant views of the whole



range of the Alps and Apennines. The town is well-built, has several churches richly ornamented, and stands in the midst of a fertile and highly cultivated country. It contained in 1848, 976 houses, 1,255 families, and 7,420 inhabitants.

**OLEIROS**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 63 m. NNW of Crato, and 42 m. S. of Coimbra.

**OLEKMA**, or **OLOKMA**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Yakutsk, and district of Olekminsk, which descends from the NW side of the Stanovoi mountains: runs N; and falls into the Lena, on the r. bank, a little below Olekminsk, and after a course of 450 m. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Tungourka, Ilkinda, and Oioun, and on the l. the Tughir, Miakhi, and Tara.

**OLEKMINSK**, a town of Russia in Asia, cap. of a district, in the prov. and 375 m. WSW of Yakutsk, on the l. bank of the Lena, a little above the confluence of the Olekma. It was originally a fort, established for the purpose of levying the tribute in furs paid by Yakuts to the Russian government. It now contains a church and 30 houses. The inhabitants, though all of Russian extraction, speak the Yakuts language. Rye and barley are the only species of grain cultivated in the locality. Pasturing cattle forms the chief occupation of the people.

**OLENEK**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Yakutsk, and district of Verkhne-Viliouisk, which runs NNE, and throws itself into the Arctic ocean, to the W of the mouths of the Lena, in N lat. 73°, E long. 122° 20', and after a course of about 900 m. Alykit, Mikhailovo, Seganka, Makeimova, and Olensk, are the chief places on its banks.

**OLENIE**, an island of the Arctic ocean, off the coast of Russia in Europe, and a little to the W of the embouchure of a small river of the same name, in N lat. 69° 10'.

**OLENII**, a headland of Russia in Asia, in the district and 420 m. E of Okhotsk, to the N of the entrance of Yamskaia bay, and to the SW of the bay of Ijighinsk.—Also a headland in the gov. of Tobolsk, and district of Berezov, to the W of the entrance to the gulf of Obi, in N lat. 72° 40', E long. 74° 20'.

**OLENNOI**, a small island of the N. Pacific, a little to the S of the peninsula of Alaska, in Russian America, in N lat. 54° 50', W long. 163° 10'. It rises high, and is very steep.

**OLENSK**, or **OEST OLENSKOE'**, a village of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 840 m. NNW of Yakutsk, district and 750 m. N of Verkhne-Viliouisk, on the l. bank and at the embouchure of the Olenek, in N lat. 63° 8'.

**OLERON**, an island of the gulf of Gascony, comprised in the French dep. of Charente-Inférieure, and arrond. of Marennnes. It lies to the N of the embouchure of the Gironde, and opposite that of the Charente, and to the S of the island of Ré, from which it is separated by a channel 9 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 16,224; in 1836, 16,402; in 1841, 16,908. Its SE point is divided from the continent by a strait only about 3 m. in width. Its length from NW to SE is about 18 m. Its greatest breadth is about 6 m., and its circumf. 48 m. On the NW point is the lighthouse of Chassiron, in N lat. 46° 2' 52", E long. 1° 16' 7". The soil possesses considerable fertility, producing corn, rye, barley, maize, legumes, wine, and brandy. Ship-building forms also an important branch of industry. On the coast are extensive salines, the salt of which is noted for its whiteness. The trade consists chiefly in salt, wine, and brandy. The island possesses five ports, La Flotte, Saint Martin, La Conarde, Loix, and Ars. It comprises 2 cants. and 6 coms. Under the convention it bore

the name of the Ile-de-la-Liberté. St. Pierre near the centre, and Oleron on the SE coast, are its chief towns.—O. long belonged to the counts of Angou and dukes of Aquitaine. It was acquired by France under Charles V., and passed afterwards with Guyenne into the hands of the English. During the wars of the League it frequently changed hands. Its fortifications were constructed by Louis XIV.

**OLERON** (**GAVE D'**), a river of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, formed by the Gaves d'Ossau and d'Aspe, two streams which descend from the Pyrenees, and unite at Oleron; thence the O. runs NW; and throws itself into the Gave-de-Pau, on the l. bank, a little above Peyrehorade, and after a course of about 48 m. Timber forms its chief article of transit. Its principal affluents are the Vert, Jos, and Saison on the l., and on the r. the Salcis.

**OLERON**, or **OLORON**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées. The arrond. comprises an area of 183,830 hect., and contains 8 cants. Pop. in 1831, 74,552; in 1836, 76,312; in 1841, 77,382. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,535; in 1841, 16,074. The town is 15 m. SW of Pau, and 126 m. S of Bordeaux, at the confluence of the Gaves d'Ossau and d'Aspe. Pop. in 1789, 7,514; in 1821, 6,328; in 1831, 6,458; in 1841, 6,804. O. is divided into a high and a low town. The low town is divided into two parts by the Gave d'Ossau. The only promenade is a terrace planted with trees, by which the upper town is partly surrounded, and which commands a fine view of the Pyrenees and of the plains of Pau. O. has manufactories of hosiery, cloth, blankets, cutlery, combs in horn and wood for Spain and America, and shoes; numerous tanneries, paper and spinning-mills, and dye-works. The trade consists chiefly in wool, home-grown and Spanish, skins, salt meat, and wood. This town was sacked in 732 by the Saracens, and was afterwards entirely destroyed by the Normans. It was rebuilt by Centulle, viscount of Bearn, and erected in the 5th cent. into a bishopric, of which the bishop took the title of first baron of Bearn.

**OLERSET**, a hamlet in Glossop p., Derbyshire. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 493.

**OLESA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Barcelona, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Llobregat. Pop. 2,500. It contains two squares, two fountains, of which one is supplied by a mineral spring, and an hospital, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

**OLESKO**, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. N of Zloczow, and 15 m. SW of Brody, on an arm of the Stry. Pop. 1,250. It contains a Catholic and 3 united Greek churches, and a convent.

**OLESNICA**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, obwodzie and 9 m. E of Stopnica. Pop. 950.

**OLESNITZ**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, reg. and 51 m. WSW of Bromberg, circle and 3 m. W of Chodziesen, on the Bolinka. Pop. 230. It has paper, saw, and falling-mills.

**OLESNÓ**. See ROSENBERG.

**OLESZNICE**. See OELS.

**OLESZYCE**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 45 m. WNW of Zolkiew, and 6 m. W of Lubaczow.

**OLETTA**, a canton, commune, and town of Corsica, in the arrond. of Bastia. The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1831, 2,293; in 1841, 2,448. The town is 7 m. SW of Bastia. Pop. 1,004.

**OLETTE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, and arrond. of Prades. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,108; in 1841, 6,275. The town is 9

m. SW of Prades, and 36 m. WSW of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Tet. Pop. 1,069. In the environs are several thermal sulphureous springs.

**OLETZKO, OLEZKO, or MARGGRATOWA**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, and reg. of Gumbinnen. The circle comprises an area of 120 sq. m., and contains 20,282 inhabitants. The town is 40 m. SSE of Gumbinnen, on the W bank of a lake of the same name. Pop. in 1837, 2,629. It contains a castle, a Lutheran church, and a large market-place, and has several tanneries. It was founded in 1560 by the margrave Albrecht.

**OLEVANO**, a town of the Papal states, in the comarca and 30 m. E of Rome, and 9 m. ENE of Palestrina. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Novara, prov. of Lomellina, and mand. of San Giorgio-di-Lomellina, on the l. bank of the Gogna, 5 m. S of Mortara. Pop. 990.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 15 m. E of Salerno, cant. and 6 m. SE of Montecorvino. Pop. 2,100.

**OLEVSK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 60 m. W of Ovroutch. Pop. 556.

**OLEZNICA**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Cracow, obwod and 7 m. E of Stobnica. Pop. 390.

**OLFEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. SW of Munster, circle and 6 m. SW of Ludinghausen, near the Lippe. Pop. 1,100. It has manufactories of linen and of shoes, and several dye-works.

**OLGINATE**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Como, district and 5 m. E of Oggiano, on the r. bank of the Adda. Pop. 1,279.

**OLGOPOL**, a district and town of Russia, in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia. The town is 134 m. ESE of Kamenitz, and 144 m. NNW of Odessa, on the l. bank of the Savranka. Pop. 1,100. It has several distilleries and saltpetre works. The district comprises several steppes on which large herds of cattle are pastured.

**OLGOUN**. See DULCIGNO.

**OLHAO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve, comarca and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Faro, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1,500.

**OLI**, a river of Nigritia, in the kingdom of Borgu, which flows SE through the provinces of Kiama and Bonssa, and joins the Ouofra in about  $9^{\circ} 10' N$  lat.

**OLIA**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Okhotsk, which, after a course in a S direction of about 60 m., throws itself into Taouiskaia bay. At its mouth is a small harbour.

**OLIANA-Y-ANOVES**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 54 m. NW of Lerida, near the l. bank of the Segre. Pop. 750. It contains three parish churches and an hospital, and has manufactories of linen and of brandy.

**OLIAPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and 21 m. ESE of Rangpur, near the r. bank of the Brahmaputra.

**OLIAS**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 6 m. E of Malaga, on a hill. Pop. 1,300. It has a considerable trade in cattle.—Also a town in New Castile, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Toledo, on a hill and on the road from Toledo to Madrid. Pop. 1,980. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of tape and of hosiery.

**OLIENA**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of the Capo-Cagliari, prov. and district and 6 m. SE of Nuoro. Pop. 2,500. It is supposed to have derived its name from the quantity of oil that was formerly produced in the environs.

**OLIERGUES, or OLLIERGUE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme,

and arrond. of Ambert. The arrond. comprises five com. Pop. in 1831, 8,097; in 1841, 8,420. The town is 15 m. NW of Ambert, on the l. bank of the Dore. Pop. 1,937. It has manufactories of camlets and of linen.

**OLIETE**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 51 m. S of Zaragoza, and 30 m. WSW of Alcañiz, near the r. bank of the Rio-Martin, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,683. It has manufactories of linen.

**OLIFANT**. See ELEPHANT'S RIVER.

**OLILIET**, a populous village on the SE coast of Timer-Laut, in S lat.  $7^{\circ} 55'$ , E long.  $131^{\circ} 26'$ .

**OLIM**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Voronej, in the district and to the W of Nijnii-Devitzk; runs N; enters the gov. of Orel; and throws itself into the Sosna, on the r. bank, and 24 m. SW of Jeletz.

**OLIM-CHAN**, a mountain of Chfma, in the prov. of Yun-nan and dep. of Chun-ning, in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 20'$ , and E long.  $100^{\circ} 4'$ . It is the most southerly of all the snowy mountains in China.

**OLINAMA**, a town of the Sunda archipelago, in the island of Timor, on the bay of Coupang and near a considerable river. It contains upwards of 200 houses. Rice is extensively grown in the vicinity.

**OLINDA**, a comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Recife and near the shores of the Atlantic, in S lat.  $8^{\circ} 6' 59''$ . Pop. in 1845, 8,000. It is pleasantly situated on a hill, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country and ocean. The streets are ill-paved, and the houses generally low and dilapidated, but the gardens with which the latter are surrounded, render the general aspect of the town agreeable. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a fine structure, and the episcopal palace, now very ruinous. It has besides several convents with handsome churches, an hospital, a college, a public library, and a botanical garden. It contains several distilleries, and has a considerable trade in cotton and sugar, the produce of the locality. This town was formerly a flourishing one. Since its capture by the Dutch in 1640 it has greatly decayed in importance. Olinda and Recife are now commonly comprised under the name of **PERNAMBUCO**: which see.

**OLINTEPEQUE**, a village of Guatemala, in the state of that name and dep. of Quezaltenango. It contains the remains of an ancient Indian citadel.

**OLIOUTORA**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the NE part of Kamtschatka, which runs NE and throws itself into the bay of Olioutorskaiä, near the town of Olioutorskoi, and after a course of 120 m.

**OLIOUTORS**, a tribe of the Koriaks people, in Russia in Asia, in the district of Kamtschatka. They inhabit chiefly the banks of the Olioutora, construct boats of seal-skin, and use nets in fishing.

**OLIOUTORSKAIA**, a bay of Behring's sea, in Russia in Asia, on the NE coast of Kamtschatka. It is 60 m. in depth, and at its entrance is nearly equal in breadth.

**OLIOUTORSKII**, a headland of Russia in Asia, in the district of Kamtschatka, on Behring's sea, to the SE of Olioutorskaiä bay, in N lat.  $59^{\circ} 50'$ , and E long.  $170^{\circ} 20'$ .

**OLIOUTORSKOL**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the district of Kamtschatka, on the l. bank and near the embouchure of the Olioutora, and 90 m. NE of Nijnii-Kamtschatsk.

**OLITA, or OLITTA**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Augustow, obwodie and 38 m. W of Kalwarya, on the l. bank of the Niemen, opposite a Russian town of the same name, of which it was formerly a suburb. Pop. 220.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 39 m. WSW of Troki, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

**OLITE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Pamplona, in a fine plain on the r. bank of the Cidacos. Pop. 2,748. It is still partially surrounded by remains of its ancient walls and ditches, and contains two parish-churches, one of which is remarkable for its finely sculptured portico, and the other for a gothic tower, two convents and the remains of a palace, built in the 15th cent. by Charles III. king of Navarre. This town is an ancient one, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Navarre.

**OLIVA**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of West Prussia, regency and circle and 5 m. NW of Danzig, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the shores of the Baltic. Pop. in 1837, 1,250. It has a fine church belonging to an ancient Cistercian abbey, and contains several forges, a copper work, and a paper-mill. A treaty was concluded here between the Swedes and the Poles in 1660.

**OLIVA**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Badajoz. Pop. 4,700. It has manufactories of linen.—Also a town in Valencia, in the prov. and 24 m. E of San Felipe, 3 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean. Pop. 6,000. It is built amphitheatrically on several picturesque hills planted with mulberry and olive trees. The streets are clean and well paved. It contains a fine square, an old castle, two parish-churches, and several convents. It has manufactories of linen goods and pottery ware. The environs are fertile in wine, silk, and oil.

**OLLERTON**, or **OWLARTON**, a township in Knutsford p., Cheshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Nether-Knutsford. Area 1,215 acres. Pop. in 1831, 283; in 1851, 300.—Also a chapelry and village, in Edwinston p., Nottinghamshire, 19 m. NNE of Nottingham. Pop. 937.

**OLLIVET**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne and cant. of Moiron, 9 m. NW of Laval. Pop. 1,264. It has several forges and a foundry.

**OLLO**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Pamplona, in a valley of the same name, on the l. bank of the Anoz. Pop. 220. The valley contains nine villages.

**OLLOIX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme and cant. of Saint-Amand-Tallende, 15 m. S of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,150.

**OLLOMONT**, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Aosta, on a mountain, on the l. bank of a torrent which throws itself into the Pellina, an affluent of the Doira-Baltea. Pop. 440. In the vicinity are valuable copper mines.

**OLLON**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Aigle, in a plain. Pop. of p. 2,692.

**OLLONIEGO**, a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. and 6 m. SE of Oviedo, on a small affluent of the Nalon which is crossed in the vicinity by a substantial bridge. Pop. 1,400. It has an hospital.

**OLMEDA-DE-LA-ABOLLA** (La), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Madrid, and on the brow of a mountain, 3 m. from the r. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 396. It has a manufactory of cloth.

**OLMEDA-DE-LA-CUESTA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. NW of Cuenca. Pop. 580. It has manufactories of linen.

**OLMEDA-DE-LAS-VALERAS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SSE of Cuenca. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of agricultural implements.

**OLMEDA-DEL-ESTREMO**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Guadalaxara, near the Tajuna.

**OLMEDILLA**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 21 m. SSW of Salamanca.

**OLMEDILLA-DE-ALARCON**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. S of Cuenca, on the brow of a hill finely planted with vines. Pop. 796. It has an hospital.

**OLMEDILLA-DEL-CAMPO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Cuenca, near the Sierra-de-Altomir. Pop. 490.

**OLMEDILLO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 45 m. SSW of Burgos, in the valley of Esgueva. Pop. 567.

**OLMEDO**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon. The town is 30 m. S of Valladolid, on a height in the midst of an extensive plain, watered by the Eresma and Adagia. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by old walls, and contains six parish churches, numerous convents, and two hospitals. It has manufactories of linen, several brick-works, and a distillery. This place was formerly one of considerable strength. In 1446, and 1467, two sanguinary engagements took place under its walls.

**OLMEN**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 23 m. ESE of Antwerp, and arrond. of Turnhout, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Mol, on the l. bank of the Great Nethe. Pop. 1,060.

**OLMES** (Les), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Tarare, and 14 m. SW of Villefranche. Pop. 300.

**OLMET**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Courpiere, and 13 m. SSE of Thiers. Pop. 1,060.

**OLMETO**, or **OLOMETO**, a canton, commune, and town of Corsica, in the arrond. of Sartene. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,871; in 1841, 3,590.—The town is 8 m. NNW of Sartene, and 18 m. SSE of Ajaccio. Pop. in 1841, 1,986. In the vicinity are the thermal baths of Boraci.

**OLMI-E-CAPELLA**, a canton and commune of Corsica, in the arrond. of Calvi. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 1,529; in 1841, 1,666.—The town is 15 m. E of Calvi. Pop. 780.

**OLMILLOS**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Burgos, in a fine valley. Pop. 275.

**OLMILLOS-DE-SASAMON**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Burgos, in a fine plain, at the foot of Mount Citores. Pop. 600. It contains the ruins of a fine castle.

**OLMO**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 39 m. SSW of Valladolid, near the Guarena. Pop. 148. The locality is very unhealthy.

**OLMOS-DE-ESGUEVA**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 9 m. ENE of Valladolid, on the Esgueva. Pop. 230.

**OLMUTZ**, or **HOLOMAUC**, a circle or administrative subdivision and town of Austria, in Moravia.—The circle is bounded on the N and NE by the circle of Troppau; on the E by that of Prerau; on the SE and S by the circle of Hradisch; and on the SW by that of Brunn; on the W by Bohemia; and on the NW by Prussia; comprising an area 99 m. in length from NNW to SSE, and 54 m. in breadth, and a total superficies of 1,950 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 430,789. It is flat in the S, but very mountainous in the N and NE. The principal rivers by which it is traversed are the March and the Mohra. In the W part are several small lakes. Towards the S is a fine plain. Flax, grain, hemp, legumes, and wine, are the chief articles of agricultural produce. The mountains afford pasturage to large herds of cattle. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, cloth, glass, and paper, and several spinning-mills. This circle contains 47 towns and 793 villages.—The town, which is the cap. of the above named circle, is situated 44 m. NE of Brunn, 117 m. NNE of Vienna, and 138 m. ESE of Prague, in a marshy locality, on



the r. bank of the March, by an arm of which it is enclosed on the N, E, and S. Pop. in 1834, 12,207; in 1845, 12,560. O. has extensive fortifications, and has 5 suburbs. It is well-built; but the height of the houses, and the heavy porticoes with which many of them are decorated, give it a sombre aspect. It has a university with a library and museum, a gymnasium, an archiepiscopal seminary, an imperial gymnasium, and an hospital. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure founded by Wenceslaus III.; the episcopal palace, the custom-house, the arsenal, and the churches. It has manufactures of cloth, and several tanneries; and carries on an active trade in cattle imported from Russia and Moldavia. The archbishopric of this place is one of the richest ecclesiastical benefices in the empire. O. is very ancient, and was formerly capital of Moravia. It is supposed to be the *Strevinta* or *Eburum* of Ptolemy, and the *Julii-Mons* or *Julio-montium* founded by Julius Maximinus in 238. It sustained an unsuccessful siege by the Mongols in 1231.—A railway to connect O. with Ratibor, via Tropau, is projected.

**OLNE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. and 7 m. W of Verviers, on the Vesdre. Pop. 2,874. It has manufactures of arms and of cloth, a spinning and several fulling mills, and several nail-works.

**OLNEY**, a parish and market town of Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 10 m. WNW of Bedford, and 16 m. ENE of Buckingham. Area of p. 3,140 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,075; in 1831, 2,418; in 1851, 2,329.—The town consists of one long street. The church is a spacious building, ornamented with a tower and beautiful spire 185 ft. high. Lace-making and silk-weaving are the chief employments of the inhabitants. The poet Cowper long resided here and in the neighbourhood; and many of his finest descriptions are drawn from the contiguous scenery.

**OLNHAUSEN**, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 16 m. NE of Neckarsulm, and 1½ m. ESE of Widdern, on the r. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 419. It has a Jewish school.

**OLOCAN**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 60 m. NNW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, in the midst of lofty mountains. Pop. 500. It has an active trade in cattle and in wool.

**OLOFSFORS**, a mining village of Sweden, in the laen of West Bothnia, parish of Nordmaling.

**OLOFSTROEM**, a village of Sweden, in the prefecture of Bleking, haerad of Lister and parish of Gemshög, 42 m. W of Carlskrona. It has a forge, a copper work, a fulling mill, and a paper mill.

**OLOMETO**. See **OLMETO**.

**OLONA**, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, which has its source in the prov. of Como, a little to the N of Varese; traverses the prov. of Milan; divides at the town of that name into two arms, one of which, under the name of Lambro-Morto, runs E, and joins the Lambro, on the r. bank, at St. Angelo. The other, retaining the name of O., enters the prov. of Pavia, and throws itself into the l. bank of the Po, at St. Zenone, 14 m. SE of Pavia. The O. has a total course, in a generally SE direction, of 66 m. It is joined at Milan by the Naviglio-Grande and the Martesana canal. The river O. gave its name to a dep. of the kingdom of Italy. Its cap. was Milan.

**OLONETZ**, a government or administrative province and town of Russia in Europe. The gov. lies between 60° and 64° 30' N lat., and between 29° 40' and 41° 40' E long.; and is bounded on the N and NE by the gov. of Archangel; on the SE by that of Vologda; on the S by the gov. of Novgorod; and on the SW by that of St. Petersburg, from which it is separated by the Ofit and Svir; and on the W

by Lake Ladoga and the grand-duchy of Finland. It is 390 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 300 m. at its greatest breadth, comprising a total superficies of 51,100 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 247,400; in 1846, 263,100. With the exception of a low range of hills of the same name, the surface of this gov. is generally level. It belongs to the basins of three seas, viz.: the Caspian, the White sea, and the Baltic. In the first of these is the Kovja; in the second, comprising the E and N, is Lake Latcha, in which the Onega river and lakes Sego and Vego have their sources. In the western part are lakes Onega and Ladoga, and the Svir, by which the waters of the former are conveyed into the latter. The principal tributaries of Lake Onega are the Vodla and Vitegra. Besides the larger lakes, there are, especially in the N part of the gov., numerous sheets of water of smaller dimensions. The soil is partly stony, and to a great extent marshy or covered with forests, and little capable of culture. Between lakes Onega and Ladoga are quarries of marble and porphyry, and in some of the mountains are mines of iron and copper. The trade consists chiefly in agricultural productions, the produce of the mines, and in dried and salted fish. The inhabitants are chiefly Russians, Fins, and Laplanders, and profess the Greek religion. The gov. is divided into 7 districts. Its capital is Petrozavodsk.—The town, which is the capital of a district of the same name, is 72 m. SW of Petrozavodsk, and 132 m. NE of St. Petersburg, 15 m. from the E coast of Lake Ladoga, on the Olonka, at the junction of the Megrega. Pop. 2,860. It contains 8 churches, 4 chapels, a prison, a custom house, and several public magazines. It has large building docks established by Peter the Great, and numerous saw-mills. The trade consists chiefly in skins. The district is intersected with mountains, and possesses little arable ground. It has quarries of marble, and mines of iron and copper. Pop. 30,350.

**OLONETZ MOUNTAINS**, a chain of mountains in the NW part of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the same name, and on the confines of that gov. and of Finland. They make part of the great mountain line by which the waters of the basin of the Baltic are separated from those of the White sea, and join on the NW the mountains of Maanselka.

**OLONNE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, and arrond. of Les Sables, 3 m. N of Sables-d'Olonne, in the midst of a dried marsh, and near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. 1,902. It has a small port. The trade consists chiefly in cattle, horses, mules, resin, coal, and salt. This was formerly a place of some importance. Its castle was demolished in 1689. The environs are very fertile.

**OLONZAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Saint-Pons. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,902; in 1841, 9,119.—The town is 16 m. S of Saint-Pons, and 66 m. WSW of Montpellier, on the Landraugoul, near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 309.

**OLORON**. See **OLERON**.

**OLOST**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 42 m. N of Barcelona. Pop. 406. It has some spinning-mills.

**OLOT**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona. The town is 15 m. NW of Gerona, on the Fluvia. Pop. 12,170. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and contains an hospital, barracks, and numerous fountains. It has manufactures of hosiery, coarse cloth, calicoes plain and printed, soap, paper, cutlery, leather, &c., and carries on an active trade. This town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1421. In the environs are several extinct volcanoes.

**OLOT**, an island of the North Pacific, in the Radack archipelago, in N lat.  $8^{\circ} 46' 4''$ .

**OLOU DOUROUK**, a town of Greece, in Livadia, 8 m. N of Lepanto, on the l. bank of the Fidari.

**OLPAR**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. of Gujerat, district and 14 m. NNW of Surate.

**OLPE**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, and regency of Arensburg. The circle comprises an area of 105 sq. m., and 23,959 inhabitants.—The town is 30 m. SSW of Arensburg, near the r. bank of the Bigge, at an alt. of 343 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1844, 1,811. It has several iron, steel, and copper works, and tanneries.

**OLS**, or **OLESSNICE**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 33 m. NW of Brünn.

**OLS**, or **OLESNICA**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the province of Silesia, and regency of Breslau. The town is 19 m. ENE of Breslau, on the Oelse. Pop. in 1837, 5,801. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, and has a ducal gymnasium, one of the most richly endowed in the prov., and a fine castle belonging to the duke of Brunswick-Ols, with a library and museum.

**OLSA**, a river of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, which has its source on the frontiers of Galicia, 17 m. S of Bielitz, and near that of the Vistula; waters Yablunkau, Teschen, and Freystadt; runs along the confines of Moravia and of Prussian Silesia; and joins the Oder on the r. bank, 2 m. NE of Oderberg, and after a course in a generally NW direction of about 60 m.

**OLSENE**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, cant. and 5 m. SW of Devnse, and 16 m. SW of Ghent, near the Lys. Pop. 2,100.

**OLSHAMMER**, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture and 36 m. SSW of Örebro, and haerad of Sundbo, on Lake Wetter. It has some trade in fish.

**OLSNITZ**, or **OLSSNITZ**, a town of Saxony, capital of the amt of Voigtsberg, in the circle and 30 m. SW of Zwickau, on the r. bank of the Elster, at an alt. of 415 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1834, 3,814. It has manufactories of cloth, hosiery, and leather. The pearl-fisheries of the Elster afford also a considerable branch of industry. In the vicinity is the ancient castle of Voigtsberg.

**OLSTYNEK**. See **HOHFENSTEIN**.

**OLSZANY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. S of Oschmiana.

**OLSZTYN**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, 38 m. NNW of Olkusz. Pop. 1,638.

**OLTEN**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 21 m. NE of Soleure, and 21 m. SE of Bâle, on the l. bank of the Aar, which is here crossed by a bridge, and at the junction of the Dünner. Pop. 1,634, Catholics. It contains some fine houses, and has a good port. Its industry, consisting in the manufacture of hosiery, cloth, and leather, is considerable; it has also an active trade in paper, cloth, wine, and spices.

**OLTENITZA**, a village of Wallachia, 32 geog. m. direct distance SE by S of Bucharest, on a slightly rising ground near the l. bank of the Arjisch, and 2½ m. above the influx of that stream into the l. bank of the Danube opposite Turtukan. The Danube, which is here 452 yds. broad, was crossed by the Turkish forces under Omer Pasha on the 3d and 4th October 1853, and a series of engagements took place with the Russian forces.

**OLTISLI**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 105 m. SSW of Akhalzike.

**OLTUL**, a district of Upper Wallachia, skirted by the Aluta on the W, and by the Danube on the S. Its chief town is Slatina.

**OLU-BURLA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Ana-

tolia, in the sanjak of Hamid-ili, 33 m. N of Hamid, and 36 m. S of Afium-Kara-Hissar.

**OLULA-DE-CASTRO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Almeida.

**OLULA-DEL-RIO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NNE of Almeida, on the l. bank of the Almanzor. Pop. 900.

**OLVA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Teruel, on the l. bank of the Mijares. Pop. 1,200. A good deal of coarse linen is made here.

**OLVENSTADT**, a village of Prussian Saxony, 3 m. NW of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,200.

**OLVERA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 64 m. ENE of Cadiz. It has an old Moorish castle. Pop. 6,000. A considerable quantity of linen is woven here; and there are numerous oil-mills.

**OLVESTON**, a parish of Gloucestershire, 4 m. SW of Thornbury. Area 4,787 acres. Pop. 1,669.

**OLVIOPOL**, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, on the Bug, 124 m. NW of Kherson, in N lat.  $48^{\circ} 3'$ . Pop. 1,500.

**OLYKA**, a town of Russian Poland, situated near a lake 20 m. E of Lucko, and 21 m. N of Dubno. It was the chief place of a duchy belonging to the ancient house of Radzivil.

**OLYMPIA**, or **ANDILALO**, a hamlet of Greece, in the Morea, situated on the Rufeia or Alpheius, 10 m. E of Pyrgos, a little above the junction of the *Cladeus* with the Rufeia. There are now few remains of the ancient town. The plain on which the world-renowned games were celebrated is now a large and fertile corn-field, the soil being formed by the muddy depositions of the Rufeia. The earth, thus raised considerably above its original level, covers numerous ancient foundations and remains. The only monument of the position of which there is any certainty is the temple of Jupiter.

**OLYMPUS**, or **ELYMBO**, a celebrated mountain of European Turkey, on the frontiers of Romelia, at the E extremity of the Cambunian range, and near the W coast of the gulf of Salonika, in N lat.  $40^{\circ} 4'$ , E long.  $22^{\circ} 21'$ , about 25 m. N of Larissa. Its summit is covered with snow during a part of the year; but, though accounted by the ancients the highest mountain in the world, its actual elevation is 9,745 ft. Mr. Urquhart gives an interesting and animated account of the ascent of this mountain in his *Spirit of the East*. Salonika, he says, was quite distinguishable from its summit; and Larissa appeared under his feet. "The whole horizon from N to SW was occupied by mountains, hanging on, as it were, to Olympus. This is the range that runs westward along the N of Thessaly, ending in the Pindus. The line of bearing of these heaved-up strata seems to correspond with that of the Pindus, that is, to run N and S, and they presented their escarpment to Olympus. Ossa, which lay like a hillock beneath, stretched away at right angles to the S; and in the interval spread far, far in the red distance the level lands of Thessaly, under that peculiar dusty mist which makes Nature look like a gigantic imitation of an unnatural effect produced on the scene of a theatre. When I first reached the summit, and looked over the warm plains of Thessaly, this haze was of a pale yellow hue. It deepened gradually, and became red, then brown, while similar tints far more vivid were reproduced higher in the sky. But when I turned round to the east, up which the vast shadows of night were travelling, the cold ocean looked like a plain of lead; the shadow of the mighty mass of O. was projected 20 m. along its surface; and I stood on the very edge. The structure of O. is very singular. The central group is marble, sometimes in thin layers, varying from very fine to very coarse-grained white, sometimes gray, with a little limestone dis-

persed through it. Looking towards the mountain, the sides seem all rounded; but looking from the centre, the escarpments present themselves as cliffs. Towards the base of the principal rock, a little gneiss appears overlying the marble. The water from the mountain winds round it in a vale somewhat irregular, formed by the back of the marble and the face of a mingled formation of stratified granite, gneiss, and mica schist: a more extensive vale and higher abutments succeed to this. Through this stratum the water escapes to the SW by a valley of denudation, and to the E finds its way along the face of the gneiss to the sea. At Sciathos I remarked a section of a rock-marble below, and mica schist above, conformably overlying, but supposed it displaced. At Naxia the marble and gneiss regularly alternate in layers, which seem identical with the stratification of O. Towards Tempe also mica schist abounds, of a burnt amber colour, which, together with the rugged and broken aspect of the hills, gives that region a volcanic look; and has perhaps led to the supposition that the passage of the Peneus was opened by an earthquake. Tempe is a valley of denudation."

**OLYMPUS**, a noble mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Khodavendikar, to the S of the town of Brusa. Marshal Marmont estimates its alt. at 2,247 metres = 2,457 yds. above sea-level. Chestnut trees grow luxuriantly on the spurs of this mountain; at a greater height evergreens of all descriptions are seen; still nearer the summit, there is a considerable extent of table-land, which supplies pasture to the flocks of the Turcomans who encamp on it during the summer.—There is another mountain of the same name in the S part of the island of Mitylene.

**OLYMPUS (MOUNT)**, a remarkable mountain on the NW coast of North America, a little to the S of the straits of Juan-de Fuca, in about N lat. 47° 10'. It was so named by Captain Meares, who visited this coast in 1788. Its summit is covered with perpetual snow.

**OM**, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises from a lake in the steppe of Barabinsk, in the gov. of Tomsk, and, after a WSW course of about 350 m., falls into the Irtysh, on the l. bank, near the town of Omsk. It receives the Ugakla, the Itsha, the Kama, and the Tartas, on the r. bank.

**OMA**, or **HAURAUA**, one of the Molucca islands, to the NE of Amboyna, in S lat. 3° 37'. It is about 9 m. long, and 6 m. wide, and has about 5,000 inhabitants. The principal village bears the same name. Its chief production is cloves.

**OMACHIS (GRANDE)**, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake St. Pierre, in N lat. 46° 16', after a SE course of about 60 m.

**OMAGH**, the capital of co. Tyrone, in the p. of Drumragh, at the formation of the Strahle river by the confluence of the Camowen and the Drumragh rivulets, 7 m. SSW of Gortin, and 86½ m. NNW of Dublin. The site of the town is a rapid slope upon the side of one of a numerous series of tortuous vales and sinuous dells which cut all the circumjacent country into a labyrinth of hillocks, ridges, hills, and hollows. The main street is spacious, well-edified, and cheerful. The county court-house is a handsome Grecian building. The county gaol is a large modern building on the N side of the town. The other public buildings are a church, four Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a barrack, an infirmary, a fever-hospital, and a poor law union workhouse. O. is the market-town for an extensive linen-trade; and has long been known, in particular, for its bulky sales of brown linen. Its corn trade and its general retail trade are also of comparatively great extent. Pop. in 1851, 3,016.

**OMAGUAS (SAN JOAQUIN DE)**, a missionary settlement of Ecuador, in the prov. of Mainas, on the N shore of the river Amazon, in S lat. 4° 9' 17", 60 m. below the junction of the Rio-Tigre.

**OMAN**, a division of Arabia, comprising that portion of the coast which extends from about the latitude of the island of Mozeirah or 20° 48' N, to Ras-el-Had or Cape Mussendun, in N lat. 26° 24', forming a narrow strip of land of nearly 400 m. in length, but never exceeding 150 m. in breadth, bounded on the E by the Indian ocean, on the W by deserts or vast plains of loose drift-sand of unknown extent. A range of mountains traverses the whole prov. from Maskat to Sur, in a direction nearly parallel to the coast. Under the parallel of 23°, the Jebel-Akhdar runs in a direction nearly transverse to the coastline, and terminates in Ras-Mussendun. Primitive limestone is the predominant rock. The Tehama or district of Batna is a fertile and well-watered region; but O. in general may be described as "a desert thickly studded with oases, and containing amidst its mountains numerous fertile valleys." [Wellsted.] The oases extend from Beni-Abu-Ali, in a WNW direction, and vary in size from 1 to 8 m. in circumference. When water can be readily obtained, the fertility of these oases is very great; they yield plentifully barley, dates, lentils, grapes, mangoes, melons, oranges, and sugar-cane. Wheat is sown in the latter part of October, and reaped about the middle of March. Some tracts are thickly wooded with acacias and tamarisks, and aloes are numerous on the borders of the streams. The wild animals on the plains are jackals, foxes, hares, antelopes, and jerboas; hyenas are found near the mountains; wild hogs, goats, and a species of small panther, are met with on the Jebel-Akhdar. The Omani camel is greatly esteemed for strength and swiftness. They are valued at from 30 to 140 dollars. Goats abound; sheep are scarce; humped oxen are used for drawing water, ploughing, and treading out the grain. Doves, plovers, pigeons, and quails, are numerous. The inhabitants of this district have always been the most active and commercial of any Arabian people. Situated at the meeting point between India, Arabia, Persia, and Eastern Africa, O. has been always a species of depot for the commodities of these respective countries. The manufactures are few and rude. Canvas and coarse woollen and cotton cloths are woven; and the rudier operations of the blacksmith and silversmith are conducted in the towns. The Portuguese early invaded and took possession of Maskat, its principal port, which they retained for nearly 200 years. In the course of the last cent., Nadir Shah invaded and conquered O.; but his arms being occupied in other quarters, the native chiefs speedily regained their dominion. Rostak is the residence of the imam; but Maskat and Matara are the places through which the country is chiefly known to Europeans; Kalhat, Shinass, and Sohar, are also considerable towns. Wellsted estimated the entire pop. at 250,000. See MASKAT.

**OMAN (SEA OF)**, a name sometimes given to that part of the Indian ocean which lies between Arabia on the NW; Beluchistan on the N; and Hindostan on the NE and E.

**OMASUYOS**, a province of Peru, to the W of Lake Titicaca. It is 40 leagues long from N to S, and from 16 to 20 leagues wide. That part of the prov. which runs along the great lake has a mild climate. It produces little corn, but its pastures feed a number of cattle, and it has gold-mines. It is chiefly inhabited by Indians.

**OMATE**, a volcanic summit of the Peruvian Andes, about 50 m. SE of Arequipa.

**OMBAY**, or **MALLUA**, an island in the Eastern seas, between the 8th and 9th parallels of S lat., 20



m. NW of Timor. It is 45 m. in length from E to W, and about 13 m. in average breadth.

OMBERSLEY, a parish of Worcestershire, 4 m. W by N of Droitwich. Area 6,962 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,267; in 1851, 2,364.

OMBLA, a river of Austrian Dalmatia, in the maritime territory of Ragusa. It issues from the foot of an immense rock, with a body of water "almost as large as the Thames at Richmond," and flows in a course of little more than 2 m. through a fertile plain, covered with country-houses, gardens, vineyards, and olive plantations, to a small gulf which branches out from that of Gravosa, a little to the N of Ragusa.

OMBLEZE, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 15 m. NE of Crest. Pop. 560.

OMBOS, or KUM-OMBOS, a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Thebes, 27 m. NW of Assuan, distinguished by the remains of two temples which still display the faded aspect of ancient grandeur.

OMBRIANO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, 2 m. WSW of Crema. Pop. 1,300.

OMBRONE, a river of Tuscany, which rises among the Apennines; runs S; and falls into the Mediterranean at Castell-Ombone, not far from Grosseto, after a course of 70 m. Its principal affluents are the Arbia, the Mersa, and the Lanzo, on the r.; and the Orcia on the l.

OMCHU, a river of Tibet, which joins the Lachu in Thaleayn, after a S course of about 120 m.

OMDINAR, a village of Lower Egypt, 7 m. NNW of Cairo.

OMEGNA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Novara, on the r. bank of the Strona, near the lake of Orta, 16 m. S of Domo-d'Ossola. Pop. 1,500.

OMEKON, a river of Asiatic Russia, which descends from the NW flanks of the Stanovoi mountains, and joins the Indighirka, on the r. bank, after a NNW course of 90 m.

OMELLUR, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Travancore, 60 m. ESE of Cochin.

OMELNIK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 54 m. SW of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Psiol.

OMER (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, situated partly on an eminence, and partly in a marshy tract traversed by the river Aa, 22 m. SE of Calais, at the mouth of the canal of Neuf-Fossée, which unites the Lys and the Aa, and on the railway from Arras to Calais. It is built with tolerable regularity, the principal streets being broad and spacious, but bordered with low mean-looking houses, built for the most part of a yellow brick, which has a dingy and disagreeable appearance. The ramparts and some of the public edifices are built of red brick. The Place d'armes is surrounded on three sides by small and irregular houses, and on the fourth has the hotel-de-ville. A suburb called Haut Pont is situated to the N of the town, along the quays which border the canal. The only public buildings worth notice are the cathedral and the abbey-church of St. Bertin. The college has a library of 20,000 vols., but is best known as a seminary for the Catholic clergy of England and Ireland. Pop. in 1789, 14,612; in 1821, 18,246; in 1846, 18,424. A number of the inhabitants are occupied with the culture of the fertile grounds around the town; others are employed in the manufacture of woollens, leather, paper, starch, beet-root sugar, and tobacco-pipes. As a fortress, St. O., though little mentioned in the military history of late ages, is possessed of considerable strength, partly from its outworks, but more from the power its garrison possesses of inundating the adjacent country.—The cant. of St. O. comprises 16 com., with a pop. in 1831 of 31,204; in 1841 of

34,199.—The arrond. has an area of 108,245 hect., and comprises 6 cant., with a pop. in 1831 of 103,073; in 1841 of 109,144.

OMERA, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 16 m. N of Aden.

OMERCOTE, a town of Sind, 90 m. E of Hyderabad, with a fort.

OMERCUNTUC, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 28 m. NW of Ruttunpore. It is situated in a very wild and uncultivated country, near the sources of the three great rivers, the Sone, the Nerbudda, and Mahanuddi, and forms a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

OMERO (SAINTO), a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra Ima, 12 m. NNE of Teramo.

OMERPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. 20° 23'.

OMESSA, a village of Corsica, 6 m. NE of Corté.

OMETA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 20 m. E of Cambay.

OMETEPEC, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific, in N lat. 16° 52'.—Also an island in the lake of Nicaragua, 25 m. E of Nicaragua. It is 20 m. in length, and from 7 to 8 m. in breadth, and is inhabited by Indians, who raise crops of maize, and possess some cattle. It is joined to the island of Madera by a neck of land, so low that when a breeze sets in from NE it is not unfrequently submerged. It attains an alt. of 5,100 ft. [*Baily*], 5,252 ft. [*Squires*], in a volcanic mountain of regular conical form, but which, unlike its twin mount in Madera, is bare of wood. Numerous ancient Mexican remains exist upon it.

OMETEPTL, one of the largest islands in Lake Maracaybo.

OMEY, an island in the p. of Omei, co. Galway, 3 furl. W of the nearest part of the mainland, opposite the hamlet of Loughawee. It measures 1½ m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

OMEY, UMMA, or UMONT, a parish on the coast of co. Galway, containing the town of Clifden. Area 20,835 acres, of which 513 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 6,721; in 1851, 6,548. The W skirts of the Binabola mountains descend upon the E boundary, but contribute no great alt. to the area within that boundary. The principal lakes are Annagh, 207 ft. above sea-level; Nahillia, 511 ft.; Cregg, Nambracka, Shanakevar, Glenbrickeen, Fahy, Courthoor, Atalia, and Aughruskbeg. The coast is exceedingly broken, and deeply intersected by bays. The principal islands are Gooren, Roe, Dog, West Ferroonagh, East Ferroonagh, Cuddoo, Friar, High, Carrickawhilla, Carrickaloo, Omei, Droogh, Glinsk, Innisturk, Eeshal, Turbot, Wavermore, Waverybeg, East Carricklahan, and West Carricklahan. The principal hamlets are Loughawee, Drumgaroe, Connacullev, and Streamstown.

OM-HANDAL, a district of Nubia, 90 m. NE of Shendi, on the r. bank of the Tacazze.

OMI, or OIRS, a large lake of Nifon, in Japan, 100 m. long, and 10 m. broad, 15 m. NE of Meaco.

OMIGNON, a small river of France, which rises in the dep. of Aisne, near St. Quentin; runs from E to W; and joins the Somme, on the r. bank, after a course of 24 m.

OMMANEY (CARE), the S extremity of King George the Third's archipelago, at the entrance to Chatham sound, in N lat. 56° 10', W long. 134° 34'. It constitutes a remarkable promontory, terminating in a bluff rocky cliff.

OMM-EL-SOGHAIR, an oasis in the desert of Barcah, in Tripoli, to the E of the oasis of Siwah.

OMMEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overysse, 22 m. NNE of Dewater, and 14 m. E of Zwolle, on the r. bank of the Vechte. Pop. 760

**OMMERSCHAUS**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Overijssel, 26 m. NNE of Deventer, and 5 m. N of Ommen. There is here a large workhouse, or rather house-of-detention, for those persons from the free agricultural colonies who refuse to cultivate their land, or are found in other respects unmanageable. In place of separate allotments and separate cottages, as in the latter establishments, there is one central building here, surrounded by 18 farms of 32 hectares each; and around the whole is drawn a rivulet or canal, and a cordon of sentinels. The number of persons detained here in 1851 was 2,500.

**OMO**, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the E coast of Amboyna, in S lat. 3° 31'.

**OMOA**, or **SAN FRANCISCO-DE-OMOA**, a sea-port of Honduras, in the dep. of Santa Barbara, 15 m. E of the mouth of the Motagua, in N lat. 15° 20'. It is a fortress of some importance, and considered the key of Honduras.

**OMOE**, an islet of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 4 m. SW of Sieland, in N lat. 55° 9'. It is 5 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth. Pop. 200.

**OMOLONE**, a river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Kolyma, 80 m. from its mouth, after a course of about 200 m.

**OMPOMPONOSUC**, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which, after an impetuous course of 30 m. flows into the Connecticut.

**OMRAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. 21° 7'.

**OMSEMIE**, a town of Kordofan, 90 m. W of Ibeit.

**OMSK**, a town of Asiatic Russia, the cap. of the gov. of Tomsk, at the junction of the river Om with the Irtysh, in N lat. 54° 57', E long. 73° 40'. Pop. 11,340. It is well fortified and surrounded by a large dry ditch. Being a frontier town, and intended as a barrier against the incursions of the Kirghises, O. terminates the military line of the Irtysh, and begins that of the Ischim. The town is agreeable; the general's house, the church, and the military school, are handsome edifices. There is always a large garrison kept here; a trade in brandy, tobacco, and manufactured articles is kept up with the nomadic tribes in exchange for cattle, horses, brown felt, mair, and coarse woollen carpets.—A tract called the Omskaya Oblast, or prov. of Omsk, extends about 1,200 versts from NW to SE, and 350 from NE to SW, beyond the military line formed by the Upper Irtysh, and is reckoned to belong to Russia, although the wandering Kirghis are almost its only occupants.

**OMSONTEH**, a valley of Nubia, on the E bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 52 m. N of Sennar.

**OMUDWARA**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, situated between the 24th and 25th parallels of N lat. It is wild and uncultivated, and contains no town of any consequence.

**OMULEU**, a river of Prussia, which rises near Balden, in the reg. of Königsberg; passes Willenberg; enters Poland; flows through vast marshes, and joins the Narew on the r. bank, near Ostrotenka, after a SE course of 75 m.

**OMUN**, a town of Guinea, on an island in the Old Calabar river, in N lat. 6° 9'. Pop. 5,000.

**OMURA**, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 15 m. NNE of Nangasaki.

**ONA**, a river of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Tasceeva after a course of about 100 m.

**ONA**, a settlement of Peru, in the prov. of Loxa, on the great road from Loxa to Popayan, 34 m. S by W of Cuenca.—Also a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Burgos. Pop. 750.

**ONABAS**, a settlement of Mexico, on the shore of the river Hiqui.

**ONANCOCK**, a village of Accomac co., in Virginia, U. S., 185 m. E by N of Richmond.

**ONAS**, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 22 m. S of Funai.

**ONATE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Bilbao. Pop. 4,236. It is situated among mountains in a valley; and is well built with regular streets, and a fine town-hall. It has large iron and copper works, and manufactories of nails and of guns. It suffered much during the Carlist struggle.

**ONATEYA**, or **ONATIAYO**, one of the Mendoza islands, which lies about 5 leagues E of Ohitahu, and as much S of Ohevahoa, in S lat. 8° 9'. It is about 3 leagues in circuit.

**ONCES** (Rio-dos), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande, which falls into the Rio-Doce. It is so named from the number of ounces which infest its banks.

**ONDA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. WSW of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 4,500. It has pottery and tile manufactories; and iron is wrought in the vicinity.

**ONDARA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of San Felipe. Pop. 1,200.

**ONDARROA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Biscay, 18 m. NE of Bilbao, on the bay of Biscay, at the embouchure of a small river of the same name. Pop. 1,173.

**ONDE FONTAINE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. SW of Aulnay, near the source of the Odon. Pop. 950.

**ONDEGA**, a village of Abyssinia, 50 m. SW of Tselga.

**ONE** (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Algeria, in N lat. 15° 35', W long. 2° 4'.

**ONECOTE**, a township in the p. of Leek, in Staffordshire, 4 m. E by S from Leek. Pop. in 1841, 427; in 1851, 438.

**ONEEHOW**, or **ONEHU**, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 21° 52'. It is about 40 m. in circumf. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; but the rest of the island consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces abundance of yams and fruit.

**ONEGA**, a large lake of European Russia, in the centre of the gov. of Olonetz, 85 m. ENE of the still larger lake of Ladoga, between the parallels of 60° 50' and 61° 50'. Its length is about 135 m., its breadth from 30 to 45 m. It contains several islands, of which the basis is limestone. Several rivers, the principal of which is the Vodla, flow into it. Its waters are clear, and abound in fish. The Svir, a navigable stream coming from its SW extremity, carries its waters to Lake Ladoga. By the Vodla and the Marienskoi course it is connected with the Volga.—Also a large river of European Russia, which rises to the E of the above lake in Lake Latcha, and flowing NW, falls into a gulf of the White sea to which it gives name, extending between the parallels of 63° 50', and 65° N. The principal affluents of the O. are the Voloshka and the Mokha on the r., and the Kena on the l.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, on the White sea, at the mouth of the river Onega, in N lat. 63° 53', and 80 m. SSW of Archangel. Pop. 1,800. It is neatly built. It has some commerce in timber, grain, and furs.

**ONEGLIA**, a province of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, which, until 1566, formed a distinct principality belonging to the house of Doria; bounded on the N by the div. of Coni; on the NE by that of Genoa; on the SE by the gulf of Genoa; on the SW by the prov. of San Remo; and on the W by Nice. It is covered on the N by ramifications of the Apennines. Its principal streams are the Argoesia, and the Impero. Its chief productions are

olive-oil, fruit, flax, and silk. It contains a surface of 100 sq. m.—Also a town of Piedmont, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of the small river Impero, 41 m. ENE of Nice. Pop. 5,500. It has a small harbour, and a traffic in wine, fruit, and olive-oil. It is partially fortified, and contains some well-built churches and a gymnasium. It was the birthplace of Andrew Doria, the famous Genoese admiral.

ONEGLIA (CAPE), a cape on the Sardinian coast, in the territory of Nice, in N lat. 45° 56'.

ONEHOUSE, a parish of Suffolk, 3 m. WNW of Stowmarket. Area 898 acres. Pop. in 1851, 432.

ONEIDA, a county of New York, U. S., situated NE of the centre of the state. Area 1,101 sq. m. The face of the country is generally level; the only tract that borders on a hilly character is a small portion of the E part; on the N and W from Oneida lake, it is almost a dead level. It is watered by the Black Mohawk and numerous small streams. Pop. in 1840, 85,310; in 1850, 90,818. Its chief towns are Whitesborough, Utica, and Rome.—Also a township of Eaton co., in Michigan, 130 m. W by N of Detroit.

ONEIDA (LAKE), a lake of New York, U. S., chiefly in Oneida co. It is 22 m. long, and from 4 to 6 m. broad. It receives Wood creek on the E, and communicates with Lake Ontario by the Oneida which flows into the Oswego. It is a very beautiful lake abounding in fish.

ONEIDA CASTLE, a village in Oneida co., New York, U. S., 113 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 400.

ONEIDA CREEK, a river of New York, U. S., which runs N into the E end of Oneida lake. It is 25 m. in length, and navigable to 3 m. from the lake.

ONEIL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 21 m. NW of Ujein.

ONEILLE. See ONEGLIA.

ONEKOSAN, one of the Kurile islands, in N lat. 49° 24', E long. 154° 45'. It contains three extinct volcanoes.

ONEMACK (POINT), a cape on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 56°.

ONEMEN, a river of Asiatic Russia, which after a NE course of 90 m. flows into the S extremity of a gulf of the same name.

ONEONTA, a township of Otsego co., in New York, U. S., 20 m. S of Cooperstown, watered by the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,936.

ONESSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Argentan. Pop. 580.

ONEVY, one of the smaller Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific, near the N coast of Tongatabu, 5 m. NE of Observatory point.

ONEY, a small river of Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug, at Leominster.—Also a small river in Salop, which runs into the Teme at Ockley-park.

ONGAR. See CHIPPING-ONGAR.

ONGAR (HIGN), a parish of Essex, 6 m. WNW of Penkridge. Area 4,510 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,147.

ON-GHIN, a river of Mongolia, which rises in the district of Orkhon; runs SE; and after a course of 210 m. flows into the Khurugen-Ulen Nor.

ON-GHIN-ULA, a chain of mountains in Mongolia, which commences to the W of Orat, and stretches 150 m. towards the N, forming part of the In-shan chain.

ONG-KIN, a town of Corea, 58 m. SW of Hoang, on the Yellow sea.

ONOBOLI, one of the small Friendly islands, 6 m. E of Neneva.

ONGOLE, a district of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, between the 15th and 16th parallels of N lat. It is fertile, and well-watered by the rivers Gundegana and Mussy, and is included in the collector-

ship of Nellore.—The chief town, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 15° 31', 170 m. N of Madras. It was formerly well-fortified, and a place of considerable consequence; but has lost much of its ancient splendour.

ONGOLOGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, in N lat. 20° 36', 52 m. WNW of Ketek.

ONI, a town of Imeritia, 65 m. NE of Kotakis, on the S flank of the Caucasus.

ONIBURY, a parish of Salop, 5 m. NW of Ludlow. Area 1,992 acres. Pop. in 1851, 362.

ONIL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 8 m. E of Villena. Pop. 2,690.

ONION, a river of Vermont, U. S., which rises in Cabot co.; flows S and SW, and passes by Montpelier; and runs W into Lake Champlain, 5 m. NW of Burlington. It is one of the principal rivers of Vermont, and flows through a fertile country. Between Colchester and Burlington, making its way through the Green mountain range, it has worn through a solid rock of limestone, forming a chasm 70 or 80 ft. deep; and at Bolton it has formed a similar chasm.

ONIS, or OXSA, an islet off the coast of Spain, in N lat. 42° 24', W long. 8° 55', at the NW entrance of Pontevedra bay. It is 2 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth; and is strongly fortified.

ONISIAN, a village of Irak, in Persia, 20 m. N of Khonsar.

ONKONG (POINT), a cape on the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 2° 45'.

ONNAING, a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 4 m. NE of Valenciennes. Pop. 3,420. Chicory is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood.

ONO, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 0° 39', E long. 178° 55'.

ONOD, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Borsod, at the confluence of the rivers Kis, Hernath, and Sajó, 25 m. E of Erlau. Pop. 2,840.

ONON, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, on the frontier of Chinese Tartary, which flows NE till, combined with the Ingoda, it forms the Shilka, which afterwards discharges itself into the Amur.

ONONDAGA, a county of the state of New York, U. S., centrally situated towards the N part of the state. Area 711 sq. m. Its soil is a fertile calcareous loam. In this co. are salt springs which yield a large revenue to the state, and beds of gypsum also of great value. The principal streams are the Oswego and the Seneca; besides these there are several other small creeks, and Otisco, Oneida, and Skeneatles lakes. Pop. in 1840, 67,911; in 1850, 85,900.—The township of O. is 5 m. S of Syracuse. Pop. 5,658.

ONONDAGA, or SALT LAKE, a lake of Onondaga co., New York, U. S., which discharges its waters into Seneca river. It is a small collection of dirty water, not exceeding 8 m. in length, and from 2 to 4 m. in breadth. On its borders are very productive salt springs.

ONONDAGA HOLLOW, a village of Onondaga co., New York, U. S., 4 m. S of Syracuse. Pop. 350.

ONORE, or HANAWAR, a seaport of Hindostan, in the prov. of North Canara, in N lat. 14° 16', E long. 74° 34', at the mouth of the Sheravatti, a small river which communicates with a fine salt-water lake extending E nearly to the foot of the mountains. This lake is studded with islands, and produces a great quantity of fish, which are salted by the natives, and form a considerable article of trade; and the neighbouring country produces pepper and rice, which are also exported. When the Portuguese first arrived in India, O. was the capital of an independent rajah, whom they subdued. It was subsequently taken from them by the Dutch, who appear to have relinquished



it; for in 1763 it was taken by Hyder Aly, and was then considered as one of the possessions of the rani of Bednore. Hyder Aly caused docks to be erected here for the purpose of building ships of war; but in 1768 it was taken by the British, before his plans were matured, and the buildings were destroyed. With the prov. of Capara, O. came ultimately into possession of the British in 1799, and is gradually recovering its prosperity.

**ONOUGHT**, a village on the N coast of the island of Aranmore, co. Galway,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. WNW of Kilronan.

**ONRUST**, a small island in the Eastern ocean, off the N coast of Java, in the bay of Batavia. It is nearly of a circular form, about 4,800 ft. in circumf., and only about 6 or 8 ft. above the level of the water. The Dutch had formerly fortifications here, and also extensive works for the repairing and building of ships. These works were destroyed by a British armament when the island was in possession of the Dutch, but the Dutch have restored the ship-building yards.

**ONSLow**, a county in the SE part of N. Carolina, U. S., on the coast. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,527; in 1850, 8,312.—Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on the E side of New River, 145 m. SE of Raleigh.—Also a town of Nova Scotia, 45 m. NNE of Halifax, at the head of Mines bay.

**ONSLow (Point)**, the S extremity of the Duke of York's island, in the N. Pacific, in N lat.  $55^{\circ} 50'$ .

**ONSTWEDDE**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, 7 m. S of Winschoten.

**ONTARI**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gandwana, district of Billonjah, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 13'$ .

**ONTARIO**, a county of New York, U. S., situated centrally in the W part of the state. Area 617 sq. m. The face of the country is considerably diversified, though none of it can be called hilly, and no part mountainous. The alluvial tracts are very extensive, and of a rich soil, especially along the Genesee river. It is well-watered by Genesee and Canandaigua rivers; and has Canandaigua lake in the centre, Seneca lake on the E, and Candia, Horeseye, and Hemlock lakes, on the W. Pop. in 1850, 43,977.

**ONTARIO (LAKE)**, the easternmost of that great chain of lakes which divides the United States from Upper Canada. It receives the waters of Lake Erie and the upper lakes through the Niagara, and discharges itself by the St. Lawrence, which issues from its NE extremity. It is of an oblong form; its greatest length being from SW to NE, in which direction it measures 160 m.; its circumf. is about 600 m. It lies between  $43^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  N lat., and  $76^{\circ}$  and  $79^{\circ}$  W long. Its islands are 19 in number. Its surface is 333 ft. lower than that of Lake Erie, and 232 ft. above tide-level in the St. Lawrence. Its shores exhibit great diversity. Towards the NE they are low, with numerous marshy places; to the N and NW they assume a lofty character, but subside again to a very moderate height on the S. Of the many rivers flowing into Lake Ontario, if the Genesee and Oswego be excepted, there are none that lay claim to particular notice. All of them have a sandy bar across the entrance. There are some fine bays and inlets, wherein vessels of every description may find protection against bad weather. Burlington bay is both spacious and secure; but these advantages are rendered of little importance by its entrance, which is so shallow as to admit nothing larger than boats. Hungry bay affords good anchorage and safe shelter among its islands to ships of the largest size at all seasons. Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, and Coburg, are important points on its N or Canadian shore; Oswego, Sachett's harbour, and Port Genesee, on its S. It is connected with Sherborough on Lake Erie by the Welland canal; and with the Ottawa river by the

Rideau canal. Very heavy squalls of wind frequently occur on Lake O., but they are unattended either with difficulty or danger, if met with the usual precautions every seaman is acquainted with. Of the numerous islands in this lake, Grand isle, which lies immediately at the outlet of the lake into the St. Lawrence, is the most considerable; below this, the islands are so numerous in the channel of the St. Lawrence that they have received the appellation of 'the Thousand Isles.'

**ONTENIENTE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 12 m. SW of San-Felipe, on the r. bank of the Clariano. Pop. in 1845, 9,508. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, paper, and copper.

**ONTIGOLA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Toledo, 3 m. E of Aranjuez, on a small lake of the same name.

**ONTONAGON**. See COPPERMINE RIVER.

**ONZA**, a river of Lower Guinea, in Congo, which rises in the kingdom of Ovando, and falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 300 m. Its mouth is about 140 m. S from that of the Zaire.

**ONZAIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir et Cher, cant. of Herbault, 9 m. SW of Blois. Pop. 1,500.

**ONZEN-BRAY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 4 m. NW of Anneuil. Pop. 1,060.

**ONZERNONE**, a district of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, lying between the Val-Maggia and Val-de-Centovalle, and containing the villages of Auresio and Loco.

**ONZOLES**, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Esmeraldas, which runs N, and enters the San Miguel, in S lat.  $0^{\circ} 58'$ .

\*. \* OO. For names commencing with these letters, not found here, see under Or and U.

**OO**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. W of Bagneres-de-Luchon. Pop. 300.

**OOLA**, or **ULLA**, a parish and village of co. Limerick, 4 m. ESE of Pallas-Green. Area of p. 6,859 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,952; in 1851, 2,799. Pop. of the v. in 1851, 423.

**OOLEN**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Antwerp.

**OOLTGENSPLAAT**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 18 m. SSE of Brielle. Pop. 1,950.

**OORDEGHEIM**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 2 m. WSW of Dendermonde.

**OOSNIEUWKERKE**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, on the Mandelbeke, 4 m. WNW of Rousselaere. Pop. 3,500.

**OOSTACKER**, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 1 m. SE of Ghent. Pop. 4,600.

**OOSTANAULEE**, a river of Georgia, U. S., which rises in Tennessee, and flowing SW, unites with the Etowah to form the Coosa, after a course of 110 m.

**OOSTBOURG**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, 15 m. SSE of Middlebourg. Pop. 1,428.

**OOSTBROEK**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 10 m. W of Amersfort. Pop. 1,000.

**OOSTCAMP**, a commune and town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, 3 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 3,000.

**OOST-EECLOO**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 6 m. WSW of Sas-de-Gand. Pop. 1,500.

**OOSTERHOUT**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 5 m. NNE of Breda. Pop. 7,800.

It has large manufactures of pottery ware and of tiles; also three noted yearly fairs, at which large quantities of cloth, linen, and other articles, are sold.

**OOSTERLAND**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 24 m. NNE of Alkmeer, at the N extremity of the isle of Wieringen.

OOSTERWYK. See OISTERWYK.

OOSTERZEELE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 7 m. S by E of Ghent. Pop. 2,850.

OOSTMAL, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Antwerp. Pop. 900.

OOSTROOSEBEEKE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Flanders, 21 m. S by E of Bruges. Pop. 3,800.

OOSTVEEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Utrecht.

OOST-VLETTEREN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Flanders, 9 m. NW of Ypres.

OOSTZANEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 5 m. N of Amsterdam. Pop. 1,000.

OOTEGHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Flanders, 7 m. E of Courtrai. Pop. 2,400.

OOTMARSUM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overijssel, 36 m. E of Zwolle. Pop. 1,474.

OPALA, a considerable river of Kamchatka, in the 8 district of Nijni-Kamchatsk. It takes its rise on the Opalskaia-Sopka, the highest mountain in the peninsula, and flows in a W course to the sea of Okhotsk.

OPALEE, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Tombigbee, about 40 m. above its junction with the Alabama.

OPALM, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 40 m. NNW of Vladimir, on the r. bank of the Bug. Pop. 1,800.

OPALNITZ, or OPALNICE, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. and 23 m. W by S of Posen. Pop. 900.

OPAR, a town and district of European Turkey, situated in the sanj. of Ochrida, in the mountains between Prespa, Dibra, and Elbassan, and inhabited by Albanians.

OPARO, an island in the Pacific, in S. lat. 27° 36', W long. 144° 11'. It consists of a cluster of high craggy mountains, forming in several places perpendicular cliffs, nearly from their summits to the sea. The intervals between the mountains may more properly be termed chasms than valleys, and are chiefly clothed with shrubs and dwarf trees. The tops of several of the highest hills were observed by Vancouver to be fortified, having a sort of block-house in the centre of each, with rows of palisades running a considerable way down the sides of the hills. Vancouver observed about 30 double and single canoes, mostly built after the model of those in the Society islands. He estimated the number of inhabitants at 1,500. They appeared to be well-fed, and had open and cheerful countenances. They had no marks of tattooing.

OPATOW, a town of Poland, 19 m. WNW of Sandomir, on the Opatowka, an affluent of the Vistula. Its houses, churches, and other edifices are entirely of wood.—Also a town of Moravia, 39 m. W of Brunn, on the l. bank of the Brtnicyka, an affluent of the Igla. Pop. 900.

OPATOWEK, a village of Poland, in the woivode and 6 m. E of Kalisch. Pop. 420.

OPATOWITZ, a town of Moravia, 24 m. W of Olmutz.—Also a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 32 m. ESE of Miechow, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 600.

OPBRAKEL, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 2 m. SW of Nederbrakel. Pop. 2,200.

OPDAL, a village of Norway, in the bail. and 78 m. SW of Drontheim.

OPDORP, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 6 m. E of Dendermonde.

OPECKON, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomac, in N. lat. 39° 30'.

OPELOUSAS, a town of Louisiana, the capital

of St. Landry parish, 217 m. WNW of New Orleans, on a branch of the Teche. Pop. 500. Franklin college was founded here in 1839.

OPELOUSAS PRAIRIE, a large tract of meadow ground in Louisiana, U. S., which extends from the gulf of Mexico nearly 80 m. N, and is bounded on the E and N by the Vermillion and Teche rivers, and on the W by the Mermentau river. This sea of grass is on an average 25 m. wide; and, including the sea-marsh, extends over upwards of 1,200,000 acres.

OPENSHAW, a hamlet of Lancashire, 3½ m. E by S of Manchester. Area 571 acres. Pop. 3,759.

OPFINGEN, a village of Baden, 7 m. W of Freyburg. Pop. 1,250.

OPHASSET, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 6 m. E of Nederbrakel. Pop. 1,000.

OPHERDICKE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. WNW of Arensburg.

OP-HEUSDEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, 12 m. WNW of Nimeguen.

OPHIR, a locality of New South Wales, 113 m. W of Sydney, and 35 m. SW of Bathurst, on Summer-hill creek, near its junction with the Macquarie, which has become celebrated for its gold-diggings. The surrounding country is wild, barren, and mountainous; but bullock-drays can approach to within a short distance of the diggings. Scientific men, judging from the geological appearances of the country, had been for some time of opinion that gold might be found in various districts of the Australian continent. Amongst others, Count Strzelecki had stated his belief that gold existed in the vicinity of the Blue mountains, to the W of Sydney. The Rev. W. B. Clarke, a distinguished geologist, had also frequently through the local press expressed the same opinion. The success of the miners in California awoke attention to these suggestions, but until the month of May 1850 nothing practical resulted from them. An old shepherd, who kept sheep in the Wellington district, had for years been in the habit of occasionally visiting Sydney, and appeared to possess more money than could be gained at his humble employment; the suspicion arose that he was a gold-finder, but he kept the secret closely, and public curiosity was not attracted to the circumstance. On the 6th of May 1851 a Mr. Hargraves arrived at Bathurst, and announced to several of the most respectable inhabitants that he was engaged in exploring the surrounding country, and had been in communication with the executive government respecting discoveries which he had made in that district of extensive gold-deposits. Mr. Hargraves had spent eighteen months in California, and had travelled a distance of 600 m. in the interior of the 8 districts of that country. He visited most of the diggings in that locality, and particularly noticed the celebrated ones at the forks of the Yuba. Sixteen years before he had travelled over a large portion of the New South Wales district. The similarity observable between the Californian gold country and the interior of Australia struck him forcibly, and impressed him with the belief that gold existed as well in the latter as the former country. On his return to Sydney, he determined on making a tour of inspection. He started in the middle of January 1850, and travelled over a district extending upwards of 300 m. in length. On the 12th of February he first dismounted and dug for gold, and was successful in finding some dust; in numerous other places where the geological appearances seemed favourable, he also searched, and in no instance did he fail to find the precious metal. At a particular spot on which he bestowed the name Ophir,—he perceived the best indications of an abundant yield, and at once organised a company of 9 persons to dig there. These men earned, at first, at the rate of about 45 shillings per diem each; but for want of proper implements and experience in washing the gold, half the amount gathered was lost. The fact of the existence of gold in Australia was thus placed beyond doubt. The news spread rapidly, and induced numbers to abandon their ordinary occupations, and start to the diggings. From Bathurst, Sydney, and every part of New South Wales, men flocked to O. Some wisely formed themselves into parties of from 3 to 9 persons for mutual labour and protection, and set off with drays laden with all the implements requisite for scientific gold-mining, and the stores necessary for a three months' bivouac. Others started alone, without either tools, provisions, or money, determined to scramble for fortune as best they might. Emigration to the gold mines became the madness of the moment; and in an incredibly brief time 2,000 men were employed digging for the precious metal at O, and a number besides scattered over the country immediately around it.

OPHIR (MOUNT), an isolated mountain on the peninsula of Malacca, in N. lat. 0° 5', E. long. 100°, 45 m. ENE of Malacca. It has a triple-peaked summit, and attains an alt. of 5,693 ft. above sea-level. Its summit is granite. Gold-dust is found in considerable quantity around its base.—Also a mountain of Sumatra. See GUNONG-PASSAMAH.

OPHUNBECK, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 9 m. NE of Brussels. Pop. 1,520.

OPI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 12 m. SSE of Gioja. Pop. 1,800.

OPIO, a village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 3 m. S of Bar. Pop. 400.

OPLADEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. SE of Düsseldorf, on the l. bank of the Wip-per. Pop. 550.

OPOCHNIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. N of Poltava.

OPOCZNO, or OPOTSCHNO, a town of Poland, 66 m. SSW of Warsaw, on the l. bank of the Drzewica. Pop. 1,400.

OPOLE, a town of Poland, 47 m. SE of Siedlec, on a small affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 1,200.

OPON, a river of New Granada, which joins the Magdalena, on the r. bank, in N lat. 6° 54'.

OPORTO, or PORTO, a city of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, on the N bank of the Douro, about 2 m. from its mouth, and 175 m. NE of Lisbon, in N lat. 41° 10', W long. 8° 37'. It stands partly on two bluff craggy hills, and partly on the bank of the river, along which it extends above 1 m.—An old wall, 5 or 6 ft. thick, flanked at intervals with towers and further protected by a small fort, surrounds it. The city forms a half-circle resting on the base of the Douro. From the centre, long straight streets run, communicating with the several roads to Val-longa, Braga, Viana, and other towns. At the head of each street, nature has placed a strong fortification in the shape of rocky hills, so that a besieged force have only to plant cannon on these natural batteries, and to connect them with a wall of sufficient strength, protected by ditches and barricades. All this was done by the junta in the recent struggle. The batteries were well manned, the old wall repaired, and the barricades made of heavier materials than before. The intervals between the mounds at-tended to, consist of valleys and gardens intersected by small stone walls, or by broken rocky ground most difficult of access, but the open parts are crossed by the fire of protecting batteries, and well covered by walls. Don Pedro took care to establish stock-ades in connection with all the important points, and the Douro was efficiently protected by a chain thrown across it half-a-mile above the town, and by several gun-boats and batteries on land in connection with them. The outer circle comprises many miles, so that, unless with a tremendous force, no false attacks to divert the besieged from the real one can be made.—The quay, which extends the whole length of the town, is of very simple construction: on one side is a street, the other side is walled and raised, though merely for the purpose of fastening ships' cables. The freshes in the river sometimes raise it 40 ft. above its ordinary level. The power of the flood is at such seasons tremendous, and the lower parts of O. and of its suburb Villa-Nova are inun-dated. The roadstead is spacious, and is commanded by the small fort of San-Joao-de-Foz, on the N bank of the river, near which is a lighthouse with a fixed light. The harbour, however, is difficult of access, partly from rocks at the mouth of the Douro, partly from the accumulation of sand brought down by the stream, which creates a shifting bar. It can only be entered at high water. Vessels of from 290 to 300 tons can sail up to O., and the Douro is navigable for river-craft 100 m. above the city. The ordinary rise of spring-tides is from 10 to 12 ft.; of neaps, from 6 to 8 ft.—The town is in general well built. From the strand rises a broad well-paved street, with causeys on each side, leading to two handsome oblique streets. The other streets on the declivity of the hill are narrow, crooked, and dirty, but several

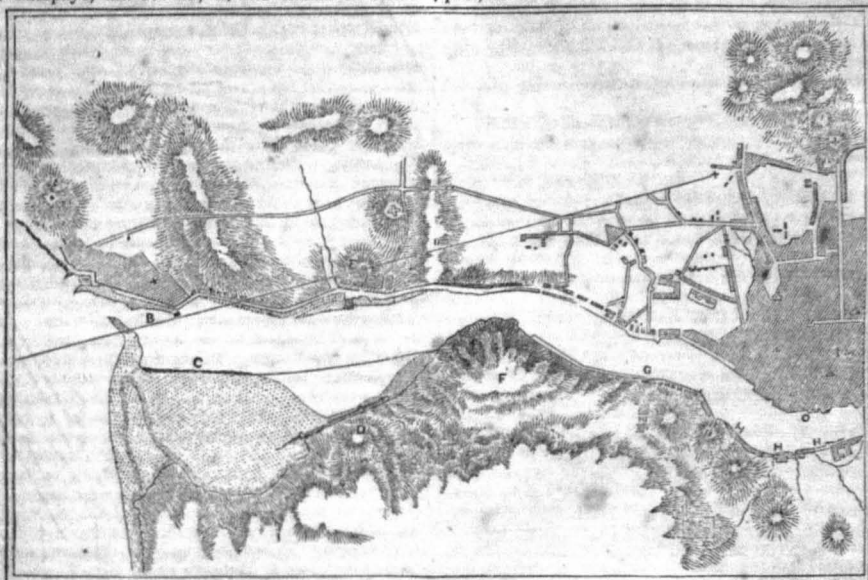
on the top are fine and broad, and contain a few elegant houses. Indeed the greater part of the build-ings of O. are light and neat; and it is allowed to be upon the whole the cleanest and most agreeable town in Portugal; the steepness of the hill, how-ever, renders walking or riding difficult. On the E side of the town, the houses overhanging the side of the river are built on so steep a declivity as to be accessible only by steps cut out of the rock; but this inconvenience is compensated in some degree by the extreme beauty of the prospect which they com-mand. The principal edifices are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the town-hall, the royal hospital, the exchange, the opera-house, the churches, several of which are fine old buildings, and the convents; but many of the latter edifices were destroyed during the struggle of 1832. The city library and museum, heretofore a convent, forms one side of a handsome square, that of St. Lazarus, the centre of which is occupied by a public garden of small extent but rich in rare and beautiful flowers and shrubs. O. has a medical college, an academy of navigation and com-merce, an episcopal seminary, several superior schools, and a public library. Its manufactures consist of silk, woollen, linen, and cotton goods, tobacco, leather, earthenware, and soap. It has also iron found-ries and shipbuilding yards, and contains a naval arsenal and dockyard where ships are occasionally repaired.—On the opposite bank of the Douro there are two places, accounted distinct towns, but more properly suburbs of the city. The smaller and more westerly of these, called Gaya, is reputed to occupy the site of the small town of *Cale* mentioned by an-cient writers. In a subsequent age, the situation of the present town of O. being found more commodi-ous for navigation, from the greater depth of water along its bank, was built upon and called *Portus Cale*. In process of time it became the more considerable of the two, and took the title of O-Porto [*i. e.* the Port]. To the E of Gaya, and on the S bank of the Douro, is another small but populous town, called Villa-Nova-do-Porto, inhabited chiefly by coopers, porters, mechanics, and the lower orders. Altogether the pop. on the S bank is not short of 20,000; that on the N bank is estimated at about 60,000. Between Gaya and Villa-Nova are immense depots for storing the wine from the interior previous to its being embarked.

The vicinity of O. is mountainous, and exhibits traces of metallic ores; along the S bank of the river are indications of copper. The city itself stands on a band of granite 4 or 5 m. wide, on which mica slate and gneiss rest on both sides. To the E these rocks are overlaid by a band of sedimentary rocks chiefly claystone: which, commencing on the coast about 30 m. N of O., runs down and crosses the Douro about 16 m. above the town. To the S of Valonga, the slates overlie a deposit of anthracite in several beds, some of them from 4 to 6 ft. thick. This coal is now worked in several pits, and principally sent to O. Along with it are beds of red sandstone and black carbonaceous shales, with vegetable impressions strongly resembling ferns of the coal measures. In the shales above this coal are found many fossils, orthides, trilobites, and graptolites, most of them new species, but others well known in the lower Silurian rocks of Northern Europe. It would thus appear that the coal deposits of O. are included in the Silu-rian formations, and are thus far below the usual level of the coal. Similar claystones and sandstones have been described near Amarante, where they form the celebrated wine district of the Upper Douro. The boundary between the granite and the slates is also the exact limit to the cultivation of the finer qualities of port wine.



In the subjoined chart of the mouth of the Douro, the situation of the light-house is marked *a*; the fort of San-Jogo-de-Fox, *b*; an artificial breakwater, at the entrance of the river, on the S bank, *c*; the hill of Sampayo, alt. 170 ft., *d*; the church of Santa-

Catherina, at an alt. of 140 ft., *e*; the heights of Farada, *f*; the convent of Sao-Antonio, *g*; the suburb of Villa-Nova, *h h h*; the city, on the opposite bank, *O*; the cathedral, *i*; and the signal-post, *m*.



**Commerce.]** *O*, situated at the mouth of the great river which forms the natural outlet for the produce of the N of Portugal, has long been a kind of emporium for the export of wine, particularly port. That wine, though deriving its name from this city, is produced, not in the adjacent country, but in the extensive prov. of Trás-os-Montes to the NW, and in some districts of Entre-Douro-e-Minho to the N. The average export from the place of growth, about 33,000 pipes, was and is kept to that standard by the old and new wine companies. From 1757 to 1833, during 77 years, under the old wine company's monopoly, the export to England and Ireland was 2,151,246 pipes, or 27,938 per ann. To the rest of the world during the same period it was 412,850 pipes, or 5,362 per ann.; being in all 2,564,096, or 33,300 pipes per ann. From 1834 to 1842 there were exported to Great Britain 233,469 pipes in 9 years, or 25,941 per ann.; to the rest of Europe 11,980, or 1,331 per ann.; and to the rest of the world 41,600 pipes, or 4,622 per ann. Total in 9 years 287,049, and per ann. 31,894. In the 9 years from 1843 to 1851, there were exported to England 205,746 pipes, or 22,861 per ann.,—a falling off of 3,080 pipes, yet the production of port wine has still greatly increased. The average product from 1849 to 1851 was 82,265 pipes. The Portuguese have shaped their legislation to keep up a monopoly by means of our high duties; thus they levy £3 8s. 4d. on all wine to Great Britain and the rest of Europe, where little is consumed: while America, Asia, and Africa, pay but 6d. export duties. Half of the sum thus levied goes to support the wine company's monopoly. The English merchant pays about £6, in defiance of the 4th art. of the treaty of 1842, which stipulates that no duties or restrictions shall be so exacted. The Portuguese strain a clause in the 15th art. of the treaty as an excuse for their right of thus burthening our trade. In 1718 the exports of port wine were within 9,010 pipes to all parts of the world of what they were in 1851. The old wine company's monopoly, first established by the Marquis Pombal, was broken up by Don Pedro in 1833. The present company was established in 1843, ostensibly to prevent adulterations. It appears that the company have a subsidy of £35,000, or one-half of the duties levied on the wines exported to Europe, or properly to England. The grant took place about 1843, at the date of the company's charter, and the customs levy the duty. The old company being abolished in 1833, and an enormous stock of wine having been destroyed during the siege of *O*, the company demanded that its loss should be made good by the public. The government, in lieu of paying their claims, renewed the privileges of the company in 1843, and gave them half the sum levied on the exportation of the wines to Europe. The company cannot interfere with the growth of the wines, but it can prevent a single pipe from being exported. It is styled the *Companhia de Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro*. It has the power of the old company as to the wine exports, but it has no power to make bye-laws or ordinances for the cultivation of the vine, or to prevent adulteration. The term of its existence by

charter is for 20 years. The subsidy of £35,000 enables the company to create an artificial scarcity, and increase the cost of the wine to the English consumer. At present the farmer cultivates his ground without any restriction; and the merchant himself may buy the grapes and make wine of the quality and character he desires, but no sooner is his wine housed, than a set of tasters, sent up to the Alto Douro by the company, enter his premises, sample his vats, and number the samples. The wines are classified by the tasters. The first quality must possess more than enough in itself: in other words, it must have body, flavour, colour, and richness to spare, for the purpose of doctoring other wines. The second class of wine is designated as *wine que tem para si so*: this must be a fine, pure, unloaded wine, and not being strong enough to mix with other red wines, it is not allowed to be exported anywhere. The third quality is a simple light wine, *que nem para si tem*, or not enough for itself: it has little body and colour, but is a good table wine, and may be cheaply shipped with little or no brandy. It is the only wine used from the prince to the peasant in Portugal, being alone permitted to be used for home-consumption; and is a fine, exhilarating, racy wine. There is a fourth quality, called *refugo* or refuse, set aside for distillation; thus it appears that no pure wine is allowed to be exported at all. The law of the company classifies and limits the quantity of wine to be exported. In 1851, no less than 94,123 pipes were classified by the tasters; of these 41,403 were set down as of the first quality. In order to enhance the value, only 20,000 pipes were allowed to be exported to Europe, and 21,403 pipes consequently fell into the second quality, in addition to 18,472 pipes rated as second quality, for exportation out of Europe. The exportations of wine from Portugal to England, by way of America, exists to a great extent, only 6d. export duty being paid out of Europe. The duty of £5 induced exporters to send their wines round by America, thus evading the payment of the European duties and of the *bilhete*. The average exportations to all countries out of Europe seldom exceeded 5,000 pipes: in 1848 no less than 12,953 pipes were sent to countries out of Europe, and above 8,000 found their way again to this country.—The lesser exports from *O* are oil, sumach, oranges and other fruits, cream-of-tartar, cork, leather, and linen. The imports are woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, almost all from England; fish from the W of England and Newfoundland; from the Baltic, hemp and flax; from the United States, rice. *O* is the central point for the exchange of British and Portuguese merchandise, and has long been the seat of a British factory. The commercial houses of the British in *O* are about 30 in number.

**Climate.]** The climate of *O* is moist in winter, but less from the vicinity of the Atlantic than from its position in the midst of mountains and woods. The cold is keen for the latitude, but it seldom

freezes. In summer the heat would be intense, were it not moderated by the winds which blow regularly from the E in the morning, from the S in the middle of the day, and from the W at night. The soil of the surrounding country is not fertile, but the gardens in the environs are beautiful, producing, according to their exposure, or their respective degrees of elevation, the fruits of the northern or southern latitudes.

*History.* O. received many important privileges from John II. towards the close of the 15th cent., but most of them were withdrawn in 1757, in consequence of an insurrection of its inhabitants. O. was in the possession of the French during part of 1808, and the spring of 1809. It remained ever after undisturbed, for the French did not approach it on their second invasion of Portugal in 1810. In 1831-2 it took part with Don Miguel, and sustained a siege of upwards of a year by Don Pedro. In 1847 it pronounced in favour of the insurrection against Donna Maria.

**OPOTSHKA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Pskov, on an island in the river Velikaja, 79 m. S of Pskov. Pop. 1,000.

**OPOTSHKO**, or **OPOCENA**, a town of Bohemia, 15 m. NE of Koniggratz. Pop. 1,100.

**OPOUKINSKII** (Cape), a headland on the sea of Behring, between the embouchures of the Opouka and the Okhuna, in N lat. 62°, E long. 174° 50'.

**OPOUL**, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. and 7 m. N of Rivesaltes. Pop. 400.

**OPPA**, a river of Silesia, which rises in the Hirschberg, 4 m. S of Zukmantel; passes Olbersdorf and Tropowitz; and forms the boundary between the Prussian and Austrian divisions of Silesia, from Jagerndorf till it falls into the Oder, near Oderberg, after a SE course of about 60 m.

**OPPATOWITZ**, a village of Moravia, 27 m. W of Olmutz. Pop. 850.

**OPPEAN**, a town of Austrian Italy, situated in a marshy district to the W of the Adige, 13 m. S of Verona.

**OPPEDE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 9 m. W of Bonnieux. Pop. 1,400.

**OPPELN**, an extensive province of Prussian Silesia, comprehending the greater part of Upper Silesia, and nearly corresponding to the duchies of Oppeln, Neisse, and Ratibor, along with the Prussian part of those of Jagerndorf and Troppau. It has an area of about 5,000 sq. m.; and is divided into the 16 circles of Neisse, Grottkau, Oppeln, Rosenberg, Gross Strelitz, Lublinitz, Kosel, Leobschütz, Beuthen, Pless, Falkenberg, Ratibor, Tost, Neustadt, Rybnik, Kreutzburg. Its cap. is Oppeln. It consists almost entirely of hills and mountains, and on that account was formerly called High or Upper Silesia. It abounds in forests, and contains valuable minerals. The pop. in 1837 was 798,209, of whom 708,448 were Catholics. The old Slavonic dialect used in this prov. is now in a great measure confined to these mountains. It bears a great resemblance to Polish.—The district called the principality of Oppeln occupies more than the half of this gov. It lies to the S of the duchies of Breslau and Oels, and is inhabited almost exclusively by a rude race of Vandal descent. More than a third of its surface is covered with forests. It was governed by its own dukes of the race of Pjast, till 1532, when the family becoming extinct, it escheated to Bohemia, and with the rest of Silesia, was acquired by Prussia in 1742.

**OPPELN**, the capital of the above principality, is situated on the Oder, 50 m. SE of Breslau, and 85 m. NE of Olmutz, at an alt. of 523 ft. above sea level. Its pop. in 1838 was 6,821. It is walled. The houses are in general lofty and massive. It has an old gothic cathedral, with several churches, a seminary for priests, two monasteries, a royal salt magazine, and an hospital. It has linen manufactories, tanneries, and some trade in wood.

**OPPENAU**, a town of Baden, 5 m. SE of Obergkirch, on the r. bank of the Lieberbach. The apparently trifling article of cherry-brandy is here a principal object of manufacture and export; also pitch, turpentine, and tar, prepared in the neighbouring mountains of the Black forest. Pop. 2,050.

**OPPENHEIM**, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 11 m. SSE of Mayence. Pop. 2,360. It has several churches, a synagogue, and an hospital. It was here that Sacken's corps of the Prussian army crossed the Rhine, on 1st January 1814, in the invasion of France.

**OPPENHEIM**, a township of Montgomery co., New York, U. S., on the N side of the Mohawk, 64 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 2,169.

**OPPENWALER**, a village of Wurtemberg, 3 m. NE of Backnang, on the r. bank of the Neister. Pop. 670.

**OPPIDO**, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, situated among the mountains which form the SW extremity of the Apennines, 20 m. NE of Reggio. Pop. 2,000. It is the see of a bishop. It was much injured by the dreadful earthquake of 1783.—Also a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 50 m. NNE of Policastro. Pop. 3,400.

**OPPIDOLO**, a small fortified town, the chief place of the island of Pantellaria, in the Mediterranean. See **PANTELLARIA**.

**OPPOLIE**. See **OPPELN**.

**OPPREBAIS**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 4 m. SW of Jodoigne.

**OPSA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 12 m. NE of Vidzy.

**OPSLO**, a village of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Lo, forming an E suburb of Christiania.

**OPUN**, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific, situated in S lat. 14° 9', the most easterly of the group.

**OPUS**, a small island and fortress of Austrian Dalmatia, 67 m. SE of Spalatro, formed by two branches of the river Narenta, which falls here into the gulf of Venice. Pop. 800.

**OPWYK**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. and 4 m. N of Assche. Pop. 2,600.

**OQUAWKA**, a village of Henderson co., in Illinois, U. S., 138 m. NW of Springfield.

**OQUILLAS**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 22 m. S of Burgos. Pop. 130.

**OR**, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises on the Monghodjar mountains, under the parallel of 49° 30', in the Kirghiz territory; skirts the gov. of Orenburg, and falls into the Oural on the l. bank, after a N course of 180 m.

**OR** (MONT D'). See **D'OR**.

**ORACH**, a small town of Bosnia, situated on the Drino, 35 m. SE of Seraglio.

**ORADOUR**, a town of France, dep. of Cantal, 15 m. SW of St. Flour. Pop. 1,000.

**ORADOUR-FANAIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, 9 m. NE of Confolens. Pop. 1,100.

**ORADOUR-SAINT-GANEST**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. NW of Dorat, on the r. bank of the Bram, an affluent of the Gartempe. Pop. 1,200.

**ORADOUR-SUR-GLANE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. ENE of St. Junien, on the r. bank of the Glane. Pop. 1,500.

**ORADOUR-SUR-VAIRES**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, 21 m. W of Limoges. Pop. 3,300.

**ORAHOVICZA**, a town of Slavonia, on the marche of Naschitz, 42 m. E of Eszek, on an affluent of the Vucsicza.

**ORAISON**, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, cant. of Mees, on the Rancure, 21 m. SW of Digne. Pop. 1,600.

**ORAK**, an islet of Asiatic Turkey, in the gulf of Stanchio, 3 m. S of Budrun.

**ORAKH**, a town of Lower Wallachia, 90 m. E of Bucharest, on the l. bank of the Jalomniza.

**ORAMALA**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Bobbio. Pop. 3,000.

**ORAN**, a province of Algeria, organized under the recently-established French regime. Its coast-line extends 60 leagues, from the embouchure of the Shelif to the Wadi-Ajerud; on the NE it is bounded by the prov. of Algeria; on the S and SW by the Lower Atlas; on the W by the empire of Marocco. It has an estimated surface of 1,500 French sq. leagues. —The Jebel-Beni-Smiel, to the SE of Tlemsen, separates the upper basin of the Tafna from the basin of the Isser. The Chareb-er-Rich separates the basin of the Shelif from that of the Habra. The latter district, the plain of Oran, and the Shelif territory, are the most fertile tracts. Lake Sale or Sebka, near Oran, is the largest sheet of water in the prov. The most considerable streams have a general course from E to W. The temp. of this prov. is generally higher than that of the other provs. of Algeria; but is moderated by the winds, which blow pretty steadily from the NW. Considerable tracts are covered with forests. The pop. in 1846 was estimated at 520,258, of whom 22,586 were Europeans, 298,500 Arabs, and 178,500 tribes of the Sahara. —The prov. is administratively subdivided into the divisions of Oran, Mostaganem, Tlemsen, Mascara, and the Sahara tribes.

**ORAN**, the capital of the above prov., is situated in N lat. 35° 75', W long. 0° 78', on the coast, 210 m. WSW of Algiers, and 142 m. NE of Tlemsen. It is built on the declivity and along the foot of a high mountain, called the Almeida, which overlooks it from the N, on the pinnacles of which stand Fort San-Gregorio and Fort Santa-Cruz. Its pop. was estimated in 1846 at 25,392, of whom 18,259 were Europeans. It is ill-supplied with water, and the adjacent territory is arid and barren. Its harbour is bad; but the port of Mers-el-Kebir is only 3 m. distant. O. was long a subject of contention between the Moors and the Spaniards. The latter, commanded by Ximenes, took it in 1509, and retained possession of it till the period of the Succession war, when in 1708 the Algerines, perceiving its defences neglected, found means to obtain possession of it. The Spaniards however regained it in 1732, and retained it till a recent period, when they restored the town, retaining only the port and castle of Mers-el-Kebir. In 1830 the French took possession of it.

**ORAN**, a parish in the co. and 5½ m. NW of Roscommon. Area 5,181 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,136; in 1851, 1,897. O. was originally called Huaran-Hichlavach; and is alleged by monastic writers to have been the site of one of the churches founded by St. Patrick.

**ORANBEG**, a village in the p. of Oranmore, co. Galway, 1 m. E by N of Oranmore.

**ORANBALLONAH**, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, near Burrandong, an affluent of the Macquarrie.

**ORANGE**, a district in the SE of France, surrounded by the river Rhone, and the county of the Venaissin. It is 10 m. in length and 7 m. in breadth. After being under the dominion of the kings of Burgundy, this district obtained in the 11th cent. a separate government under counts who eventually received the title of princes. The house of Nassau succeeded to it by marriage; but on the failure of the direct line in 1702, by the death of William III.

of England, several parties laid claim to the succession, of whom the chief was the king of Prussia. In 1713 Frederick-William I. of Prussia ceded his rights real or supposed to France; and the principality, annexed first to Dauphiny, afterwards to Burgundy, now forms part of the dep. of Vaucluse. The title however continues to be borne by the collateral descendants of William III., the present sovereigns of Holland. —The town of O., the chief place of the preceding principality, is situated in a fertile plain, on the small river Meyne, at a short distance from the l. bank of the Rhone, and 12 m. N of Avignon. It is surrounded by an old wall. Its streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. It has several churches, a Protestant church, a communal college, and an hospital; but no public buildings worth special notice. The only objects which recommend it to attention are its Roman remains. Of these the principal is a triumphal arch, situated about 200 paces N of the town. In the interior of the town are to be seen the remains of an amphitheatre, the great wall of which, like that of Nîmes, is constructed of enormous blocks of hewn stone put together without cement. These monuments, together with the extent of ground enclosed by the ancient ramparts,—of which the foundations still exist,—prove that O., the ancient *Arausio*, at one time held a distinguished rank among the Roman colonies of Gaul. Its pop. in 1846 was 5,786. Its chief manufactures are linen, serge, and paper. It is the see of a bishop.

**ORANGE**, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, bounded on the W by the Molong river, and on the E by Frederick's river.

**ORANGE**, a fort belonging to the Dutch, in the island of Ternate, in the Molucca group. —Also an island of the Philippine archipelago, in the W part of the Bashi group. Its NE point is in N lat. 20° 50', E long. 121° 51' 3". It is about 9 m. in length, has little elevation, and is quite desert.

**ORANGE**, a county in the E part of the state of Vermont, U. S., comprising an area of 650 sq. m., bounded on the E by Connecticut river, and drained by Ompompanoosuc and Waits rivers, and by branches of White river. The N part is intersected by the E range of Green mountains. Granite, argillaceous slate, sulphuret of iron, and lead, are abundant in this co. Pop. in 1840, 27,873; in 1850, 27,285. Its cap. is Chelsea. —Also a co. in the SE part of the state of New York, containing a surface of 760 sq. m., bounded on the E by Hudson river, and drained by Delaware and Wallkill rivers. It is crossed in the W by the Delaware and Hudson canal, and intersected by the New York and Erie railroad. The soil is generally productive, and is noted for its pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 50,739; in 1850, 57,164. Its caps. are Goshen and Newburgh. —Also a central co. of the state of Virginia, containing an area of 38 sq. m., bordered on the N by Rapidan river, and drained by branches of North Anna and Rivanna rivers. The surface is hilly, but the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 9,125; in 1850, 10,667. The cap., which bears the same name, is 84 m. NW of Richmond, at the foot of SW mountain. Pop. in 1840, 500. —Also a central co. of North Carolina, containing a surface of 1,300 sq. m., drained by branches of Neuse and Haw rivers. Pop. in 1840, 24,356; in 1850, 17,126. Its cap. is Hillsboro'. —Also a central co. of the state of Indiana, containing an area of 400 sq. m. It has a generally hilly surface, and is drained by Lost river and by Lick and Potoka creeks. Pop. in 1840, 9,602; in 1850, 10,818. Its cap. is Paoli. —Also a township of Orange co., in the state of Vermont, 14 m. SE of Montpelier. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Jain branch,



an affluent of Onion river, and by the head branches of Waits river. The rocks are chiefly granite. Pop. in 1840, 984.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 40 m. NW of Concord. The surface is hilly, but the soil is productive. In the SW is a pond which discharges itself into Smith's river. Pop. 463.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, 74 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Millar's river. Pop. 1,501.—Also a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, 4 m. SW of New Haven, drained by Wopegang river. Pop. 1,329. The village was formerly called West Haven.—Also a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, 201 m. W by S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, but the soil is fertile. It is drained by Mead's creek. Pop. 1,821.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, 4½ m. NW of Newark, and 53 m. NE of Trenton. The surface is mountainous, but the soil, consisting of red shale, is generally well cultivated. It is drained by Second river, and by branches of Rahway river. Pop. 3,261. It contains the village of South Orange.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, intersected in the SE by the E branch of Chagrin river. Pop. 1,113.—Also a township of Hancock co., in the same state. Pop. 314.—Also a township of Meigs co., in the same state. Pop. 830.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the same state. Pop. 783.—Also a township of Noble co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 242.—Also a township of Macomb co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 193.—Also a township of Fayette co., in the state of Indiana, 49 m. E by S of Indianapolis. Pop. 1,187.

**ORANGE (CAPE)**, a headland at the N extremity of the coast of Brazilian Guayana, at the mouth of the Oyapok, in N lat. 4° 8', W long. 51° 20'.—Also a headland at the N extremity of Tierra-del-Fuego, projecting into and forming the narrowest point of the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat. 52° 28', and W long. 69° 26'.

**ORANGE BAY**, a bay of the W coast of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 22', E long. 78° 48'. It is about 6 m. in breadth at the entrance, and 3 m. in depth. It receives a river and contains a small island of the same name.—Also a bay on the E coast of Newfoundland, to the N of White bay, in N lat. 50° 35', and W long. 56° 30'.

**ORANGEBURG**, a central district of the state of S. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 1,824 sq. m., bordered on the E by Congaree river, on the S by South Edisto river, and watered by North Edisto river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 18,519, of whom 11,934 were slaves; in 1850, 23,624. Its cap., which bears the same name, is 43 m. S by E of Columbia, on the E bank of North Edisto river. Pop. in 1840, about 500.

**ORANGERIE (PORT DE L')**, a port on the S coast of one of the islands of the Louisiade archipelago, in the South Pacific, in S lat. 9° 54', E long. 149° 52' 45'.

**ORANGE RIVER**. See GARIEP.

**ORANGE RIVER TERRITORY**, a district of South Africa, including all the territory between the Orange or Nu-Gariep river, the Vaal river, and the Drakenberg mountains, and proclaimed a part of the British dominions on 3d February 1848. The Vaal river—sometimes called the Nu-Gariep, and sometimes the Yellow river—is the principal tributary of the Orange river. The Orange and the Vaal, rising near each other in the Drakenberg chain, take a wide circuit, the one to the SW, the other to the NW, and flow each a distance of about 400 m. before their junction at a point about 40 m. SE of Griqua-Town. The territory which they thus enclose on the

S, W, and N, and the E frontier of which is formed by the Drakenberg chain separating it from Natal, is nearly as large as England, comprising between 40,000 and 50,000 sq. m.; and forming a great plateau, elevated from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. It is inhabited by about 80,000 natives, of various Bechuana, Namaqua, and half-caste tribes, and by some 15,000 or 20,000 Dutch boers and colonists of European origin. Over all these inhabitants, colonists and natives, the British sovereignty has been proclaimed. Subject to this supremacy, the native chiefs and tribes are still left to manage their own affairs according to their original laws and customs. It is divided into 4 administrative districts: viz., Griqua-Land, of which Bloem-Fontein and Queen's Fort are the principal settlements; Winburg, with a settlement of the same name; the Vaal-river district, in which Vreedeoord or Harrismith is the principal location; and Caledon, in which is the settlement of Smithfield. The fullest accounts we yet possess of this territory are collected in a local journal of intelligence published at Bloem-Fontein. For the following details we are indebted exclusively to this source. The country may generally be designated a flat country; for, though varied by numerous hills and ridges, it seldom presents mountains of any great height, except in groups. From the absence of high ranges running through the country, rains cannot be said to be abundant, except in the neighbourhood of these groups of mountains. When rains fall, much water lodges in  *vleys*  or pools on the large flats; and from the very flatness of the ground, such showers sink deep in the ground, and become more beneficial to the herbage. Numerous water-courses carry off the superabundant waters to the great drains of the country, viz., the Vaal, Orange, Caledon, Modder, and Riet rivers. Nearly all the permanent streams are fringed with broad and thick belts of mimosas, affording admirable shelter for the flocks and herds of the farmer during the sharp frosts of winter. Along the banks of the rivers the pasturage is generally extremely sweet, well mixed with the favourite  *boschjes*  of the South African sheep-farmer. In the flatter portions of the country no grain can be reared—at least with anything like certainty—without irrigation; but in the neighbourhood of the high ranges of the Drakenberg and Wittebergen, all sorts of agricultural produce can be raised without receiving a drop of water but that which is supplied by the frequent rains of these mountain regions. Grain, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, grow with great luxuriance,—with the exception, perhaps, of the orange and lemon, which only thrive in sheltered situations,—and few if any portions of the Cape colony could produce wheat to excel that of the sovereignty. The vine and tobacco thrive and yield abundantly. This sovereignty, however, must be looked on more as a stock-breeding country than as a corn one; for, though corn to an incredible amount can be raised, the great distance, even to the nearest seaport, prevents corn-farming being a profitable occupation; and there is not, moreover, on the spot consumption for one-thousandth part of what could be raised. This remark, however, does not apply to the easternmost portion of the sovereignty, N of Harrismith and the Wittebergen. There no irrigation is required; wheat of the finest description can be raised to almost any amount, and a good market is found for it at Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, distant 22½ hours on horseback from Harrismith, or 5 days with an ox-waggon. From the country on the sovereignty side of the Drakensberg being much more elevated than the highest portions of Natal, the climate is proportionately cool and agreeable, and better suited to Europeans. This part of the sover-

eignty is admirably suited for horse and cattle breeding. When occupied by Dutch farmers some years ago, their sheep increased to their utmost wishes, and were always in high condition. The other portions of the sovereignty are taken up by farmers occupied in stock-breeding, raising only sufficient grain for their own consumption, and the supply of the markets on the spot. Horses are bred in numbers, and of superior quality. Occasionally the 'horse sickness' of the colony is severe amongst this species of stock, but only when left during the summer months on the low sweet pastures. Merino sheep seem likely to be the principal stock of the lower portions of the country. They are found to be much more hardy than the Afriander sheep, and in their fleeces produce annually a certain income to the farmer. Large quantities of wool have already been sent away, chiefly via Graham's Town. Perhaps the first feature that strikes a stranger on entering the country is the enormous extent of flats, covered in most instances with thousands of head of game, chiefly wildebeeste, springbok, blesbok, and quaggas. The fine pasturage of these plains supports the game in such excellent condition, that a man who has a gun and powder and lead need feel but little anxiety about subsistence. This abundance of food has its advantages and disadvantages to the farmer, as, although it affords him a ready means of supplying his people with meat, and thereby sparing his own flock, it also presents to the Hottentot so careless and free a life, that he has but little desire to enter into service so long as his ammunition lasts.

*Administration.]* By the publication of letters patent, dated 22d March 1850, her majesty accepted the addition to her dominions in Southern Africa, proclaimed by Sir H. Smith in 1848, and constituted therein a distinct and separate government, under the designation of the Orange River territory, distinct and separate in all respects, judicial as well as political, from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. No law, custom, or usage, now in force in the Cape settlement, shall, it is declared, extend to or become of force in the new territory, nor any court or magistrate of the Cape hold or exercise any jurisdiction within it. The government of the new territory is vested "in the governor of the Cape, or a lieutenant-governor appointed by the Queen," who shall conform to and obey all orders addressed to him by the governor and commander-in-chief, and who with "such other persons, not less than 13, to be nominated by the Crown, shall constitute and be a legislative council for the said territory." Her majesty's assistant commissioners, immediately upon their arrival, addressed circulars to every commandant and field cornet in the sovereignty, informing them that it was their intention to convene a meeting at Bloem-Fontein on the 21st of June 1852, to discuss matters of great importance. Those officers were requested to call together the inhabitants of their respective wards, for the purpose of electing three or more delegates, who might represent the community on that occasion. The order was scrupulously obeyed, and the delegates assembled on the 22d of June, when, amongst other things, the following proposition was submitted to them by Commissioner Owen: "The propriety of granting that, with the exception of the British resident, the recorder, should that office be added,—and the 4 magistrates, the other members (of council) should be elected in their respective districts, so as to secure a just and equal representation of the interests of all parts of the sovereignty." And after full discussion it was resolved unanimously on this head, "that in reference to the constitution of the future council, all the members entitled to vote be duly elected by the community; that the civil commissioners be entitled to sit in virtue of their office, but not entitled to vote, unless elected in like manner as the other members." This resolution was presented to his excellency, and by him transmitted to her majesty's government. The result was the publication for the first time of letters patent of date March 1850, by which a council was established and ordained, exclusively nominated by the Crown, the members holding their appointments during pleasure. This council is empowered to "make and ordain all such laws and ordinances as may be required for the peace, order, and good government of our said territory." The imposition of taxes is not specifically mentioned.

The Dutch reformed churches within the sovereignty are under the supervision of the synod in the Cape colony. Churches have been or are being erected at the other seats of magistracy, to which clergymen are to be appointed; and there is, or is to be, a schoolmaster at each seat of magistracy. There is a weekly post from the colony to Bloem-Fontein,

Smithfield, Winburg, Harrismith, and Pietermaritzburg in Natal.

**ORANGETOWN**, a township of Rockland co., in the state of New York, U. S., 123 m. S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, bordered on the E by Hudson river, and drained by Hackensack river. The soil consists of clay and red shale. Pop. in 1840, 2,771.

**ORANGEVILLE**, a township of Genesee co., in the state of New York, U. S., 257 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Tonawanda creek and its tributaries. The soil, consisting of clay loam, affords good pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 1,949.—Also a village of Bloom township, Columbia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 5 m. N of Bloomsburg, and 81 m. N by E of Harrisburg, on Fishing creek. It consisted in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.

**ORANG-KUBU**, a people of the island of Sumatra, who inhabit the interior of the kingdom of Palembang. They are said to be mild and peaceable in disposition.

**ORANGO**, an island of the Bijaga or Bissagos group, in N lat. 11° 10', and W long. 16°. It is 25 m. in length from E to W, and 10 m. in breadth; and is the largest as well as most southerly of the group. On its S side is an extensive indentation containing several islands.

**ORANI**, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Nuoro, and 78 m. N of Cagliari, in the midst of fine verdant mountains. Pop. 1,752.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 30 m. SW of Nowo-Troki, on the r. bank of the Meritchanka.

**ORANIENBAUM**, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, 7 m. ESE of Dessau. Pop. 2,010. It has a handsome palace.

**ORANIENBAUM**, formerly COBRUN, a small fortress of Russia, in Livonia, on the Dwina, opposite to Riga and 19 m. W of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,400. Here is a palace built by Prince Menzikoff, converted afterwards into an hospital, but occupied again as a palace by the czar Peter III.

**ORANIENBURG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, gov. of Potsdam, on the r. bank of the Havel, 19 m. N by W of Berlin. Pop. 2,990. It has cotton manufactories.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. and 96 m. SSE of Riazan, at the confluence of the Yagodnia and the Stanovaia-Riassa. Pop. 2,500. It is fortified with a rampart and a dry ditch.

**ORANIENPOLDER**, a small seaport of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the Maese, near Delft.

**ORANMORE**, a parish in co. Galway, containing the villages of Menlough and Glanroe; the town of O. and the villages of Renville, and Newtown-Butler. Area of the barony of Galway section, 9,349 acres, of which 1,638 acres are in Lough Corrib. Area of the Dunkellin section, 9,989 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,993; in 1851, 5,082. The Corrib river flows in a divided channel, along the N part of the W boundary; and O. bay projects and ramifies from the NE extremity of Galway bay.—The town of O. stands at the head of Oranmore bay, 4½ m. E of Galway. It has a small quay, and is a considerable thoroughfare. It gives the title of baron to the family of Browne of Castle-Macgarret. Pop. in 1831, 673; in 1851, 627.

**ORANSAY**, a small island of Scotland, off the W coast of the isle of Skye, the communication with which and the mainland is left dry at low water.

**ORASCHUL**, a town of Wallachia, at the influx of the Jalomitza into the Danube, 45 m. NE of Silistria. It has a small harbour on that great river, and some trade.

**ORATAVA**. See OROTAVA.

**ORATOV**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 96 m. SSW of Kiev.

**ORAVITZA-NEMET**, a town of Hungary, in the banat and 52 m. SSE of Temesvar. Pop. 3,800. It is the seat of a mining court, and has mines of silver and copper in the neighbourhood.

**ORB**, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 40 m. NNW of Würzburg, and 21 m. SSW of Fulda. Pop. 4,500. It has mineral springs and productive salt mines.

**ORBA**, a small river of Piedmont, which rises in the Genoese territory in mount Faiale, and falls into the Bormida, 3 m. S of Alessandria, after a course of 36 m.

**ORBAIS**, a town of France, dep. of the Marne, on the l. bank of the river Sarmelin, 15 m. SW of Epervay. Pop. 950.

**ORBAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 6 m. NW of Realmont. Pop. 550.

**ORBANSAY**, a small island of the Hebrides, between Barra and S. Uist.

**ORBASSANO**, a town of Piedmont, 8 m. SW of Turin. Pop. 2,660.

**ORBE**, **ORBEN**, or **URBACH**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 7 m. SW of Yverdon, on the l. bank of the river Orbe, over which it has two bridges. Pop. 2,000. The most remarkable objects of the place are a curious hydraulic engine, and a good botanical garden. About a league from the town is a mine of petroleum.—The river (O. issues from the lake Rousses, in the French territory; flows through the lake of Joux; runs for some way under ground; rises again in the district called Valorbe, and continuing a northward course, falls finally into the SW extremity of the lake of Neuchâtel. Its principal affluents are the Ivigne and the Talert. An unsuccessful attempt was made to unite, by means of this river, the lake of Neuchâtel with the lake of Geneva.

**ORBE**, a river of France, which rises near Rommieres, in the dep. of Hérault, and flowing S, falls into the Mediterranean below Beziers, after a course of 60 m.

**ORBEC**, a town of France, dep. of Calvados, 10 m. SE of Lisieux. Pop. 2,910. It has manufactures of serge and coarse woollens, cottons and silk ribbons; also a brisk traffic in cattle.

**ORBELO**, a mountain chain in the N of European Turkey, to the westward of the great Hæmus ridge in Romania. It rises to the greatest elevation to the S of Sophia. It contains silver, copper, and iron ores, and the Turks have here some valuable mines.

**ORBIGNY**, a town of France, dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 30 m. SE of Tours, and 12 m. NE of Loches. Pop. 1,155.

**ORBIGO**. See **ORVIGO**.

**ORBITELLO**, a town and fortress of Tuscany, in the prov. and 94 m. S of Sienna, situated on a promontory projecting into the N side of Lake Orbitello. It has a commodious harbour, defended by several small forts. Pop. in 1840, 2,648.—The lake is 6 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 18 m. in circuit, but not of great depth. It communicates with the sea by a narrow inlet on the SW. It is chiefly remarkable for the size and number of eels which are caught in it, and which are sent to Rome, Naples, Florence, and other large towns.

**ORCA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 76 m. E of Guadalupe. Pop. 671. There are mines of iron and of saltpetre in the neighbourhood.—Also a river of Sardinia, which descends from the E flank of Mount Iseran, and flows to the Po, which it joins on the l. bank, near Chivas, after an ESE course of 52 m.

**ORCADES**. See **ORKNEY ISLANDS**.

**ORCE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. ENE of Grenada, near the source of a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Guadalquivir.

Pop. 2,500. It has a strong fort, and a military arsenal.

**ORCET**, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. SE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,450.

**ORCHA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 48 m. N of Mohilev, on the r. bank of the Dnieper, at the confluence of the Orchitza. Pop. 1,850. It is one of the oldest towns of the empire. The surrounding country is well-wooded, and fertile in flax and hemp.

**ORCHAMPS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, 9 m. NE of Dole, on the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 840. Porcelain is manufactured here.

**ORCHAMPS-EN-VENNES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 18 m. SSE of Baume-les-Dames. Pop. 750.

**ORCHARD (PORT)**, an inlet of Admiralty sound, in N lat. 47° 35', W long. 124° 20'. See **JUAN-DE-FUCA**.

**ORCHE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Guadalupe, in a valley between the Henares and the Tajuña. It is a well-built town; and has considerable woollen manufactories.

**ORCHIES**, a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 10 m. NE of Douay, and 15 m. SE of Lille. Pop. 3,568. It has considerable iron works, manufactories of rapé-seed oil, soap, and leather; and brick, tile, and pottery works.—The cant., comprising 9 com., had a pop. of 18,037 in 1841.

**ORCHILLA**, or **ORCHILLA**, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, near the coast of Venezuela. The largest island, the E extremity of which is in N lat. 11° 51', W long. 66° 6', is in the form of a crescent, and is low in surface, excepting its E and W capes, which are hilly. On one side, trees and verdure abound, on the other sides the soil is barren and produces few plants. The only animals are goats and lizards. The different islets are separated from each other by narrow channels; the navigation of which is very difficult and dangerous.

**ORCHIMONT**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 24 m. SW of St. Hubert, near the l. bank of the Semois.

**ORCHON**, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises on the borders of the great desert of Shamo, and falls into the Selingha, in N lat. 50°, E long. 106° 14'. Fischer supposes the ancient Tartar capital of Karrakorum to have been situated upon its banks.

**ORCHOWCK**, a town of Poland, in the obwodzie and 48 m. SE of Radzyn.

**ORCIANO**, a town of the States of the Church, deleg. and 12 m. S of Pesaro.

**ORCIATICO**, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Pisa.

**ORCIERES**, a town of France, dep. of Hautes-Alpes, 14 m. NE of Gap, on the Drac. Pop. 1,459. It has some traffic in wool, cheese, and butter.

**ORCINES**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. W of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,700.

**ORCI NOVI**. See **ORZI NUOVI**.

**ORCIVAL**, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, on the small lake of Pierre, 11 m. SW of Clermont.

**ORCOP**, a parish of Herefordshire, 8 m. WNW of Ross. Area 2,403 acres. Pop. in 1841, 570; in 1851, 631.

**ORD OF CAITHNESS**, a hill on the SE coast of the county of Caithness, which forms a high, steep, and cliffy headland, NE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E 18 m. from Tarbetness.

**ORDADO**, a rock in the Pacific, near the coast of Peru, 5 m. SE of Callao.

**ORDAN-LABROQUE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gers, 8 m. NW of Auch. Pop. 1,178.



